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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 15.

RAF Bombs Paris Industrial Suburbs; Big AEF Contingent Reaches Ireland; MacArthur Planes Sink 2 Jap Ships

Destroyer Joins U. S. Line; Italian Subs Off U. S.? Blackout for Worcester

The World's Day—March 4, 1942

National: Destroyer Commissioned at Brooklyn

The destroyer Aaron Ward, 1,630 tons, camouflaged, and one of the fastest ships afloat, was commissioned at the Brooklyn, N. Y. Navy Yard and joined the ships of the line as its officers and crew manned their posts.

The 3,915-ton British freighter Gypsum Prince sank two miles off Lewes, Del., after a collision at 6 a. m. with the 5,090-ton tanker Voco. About 20 survivors were landed at the Lewes Coast Guard station; five men are missing.

George Maurice Morris, of Washington, D. C., was nominated for the presidency of the American Bar Association by its house of delegates. The election will be held at the association's annual convention starting Aug. 24 in Detroit.

The War: Rome Claims Submarines Off U. S.

Atlantic: The Italian High Command claimed that its submarines operating off the United States coast have sunk merchant shipping totaling 27,204 tons. This is the first official claim that Italian submarines have been operating in the Western Atlantic.

Puerto Rico: The Capital, San Juan, was blacked out from 3:05 a. m. to 3:40 a. m. There was no explanation.

Air: RAF pounded factories in suburban Paris in first of series of raids on French plants supplying German armies. Vichy reported more than 600 fatalities. Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair said the RAF would carry air war to the Reich with United States-made dive-bombers and fighters and new British secret equipment, which would give it conclusive superiority over Luftwaffe.

Russia: Russians claimed continued gains along eastern front as both sides moved up reinforcements.

Africa: British headquarters reported an Allied column had "successfully engaged" German forces south of Tmimi in Libya. Axis sources claimed German and Italian troops had repulsed the column. Axis planes ranged over a wide area of northern Egypt, causing slight damage at Alexandria.

Java: The 50,000 Allied troops were holding their own generally on Java although the Japanese had made gains at some points.

Philippines: Two large Japanese ships were sunk by General MacArthur's small air force in Subic Bay.

Gilbert Islands: Downing of 16 Japanese bombers, out of a force of 18 somewhere west of these islands in the Pacific has been announced by Washington.

New England: Worcester Blackout March 12

Largest area blackout ever to be held in Massachusetts is planned for Greater Worcester region on March 12. [Page 2.]

Rainwear strike in Greater Boston was settled, workers getting a pay raise, but dispute continued over one shop. [Page 2.]

Cheaper milk for the masses may become permanently available as a result of the war. [First of a series of articles on New England's dairy industry: Page 2.]

Governor Saltonstall appointed State Senator Tycho M. Peterson to the Massachusetts Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission. [Page 5.]

Extensive help to many small plants in New England was foreseen in discard of military bidding system. [Page 5.]

In Europe: Cripps Asks 'All Out' Effort

Appeal to the United Nations to follow the "all out" example of Russia in the world battle was made by Sir Stafford Cripps, Government leader in the Commons, in a radiocast to the United States [Page 6.]

In Britain the Government asked for the approval of Parliament to two new notes of credit totaling £1,250,000,000 for the war effort. Of the total, £250,000,000 would be used to cover expenses up to the end of the fiscal year, March 31, making a total of £4,250,000,000 provided for the year.

Fresh thousands of American troops arrived at the United States base in Northern Ireland to bolster the A. E. F. vanguard, which has been there for more than a month. [Page 1.]

A new British salvage order makes it a punishable offense to burn or destroy paper or cardboard. Exceptions permit use of a little paper to kindle fires and disposal of secret Government documents.

Washington: Nelson Against New Division

Opposition to a "division of small business production" for the reason that the proposed office might result in divided authority causing interference with war production was announced by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, at a hearing before a Senate Banking subcommittee. [Financial Page.]

Competitive bidding was suspended on wartime contracts by Donald M. Nelson, war production director, to increase the output of military supplies by bringing thousands of small factories into war production. [Page 1.]

Substantial revision of Attorney General Biddle's "official secrets" bill which would have imposed drastic censorship upon confidential Government documents was decided upon by the Senate judiciary subcommittee. [Page 8.]

Lend-Lease appropriations will reach the total limit of $47,410,650,000 when President Roosevelt signs the war appropriation bill recently approved by Congress, the Office of Lend-Lease Administration reported. [Page 1.]

Americas: Hungary Sends Horthy, Jr., to Chile

Nicholas Horthy, Jr., son of Hungary's regent, was appointed Hungarian Minister to Chile. Heretofore Hungary's relations with Chile have been administered by the Buenos Aires embassy. Diplomatic observers suggested the new envoy might serve as a contact in South America for the Axis if Chile break relations.

Mexico is moving military and naval reinforcements into Lower California, Commodore Roberto Gomez Maqueo disclosed as it was announced that headquarters of the Pacific Defense Zone, commanded by Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, would be transferred from Mexicali to Mazatlan.

Strict control over Argentina's rubber industry was established by the Government, restricting manufacture to tires, tubes, and other articles indispensable to industry.

Venezuela asked the Argentine Government to cease representing Italian interests at Caracas.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Wednesday, March 4, 1942

Antiques	8	The Home Forum	12
Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5	"The real status of man" (With Spanish Translation)	
Daily Features Page	21	Today's Woman	11
Editorials	22	Women's Club Activities	4
Entertainment Timetable	15		
Financial Pages	16-18		
Local Arts and Theater Page	15		
Movie Guide	10		
New Hampshire Letter	4		
Radio Timetable	4		
Real Estate Page	20		
Sports Page	14		

Weather Predictions

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Huge R.I. Depot Begins to Build Huts for Army

U. S. undertaking plans portable units for American troops located at distant outposts.

Establishment and official designation of a huge advance base depot at Davisville, R. I., for the manufacture and assembly of portable building units used by American troops at distant outposts, was announced today by the Navy Department.

Constructed with great secrecy over a period of several months the new depot, located near the vast Quonset air base, will be occupied principally with the building of "Quonset Huts" such as have been used by the American forces in Iceland and are now being introduced in the tropics.

The Davisville Depot was placed in limited operation several months ago, the Navy said, and is still being expanded. Construction of the base actually began early last spring and represents another major engineering feat for the Navy. Acres of woodland had to be cleared and several farm buildings moved.

The pre-fabricated steel houses, also known as Iceland or Nissen huts, look like overgrown oil-drums turned on their sides and partially buried. They are built on a foundation of light steel trusses bolted together. Over this is laid a wooden floor which comes in sections.

Between the composition inside walls and the corrugated metal outside walls an insulation wood fiber is spread to give warmth in cold countries and to hold out the heat in the tropics.

When used in the tropics, the huts have screened doors and windows at each end, but in the Arctic wooden bulkheads are at the ends to keep out the cold.

Each hut, designed to permit ten single-tier bunks, can accommodate about 25 men, although in the Canal Zone a smaller number occupies each hut.

The tropical type Quonset Huts have insulated roofs and stand well above the ground to protect troops against insects and reptiles. Those for Arctic use are equally well insulated and are made to withstand heavy gales.

[Pictures on Page 2]

War Production Board head waives bidding on contracts to rush planes, tanks, guns.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—With America's output of Axis-smashing weapons flooding higher as a new Midwestern tank plant rumbles into mass production, Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, today put spurs to the drive for a far wider and faster utilization of this country's vast industrial plant.

Stating that speed is now more important than economy, Mr. Nelson has suspended competitive bidding on all wartime contracts, with the purpose of effecting the "widest possible placement of war supply contracts and a much greater utilization of small plants and factories."

The new order, known as "Directive Number Two," is designed to bring about the 25 per cent production speed-up during 1942 which Mr. Nelson called for in his nationwide radiocast appeal to industry and labor.

Billions Available

Simultaneously, the Office of Lend-Leave Administration revealed that lend-lease appropriations and transfer authorizations had now reached the stupendous total of $47,410,650,000. Of this, $18,410,000,000 has been appropriated for the purpose of Congress, while the remainder is the cost of the war goods which the President has been authorized either to retain for American use or to transfer to other anti-Axis forces.

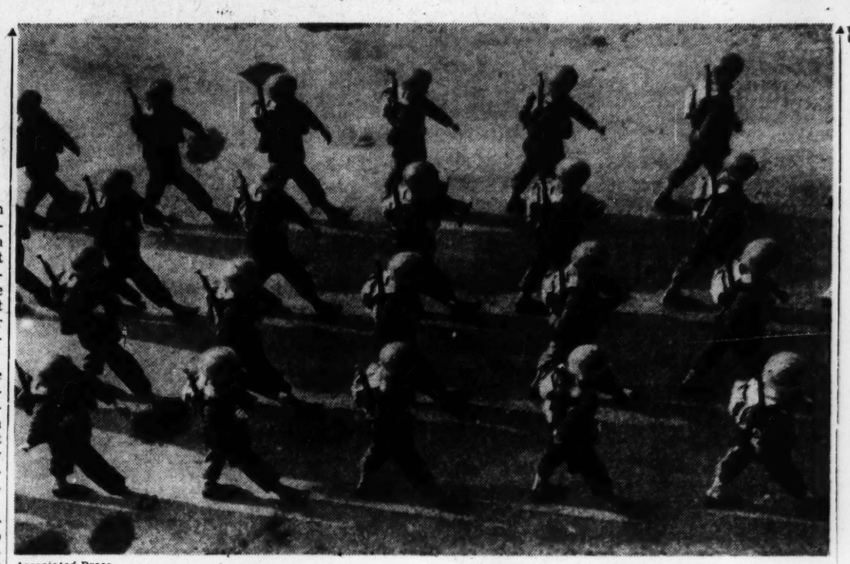
The WPB pointed out that the new Nelson order will spur war production in the following ways:

1. It will insure that the nation's smaller and, to a large extent, hitherto unused manufacturing plants will be awarded all the orders they can handle efficiently.

2. It will see that orders are given to plants which can fill them most quickly in view of productive capacity, managerial skill, existing backlogs, and strategic location.

3. It will prevent the nation's

Continued on Page 9, Column 4



Associated Press

AEF Shows Its Paces in Northern Ireland

Troops of the second American Expeditionary Force pass in review while on parade at their camp in Northern Ireland. Irish visitors cheered the military bearing and smart appearance of the troops. Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle took the salute.

Plants Near Paris Raided In New RAF Offensive

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 4—The Royal Air Force raid on the industrial outskirts of Paris last night—the first on a war plant working for the Nazis in the French interior—is held to foreshadow intensification in Britain's much-criticized policy of independent bombing.

It has been becoming more and more evident that Britain's long-range master plan for smashing up Nazi war industry with progressively intense bombardment from heavy bombers is going to be a dismal failure unless it is carried out by unprecedented forces on a line so firm as to be utterly ruthless.

So there is a welcome for the first hint that the British now feel themselves in a position "to get tough" in relation to both the Vichy Government and the execution of Britain's air offensive.

Renault Plant Bombed

Last night's raid was undertaken by a large detail of bombers which pounded factories, including the large Renault plant, on the outskirts of Paris, for more than two hours. French sources reported more than 600 fatalities, more than 1,000 injured, and between 200 and 250 houses destroyed.

[A Paris broadcast recorded in London by Exchange Telegraph said that at least 1,500 persons were killed and several hundred injured.]

London authorities claimed the Renault factory had been operating 24 hours a day manufacturing 40-man "invasion planes" for the Nazis to use in an eventual all-out assault on Britain.

No bombs were dropped on Paris itself. However, leaflets addressed to the Paris population were released by the planes. The leaflets said the RAF had come to bomb factories manufacturing arms for "our common enemy," and would return.

[The Associated Press reported in a dispatch from London that the way for the raid was cleared by last Friday night's attack by British parachute troops on the Nazi radio locator station at Bruneval, just north of Le Havre. The demolition of the station, it was said, allowed RAF bombers to cross the French coast and approach Paris undetected.]

Offensive on Large Scale

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air, acknowledged in the House of Commons this morning that the aerial master plan had hung fire for various reasons. But he declared in his estimates speech that reviewed RAF activities as a whole, "We intend to resume the bomber offensive against Germany on the largest possible scale at the earliest possible moment."

Delay in doing so, Sir Archibald explained, had been due to a number of causes. A substantial part of the bomber effort had been diverted to other theaters. A still larger part had been employed on attacking cruisers in Brest and other targets connected with the Battle of the Atlantic.

Sir Archibald predicted that the RAF would soon obtain conclusive superiority over the Nazi Luftwaffe. He said new American reconnaissance planes and "markedly superior" dive-bombers shortly would be available. In addition he said new and secret equipment and design would greatly strengthen Britain's own aircraft.

Bomb Weight Doubled

"Comparing 1941 with the active months of 1940 we have dropped twice the weight of bombs of the previous year. That excludes the still more greatly increased weight of bombs dropped upon the enemy in the Mediterranean theater."

Aachen and Münster were certainly in worse condition than Coventry and Plymouth, Sir Archibald claimed. There was a steadily increasing material destruction while neutral and independent ob-

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Cheers Greet Second Unit Of Americans

WITH UNITED STATES TROOPS IN NORTHERN IRELAND, March 4 (AP)—Thousands more United States fighting men have arrived in a Northern Ireland port to augment the force that has been in Ulster for more than a month, it was announced today.

Details of the landing of the fleet of transport and supply ships were withheld until the soldiers, their guns, and their other fighting equipment had been scattered to the secluded spots throughout the six Northern Ireland counties and the ships had left port.

Compared with the ceremonial landing of the first contingent of the AEF to Europe's part of the World War last month, the latest arrival was a routine job carried out with typical Army and Navy precision.

Like the first contingent, most of the latest arrivals are Midwesterners who had been in training in southern camps for a year. But there are some representatives of every part of the country.

Full Field Equipment

They came in full field equipment.

The troop commander was a colonel from the Middle West, a veteran of artillery campaigning in the first World War and five years commander of the same unit, which was with the Rainbow Division.

First ashore from the first ship-

Continued on Page 9, Column 5

U. S. bombs set enemy stores afire in Philippines — Dutch lose ground in Java.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

General MacArthur provides a welcome relief to the long tale of defeats by operating a surprise attack with his small air force against Japanese shipping in Subic Bay, sinking a 10,000-ton and an 8,000-ton ship and starting large fires among enemy stores on the docks at Olangapo and Grande Island.

Meanwhile, reports just issued from Washington that a United States task force had downed 16 Japanese bombers out of an attacking force of 18 at a point west of the Gilbert Islands in the Pacific once more raise the question whether fleet action against Japan's extended supply lines to Java is possible.

There was no indication, however, that the American fleet which, according to the Japanese, encountered the bombers referred to Feb. 20, was on any such mission today.

The Dutch fleet appears to have been seriously crippled by the loss of the two cruisers sent in desperate attacks on the Japanese armada last week end. Its intrepid commander, Vice Admiral Helfrich, according to a London announcement, has been entrusted with a special mission, not specified, and has been succeeded—presumably in command of all the Allied warships in those waters—by Acting Rear-Admiral van Staveren.

On Java itself, the Dutch acknowledged that the Japanese had made headway at some points, owing partly to a numerical superiority in planes, although there was no confirmation of the Japanese claim that their troops were operating just west of Surabaya. With the hope of air or naval help, it appeared that the 50,000 Dutch and Allied troops could hold out indefinitely against the 85,000 Japanese. Without that hope, the main concern seemed to be to hold out until everything of value on the island had been destroyed, a process which was being carried out actively.

Allied air reinforcements so far appear to have been directed mainly to Burma, where they have enabled the British Imperials to continue to hold

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

'The storm may roar without me . . .'

Edward Rowe Snow

Minot's Light

Waves dash against the granite walls of the famous lighthouse off Cohasset, Mass., but it's beacon is held high above the sea. Minot's is noted as the "I Love You" light because its friendly signal flashes one-four-three. It is one of the most isolated lights in American waters. Towering more than 112 feet above the mean low-water level, the stone shaft is frequently three quarters buried by huge waves. This picture, taken yesterday by Edward Rowe Snow of Winthrop, Mass., shows water dashing 85 feet up the light. It was built after the first Minot's Light had been destroyed by a severe gale, April 17, 1851. The first light was on an iron framework. The present light, first put into service on Nov. 15, 1860, was built of granite blocks, resting on a submerged ledge.

Germans Try New Pressures On Recalcitrant Norwegians

STOCKHOLM, March 4 (AP)—The conflict between Norwegian Church authorities and the Nazi-sponsored Quisling Administration has become critical, dispatches from Oslo said today, and observers expected the Germans themselves to intervene.

German occupation officials have tried to avoid a break with the Church, it was said, but now about 600 of Norway's 680 clergymen have lined up with the six Norwegian Bishops who resigned recently.

Several thousand Norwegian schoolteachers also were reported unwilling to knuckle down to Quisling-inspired ideas of education in Norway.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Nazis appear to be accelerating their efforts to "coordinate" recalcitrant Norway into Hitler's "New Order."

Evidence is mounting that Germany is pressing two basic objectives in its conquest of Norway:

1. To wipe out organized religion or at least to make it an impotent factor in Norwegian life.

2. To incorporate Norway bodily into the Reich and end its existence as a nation.

At all events reports from many sources indicate the Nazis are waging a major offensive in all parts of Scandinavia against the one indomitable enemy they have fought everywhere—thought.

The critical nature of the relations between the occupying forces and the Norwegian Lutheran Church was brought into the open last week end when six Bishops announced their resignation in a pastoral letter read from all pulpits.

Denounced by Bishops

The Bishops boldly denounced the efforts of the German-dominated Quisling Government to impose absolute control on the thinking of Norwegian youth and to bend the Church to its will.

News from Norway by way of Sweden indicates that the Bishops are strongly supported by the overwhelming majority of the clergy.

Bishop Berggrav of Oslo was notified by the Government on Feb. 24 that he had been suspended from his post and later was summarily told he had been dismissed. He had long been an outspoken foe of Naziism.

In recent months influential Norwegian newspapermen who refused to embrace the Nazi interpretive point of view have been executed or jailed. Authors and publicists have been arrested and, in some instances, tortured. Educators have been imprisoned, among them the venerable Dr. Didrik Arup Seip, Ex-President of Oslo University.

On Feb. 27, the Overseas News Agency reports, all schools in the country were suddenly ordered closed for a month and teachers who refused to accede to Nazi demands were threatened with de-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Largest Bay State Blackout by Area in Greater Worcester Set for March 12

Namesakes of U. S. Naval Hero Join Navy in Rapid Sequence

War Activities in New England

John Paul Jones Joins Up—John Paul Joneses keep coming into the Navy. As one bearing the illustrious name of the American naval hero left a naval training station today for sea duty, another came along to take his place.

At the same time that the Navy disclosed that John Paul Jones, young Alabaman, had completed training at Norfolk, Va., the recruiting station at New Haven, Conn., swore in John Paul Jones, Jr., of Bridgeport. He will be sent to the Newport, R. I., training station April 7.

The Bridgeport Jones is the son of a Navy veteran of the World War, but not a descendant of the "I have not yet begun to fight" hero.

The Navy went to a little trouble to find some coincidences in Jones' enlistment. His remark that his brother, Richard, also wanted to enlist recalled that the original John Paul Jones sailed to fame on the Bon Homme Richard. His birthplace, Lawrence, Mass., recalled "Don't give up the ship," the immortal command of Capt. James Lawrence.

Navy Construction Race On—Workmen at the Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard hope to establish a national speed record for the building of destroyers, it was disclosed today. Construction progress on the destroyer Shubrick, the keel of which was laid Feb. 17, indicates that her completion may better the present record by a month or more. Honors for swift construction are now held by the Boston and Philadelphia Navy Yards, which have launched destroyers less than five months after their keels were laid.

Mrs. Grosvenor Bemis of Longmeadow, Mass., a suburb of Springfield, has been selected as sponsor for the Shubrick. She is a great-great-granddaughter of Rear Admiral William Branford Shubrick, a former Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, after whom the ship is named.

Famous Father of Famous Son—Chicopee, Mass., is going to honor General MacArthur. Not the General MacArthur who is thrilling the democratic world by his gallant stand on Bataan peninsula, but his equally illustrious father, Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur—a native son of the Bay State City. They are planning a shortwave broadcast of ceremonies dedicating a square in his honor, and they hope that Gen. Douglas MacArthur will be able to take time out in the Philippines to hear the radio show.

City salvage chairman Arthur J. Stonina said the broadcast may include another feature that the General might like—beginning of salvage work to recover 1,200 tons of steel street car rails which local labor unions have volunteered to rip up in their spare time. No date has been set for the dedication.

More Raids on Enemy Aliens—FBI agents and local police raided homes of about 50 enemy aliens in the Providence, R. I., area yesterday and seized a large quantity of shortwave radios, firearms, cameras, and binoculars. It was the second such raid in the State capital in less than a week and the third in the State. Among the contraband confiscated was a set of Army signaling flags and a number of flashlights.

New Haven Defense Worker Held—Frank J. Russo of New Haven, Conn., American-born son of naturalized Italian parents, was held in $2,000 bail accused of damaging a lathe in a machine-gun plant where he was employed. He was arraigned before a Federal Commissioner on charges of sabotage. John T. Madigan, Federal Bureau of Investigation agent, said the young man signed a statement admitting he damaged the machine. A file had been jammed in its gears, and the lathe was out of production several days.

"I did it without thinking what I was doing," Mr. Russo was quoted as saying.

Edwards Dunking Champ—A contest to select the "Doughnut Dunking Champ of Camp" will be held tomorrow night at the Buzzards Bay United Service Organizations building with about 200 Camp Edwards soldiers taking part. A representative of the National Dunking Association of New York will supervise the event.

The dunking contest will take place on the stage of the new U. S. O. building. It is planned to have 200 doughboys and 200 members of the Girls' Volunteer Service League as escorts. The Dunking Association's agent will crown the "champ."

Associated Press from United States Navy; International

Yankee-Made Huts Serve as Army Barracks

Top—Huts like these, serving as barracks for American troops in Panama and in Iceland, are made at the new Naval Advance Base Depot, Davisville, R. I. Establishment and official designation of the base has just been announced by the Navy, although work was secretly begun as long ago as last May. Below—A view of one of the company streets in a camp of United States troops serving in Iceland.

Half Million Persons Will Join Practice

In the largest area blackout ever held in Massachusetts, 56 cities and towns in the Greater Worcester region will simultaneously douse their lights for 20 minutes on Thursday night, March 12, the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety announced today.

The area, including 500,000 persons, or about one-eighth of the State's population, and some of the most important defense manufacturing locations in the State, will be blacked out from 9 until 9:30, the Committee said.

Greater Worcester — a 900-square-mile section — comprises what is known as Region 3—one of the nine areas into which Massachusetts is divided for civilian defense purposes. The Region extends to, and includes, Natick on the east, Lancaster on the north, West Brookfield on the west, and Douglas on the south.

Except for the residential community of Westboro, each of the 56 cities and towns will have had practice blackouts by a week from tomorrow.

The Safety Committee said it expected most of the defense plants in the area to be so provided with blackout curtains and other devices that the effect would very closely approximate a total blackout.

Included in Region 3 are such defense industry centers as Southbridge, Clinton, Framingham, Natick, and Spencer.

Area blackouts in the Greater Boston region and in other sections of the State are expected to follow as soon as each of the towns in these regions has staged a practice test.

Meanwhile, completed plans for the Cambridge blackout tomorrow night indicated that 10 defense plants will be the only institutions showing lights anywhere in the University City. The test is scheduled for the half hour between 10 and 10:30 p. m.

In preparation, Harvard Yard extinguished all but one of its lights for 15 minutes last night. One of the several hundred freshmen who live in the ivy-covered dormitories left a single light shining out over the 300-year-old academic area, and since his door had been locked the warden, who is also Dean of Freshmen, could not reach it.

Even fire apparatus will participate in the Cambridge blackout. If forced to be on the streets between 10 and 10:30, the engines will creep along in the dark at 10 miles an hour.

Meanwhile, plans to blackout all of Cape Cod and the nearby islands—Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket—have been announced. The test is scheduled for 10 to 10:30 on Sunday, March 15.

As the first move in establishing the newly reorganized Women's Defense Corps, Col. Natalie Hays Hammond of Gloucester will today be sworn in as Corps Commandant. Colonel Hammond will be the superior officer to more than 15,000 Massachusetts women.

Blackout Collision

GRANBY, Conn., March 4 (AP)—An air raid warden and an auxiliary policeman were injured during a test blackout here when their automobiles, operated without lights, collided head on. The accident occurred last night between Granby and North Granby. The victims were Foster Porter, an auxiliary policeman, and Charles Newton, Jr.

Door-to-Door Milk Delivery In New England on Way Out?

This is the first of a group of articles dealing with revolutionary effects of the war upon New England's milk industry.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England's 30,000 dairy farmers will remember the Japanese attack upon the United States as the signal for launching this region's $200,000,000 milk business into revolutionary economies in distribution, giving rise to predictions that the traditional door-to-door delivery system may be "on the way out."

So stated Leavitt Parsons, marketing expert of the New England Council today, who saw cheaper milk coming to the masses as the result of distributing economies which have been talked about for years, but have awaited the dictates of war to be put into practice. The tire shortage propelling milk companies into delivering those quart bottles every other day instead of daily, he said, is no more the sole cause of current savings in distribution costs than the last straw was the whole reason for the camel's collapse.

This modernization of a delivery system that sends four to six trucks or wagons down one street to deliver four to six quarts of milk every day, Mr. Parsons, contended, has been agitated for more than a decade. While the tire shortage does not materially change that situation, it does eliminate one full trip every other day covering hundreds of miles for hundreds of trucks and men using hundreds of gallons of gasoline, tires, oil and vital metals, he said.

Issue Still Foggy

Thus did Mr. Parsons send new flares aloft over the frequently discussed but still foggy issue called "high milk prices." He insisted that the tire shortage has suddenly "jolted milk dealers into the long delayed task of checking up on the trends in their business, trends that indicate the day of doorstep deliveries is passed."

The Council's marketing authority who is also spokesman for hundreds of independent grocers throughout New England held that the declining percentage of home delivered milk "will not again turn upwards when peace and tire surpluses are reinstated." That is because he expected the industry to prove to itself the vast economies that can be effected in milk distribution by abolishing costly deliveries tending "to raise the whole milk price structure."

"I contend," declared Mr. Parsons, "that there is less need for home delivered milk now than when the fluid milk business was started. The increased use of the automobile allows the woman shopper to bring home over-the-counter milk in sufficient volume to supply all her needs. The volume of milk sold over the counters now is so great that the amount of differential allowed between cash-and-carry and delivered milk has become a national problem."

Can Sell for Less

In Massachusetts, the State Milk Control Board allows stores to sell milk over the counter for only one cent a quart less than the companies charge for delivering milk on the doorstep. This has aroused considerable agitation from chain stores and independent grocers who claim to be able to sell milk for much less than they are allowed to and still make a good profit.

This continued discussion has led to charges of profiteering, the charges being made by the chain stores against themselves based on state imposed rulings. At the same time, Mr. Parsons pointed out that every other day milk deliveries have been possible with potential distribution savings ever since improved refrigeration made possible the holding of milk without immediate spoilage.

In other words, the Council committee chairman contended that since the biggest argument for milk deliveries, that of spoilage has been refuted by improved refrigeration, there no longer exists a need for expensive delivery systems, excepting perhaps for those families who insist on such deliveries and are willing to shoulder the whole burden of the costs of delivery.

Costs Spread Out

As it is now, Mr. Parsons explained, the delivery system costs are spread out over the entire industry resulting in higher costs of milk over the counter.

First reaction to tire shortages in the milk business "is the sane economy of every-other-day deliveries," Mr. Parsons added. "Further economies might be introduced by joint or co-operative deliveries to eliminate duplication of handling and trucking. Boston department stores have done something along these lines. Ten different milk dealers, all delivering to the same apartment house is too wasteful for wartime, and some day it will be seen as too wasteful for peacetime."

Naturally Mr. Parsons' chief interests are with the stores and the potentialities of increasing sales of milk through these stores. But this interest necessarily links him with proposals to make milk more readily available to the general public, and hence to increase milk consumption through lower costs. On this premise, Mr. Parsons sees eye to eye with the farmer and the consumer.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Minns lecture. "Confidence in the Human Venture," by the Rev. Walton E. Cole. In the Edward Everett Hale Chapel of the First Church (Unitarian), 64 Marlborough Street, at 8 p. m. Open free to the public.

"Exploring New Worlds," lecture series. "Animals at Night," by Howard Cleaves, will show the actions of swiftly moving game taken at night with a high-speed camera. In Mutual Hall of the New England Museum of Natural History. Reservations will insure getting seats for this lecture and may be made by telephoning Commonwealth 1522. At 8:30 p. m.

Thursday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Buddhist Art," by Miss Maginnis, will be the subject of this forenoon discussion. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Concert Duo at the Gardner Museum. Mariam Burroughs, violinist, and Margret Kurkjian, pianist, will entertain. The public is invited without charge at 2:45 p. m.

Poetry reading by David McCord under the auspices of the Morris Gray Poetry Fund. Given in Room 11 of Sever Hall, Harvard University. Open to the public at 4:30 p. m.

Lowell Institute lecture. "Shakespeare's Early Plays," third of eight in a series on "Shakespeare and the Nature of Man." Dr. Theodore Spencer is the lecturer. At the Boston Public Library, 5 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Survey of Homes by Wardens Held Bill of Rights Violation

A Boston City Conncilor, William F. Hurley, today denounced as "a direct violation of the Bill of Rights" the survey of Boston homes now being made by air raid wardens connected with the Boston Committee on Public Safety.

In a letter to John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the committee, Councilor Hurley demanded to know whether or not Bostonians were considered "salves" to be "threatened in their own homes."

He termed "vicious" and "diabolical" the fact that householders who refused to supply information as to their airraid precautions would be reported to the police.

Commenting on the blast, Safety Committee officials pointed out that wardens may do no more than request information, and that they have no power to enter a home unless requested by the householder to do so.

Police would have no power to arrest nanco-operating citizens, Joseph Maline, Chief Training Officer and head of the city's corps of wardens, declared.

The wardens have been conducting this survey for several weeks and as yet no complaints have been received by the committee, Mr. Maline said. He added that in no instance has it been necessary to report a home owner to the police.

The information which wardens request includes a description of any fire risks or other undesirable conditions which may exist in the home. In the other details, the questions are routine, asking for names, ages, data as to infirm persons and type of heating used.

Bacon to Enter Army as Major

Gaspar G. Bacon, former Republican Lieutenant Governor, tomorrow will be commissioned as a Major in the United States Army Air Corps.

His resignation as Chief of Staff of the Massachusetts State Guard and his acceptance of an Army Commission are the culmination of long-time efforts to serve in the nation's armed forces in the present conflict.

During World War No. 1 Mr. Bacon was a Captain in the Field Artillery, being assigned to Fort Oglethorpe as an instructor. In 1919 he was honorably discharged with the rank of Major.

An outspoken interventionist, Mr. Bacon has been co-chairman of the Greater Boston Committee of the British War Relief Society, a post he resigned yesterday. In addition, for the past three years he has been an instructor in government at Boston University, a position from which he has been granted a leave of absence.

State Plans To Carry On Airport Work

Unsuccessful thus far in efforts to obtain $2,000,000 in Federal funds in connection with expansion of Commonwealth Airport, East Boston, the State is drafting plans to complete as much work as can be accomplished with $1,000,000 in State funds now available.

This was revealed today by Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works. He said plans are being prepared to extend two existing runways onto the East Boston flats in the shape of a "V" to provide landing strips 5,000 feet in length. By leveling Governor's Island, earth fill will be available for construction of the runways.

A fence will be erected to protect the airport and the administration buildings will be altered to provide better facilities for handling baggage. To do this work, the $1,000,000 State fund would be sufficient, he said.

Mr. MacDonald added that "we are still trying to get Federal assistance, but whether we do or not the State will go ahead with the development as far as its funds will permit.

Leniency on New Car Rule If Unusual Hardships Proved

Federal rationing officials may lift restrictions on the distribution of new cars to allow motorists who have been denied delivery of cars they purchased before Jan. 1 in cases involving "unusual hardships," Henry Parkman, Jr., State Rationing Administrator, stated today.

In a letter to County rationing boards, Mr. Parkman said that "notice just received from the Office of Price Administration at Washington indicates that they recognize that there may be special cases where unusual hardship has occurred in applying Rationing Order No. 2 with respect to the release of cars purchased before Jan. 1. This is particularly so as to those cases where an applicant has no opportunity of meeting the eligibility classification under Rationing Order 2-A."

Under the present regulations, motorists are required to show they not only contracted to buy a new car before Jan. 1, but to show they gave a cash deposit or turned in their old car as part payment before that date.

The State Board, he said, has a number of appeals in cases they planned to send to Washington for review. He said that the Board wishes to forward, in addition, those cases where an applicant has failed to appeal a case, and he asked the local Boards to report such cases to the State organization.

Sugar rationing, expected by consumers this month, probably will not begin until early April.

This was reported by Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, as he announced that registration for sugar rationing stamp books has been postponed indefinitely. The announced dates for registration had been March 9 and 10 for wholesalers, retailers and the like, and March 16 to 19 for consumers.

Mr. Downey, who is in charge of the registration procedure to be undertaken at school buildings with the help of teachers, said the Massachusetts machinery is ready to move as soon as Washington gives the signal. He added that he understood other States had requested more time for registration preparations.

Ample notice, he said, will be given when new registration dates are announced.

Meanwhile, motorists, hit by tire and new car rationing, are watching with interest the badge situation facing Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

After reading the Supreme Judicial Court ruling that the "Inspector" badges worn by his motor law enforcement officers for 25 years are illegal, Mr. Goodwin announced that his plain clothes officers will be equipped with badges designating them as "investigators."

Legally to require that a motorist show his license to a Registry man, the court ruled that the badges had to carry the word "investigator" or "examiner."

Mr. Goodwin asserts that the ruling affects only his plain clothes officers who number about one-half of his force. The officers in uniform, he asserted, can legally continue to wear the old badges.

Today Edmund Burke, Jr., Executive Councilor, requested Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to use his wartime emergency powers to grant to registry inspectors complete police powers for the duration of the war.

Strike Settled In Greater Boston Rainwear Trade

The rainwear trade strike, biggest wartime tieup to date in Greater Boston, was settled today.

Terms were agreed on last night at a session between the manufacturers and the union, adjourning at 2 a. m. Jack Halpern, Regional Director for the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union reported.

The general strike committee approved the settlement this morning, and this afternoon the question went to a general membership meeting, where a favorable vote was expected by observers.

Some 2,300 were out and 18 concerns were closed.

The strike continues, however, Mr. Halpern noted, at the Cosmopolitan Raincoat Company of Cambridge, whose proprietor is President of the Employers' Association. He did not go along with the general agreement, Mr. Halpern said.

Terms of agreement were reported as follows:

Ten per cent increase in wages immediately.

Three per cent increase starting July 1 to be placed in a vacation fund held by the union and distributed to each member at the end of the year.

Overtime of time and a half after eight hours, instead of after 40.

Time and a half for anyone called in Saturday.

This is the first local union of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union in this part of the country to receive vacations with pay, Mr. Halpern added.

1,000 WPA Workers Strike in Puerto Rico

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 4 (AP)—A thousand Work Projects Administration workers on a grounds project at the United States Isla Grande Naval Base struck today for increased pay. They also listed grievances against a foreman. Paul Edwards, WPA chief, arranged a conference with representatives of the strikers.

Dairy Marketers Warned

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—Roy F. Hendrickson, Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Administration, told the Northeastern Dairy Conference today that wartime scarcity of materials and labor would force changes in the dairy industry, but warned against the use of regulatory legislation to gain unreasonable price advantages.

"Working within the framework of the regulatory measures we now have," he said, "it should be possible to minimize the shock of adjustment to a more serious wartime situation. The regulatory machinery is worse than useless if it is used to raise prices continually, irrespective of the relation which those prices bear to other farm or city prices."

Mr. Hendrickson spoke to about 200 dairymen from 11 northeastern states, most of whom operate under Federal or State milk control programs which regulate prices paid to producers.

He praised the dairy industry's response to Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard's call for increased production and said that just as in industry, the demand for greater agricultural production would grow as the war progressed.

"Unprecedented amounts of food are needed to meet the requirements of our own civilian and military forces as well as those of our Allies in far-flung parts of the globe," he said.

He described the dairy industry's role in the drive for more food as "especially important" because of the demand for dairy products under the lend-lease program.

Uniform Arrest Law Is Proposed

"Police officers regularly violate laws regarding arrests if they think such action is necessary for the public interest," James R. Claflin, Deputy Superintendent of the Boston Police Department, told a special Legislative Commission established to investigate the Penal Code at a public hearing.

The hearing was called to hear comments on proposals to adopt a uniform arrest law, drafted by Prof. Sam Bass Warner, of the Harvard Law School, a member of the Commission. Superintendent Claflin and Deputy Superintendent John M. Anderson, o the Boston police, supported the proposal.

"If we followed the letter of the law, we'd never get anywhere," said Mr. Anderson.

Statements of the Boston officers came during discussion of a section of the proposed law providing for detention of a person suspected of a crime without arresting him. The present law makes no provision for detaining suspects for questioning without arresting them.

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Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Turning slightly colder this afternoon and tonight, with lowest temperature slightly below freezing. Strong winds diminishing to moderate and gentle tonight.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Southwestern Maine: Colder tonight with diminishing winds.

Eastport to Block Island: Storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:08 p. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Thursday, 1:30 a. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:06 p. m.

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Threat to Medical Freedom Seen in Socialized Medicine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — A fifth freedom — the right to choose one's own form of treatment for illness—was held up before the American Medical Liberty League meeting here as equal in importance to the four freedoms listed by President Roosevelt. The advocate of the "fifth freedom" was A. H. Grimmer, M.D., of Chicago.

Freedom to choose one's physician is endangered, said Dr. Grimmer, by the movement for socialized medicine which would put physicians on the public pay roll. Such a plan would make doctors political servants, he said, and would enable one school of medicine to monopolize the field. He warned against the possibility of "dictatorship" in this field, should the American people not be alert to the implications of State medicine, and permit it to be set up in any form.

Medical freedom, said Dr. Grimmer, was not mentioned by the country's founders, yet it is as fundamental as the right to worship according to the dictates of one's conscience, the right to speak freely, and all the others.

While this right has not yet been fully safeguarded in the United States, still this country and the other members of the United Nations promise a much greater measure of freedom in this as well as other fields of human action than the Axis, pointed out Dr. Grimmer.

"The world is divided into two camps," he said. "Of course we will support the side that stands for liberty."

The right to choose one's own physician should be written into the fundamental law of the land, held Dr. Grimmer. But the great need now, he emphasized, is to organize all those who do not subscribe to the orthodox medical schools into a force for medical freedom.

"If this liberty is not achieved, the other liberties will be a sham," said Dr. Grimmer.

Avoidance of Mass Evacuation Planned for West Coast Aliens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4—With demands increasing for the evacuation soon of Japanese, German and Italian aliens from "military areas" on the Pacific Coast, Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt sought today to mitigate hardships caused by this program without sacrificing the military necessities of adequate wartime defense.

Activities and affairs of every man, woman, and child on the Pacific Coast are now controlled by General DeWitt through the proclamation issued yesterday, but this does not mean martial law is in full effect or that daily affairs are as yet any different for the majority of citizens.

The Commanding General has indicated clearly that he intends to handle the war problems of the coast without hysteria, yet with such military steps "as the situation many require."

While he recognizes the coast is "particularly subject to attack," "attempted invasion," espionage, and sabotage, General DeWitt, instead of intensifying the war condition, is attempting to avoid mass evacuations and forced disposal of private property by aliens or undesirable persons.

Public clamor is still insisting that immediate evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry be undertaken but it is clear from the proclamation that General DeWitt does not intend to act until he is certain such an evacuation can be carried out in an orderly manner and without undue inconvenience.

Point four of the proclamation plainly states "such persons or classes of persons as the situation may require" can be excluded from the coast on order of the Commanding General. This is generally taken as referring to evacuation of enemy aliens and persons suspected of being dangerous to national security. However, the wording of the proclamation shows this point is also the basis of possible evacuation of civilians by military order should the need arise.

Significant feature of the proclamation is that it requires complete notice of change of address of "any person of Japanese ancestry," as well as of Japanese, German, or Italian aliens. Hereafter any Japanese, citizen or alien, must execute a change of address notice at least five days before moving. This will be done by the post offices in Washington, Oregon, California and Arizona.

While General Dewitt intends to deal more specifically with all persons suspected of espionage, sabotage, fifth-column or subversive activity, Japanese aliens, American-born Japanese, German and Italian aliens in future proclamations, his first official declaration left apprehension of suspected persons to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other agencies.

Japanese Leases

LOS ANGELES, March 4 (AP)—Southern Californians, who long have known that Japanese had infiltrated into the defense vital areas, had that fact emphasized with startling clarity today. District Attorney John Dockweiler's office exhibited a map showing that Nipponese hold leases on land in or adjoining nearly every strategic region hereabouts.

Japanese, alien as well as American-born, leased all of the strategic shoreline of the Palos Verdes Hills. Some outposts of the harbor defense setup are in that area. Land under lease includes beaches which would be used for military landings, largely concealed by cliffs.

Other Japanese leases include land in or adjoining these vital resources:

Every railway line in Los Angeles County; Owens Valley Aqueduct, which furnishes water to Los Angeles and many other cities in the county; every major highway; Power line rights of way; Vultee, Douglas and Lockheed Aircraft factories; heart of the Signal Hill oil field and adjacent to Long Beach municipal airport; and virtually every major refinery and oil tank farm in the harbor area.

The map also showed that Japanese hold a mile-square, flat, semi-desert tract northwest of Lancaster which could be converted into a military flying field.

The map was prepared at request of the State Attorney General's office for investigation of possible illegal leases—those held by aliens. If fraud is proved, the land would escheat to the State.

Plans for Aliens

LOS ANGELES, March 4 (AP)—Tom Clark, alien control co-ordinator for the Pacific Coast, indicated today that Japanese who are removed from prohibited areas will not be taken out of California.

Mr. Clark said at least two areas are being prepared for agricultural workers, one of which will provide 17,000 acres and the other 40,000 acres for cultivation.

Other Japanese will be given opportunities for work in machine shops and other industries, and their families will be cared for by the United States Government for the duration of the war.

Espionage in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 4 (AP)—The Socialist newspaper Critica reported yesterday that a "powerful Japanese espionage network" was at work in Chile and operating a short-wave radio station at Puerto Montt in Southern Chile for the transmission of military and political information.

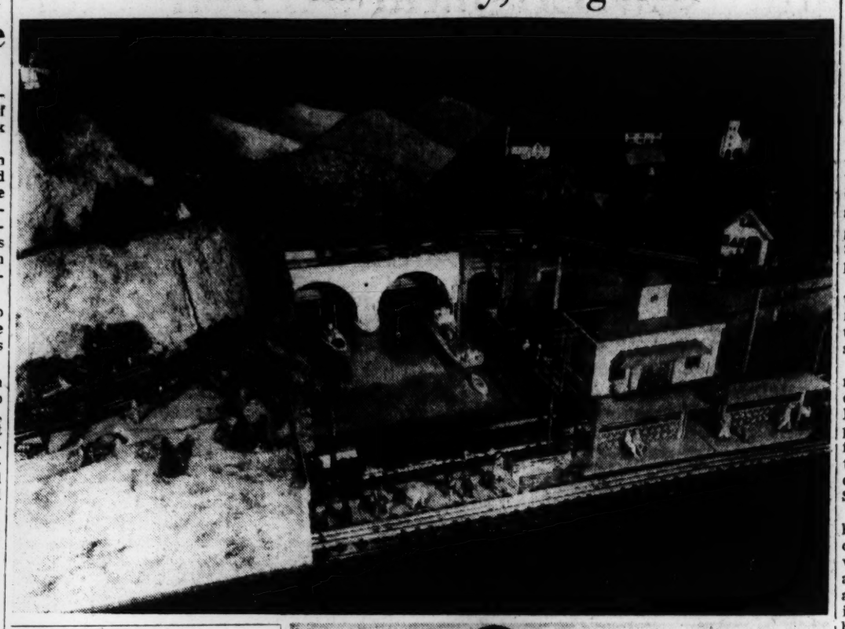
The radio station, the newspaper said, transmits weather conditions and other information "connected with the possibility of Japanese aerial and naval action in the extreme south of Chile." This area includes the strategic Straits of Magellan.

It was charged that the Japanese were seeking to "create differences among American nations, especially Chile, Peru, and Argentina."

New Orleans Arrests

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 4 (AP)—Four enemy aliens were added yesterday to the list of those arrested by the FBI here, bringing the total arrested in Louisiana since Pearl Harbor to 83.

What's Your Hobby, Neighbor?



Versatility—Made in America

Top: Miniature village on display at the American Hobby Show in Hearns Auditorium, New York. It occupies 114 square feet and was constructed by Edgar Weber of Astoria, N. Y. Bottom: Fred Rossi of Philadelphia putting finishing touches to his model of an early Canadian Pacific train made entirely of 15,000 matchsticks.

Fancywork, Miniature Village Features of N. Y. Hobby Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4 — An Iowa furrier who does expert fancywork, a Long Island head waiter who has fashioned a miniature village and a Massachusetts woman who has collected dozens of interesting Easter eggs from many countries are represented among the highlights at the sixth annual American Hobby Show in Hearn's Auditorium.

Containing more than 2,000,000 items, the exhibit shows the leisure-time activities of 359 men, women and children. It will continue through March 14 under the sponsorship of the American Hobby Foundation.

One of the most frequented corners of the show is that occupied by the "village." Edgar Weber, the exhibitor, has built a tiny mountain community occupying 144 square feet of space with a running waterfall, motor highway, cottages, railroad line and station, church and many other realistic details entirely of scrap-heap items except for the railroad cars. His motor highway, for example, was constructed of two belts of cotton tape, the cars on which are fastened with dressmaker snaps from his wife's dresses. His only tools were a pocket knife and a ten-cent file.

For the first time, the American Hobby Show is presenting the work of David Strausser, mechanic of Shoemakersville, Pa., known to woodcarvers all over the country as one of the foremost masters of this craft. His carving "Eagle Supreme" is one of the most elaborate items in the entire exhibit and represents many years of labor.

For 45 years Mr. Strausser has worked at his favorite hobby, that of carving intricately-executed objects out of a single piece of wood. Sometimes extended chains three feet long are the result. Novelties on display show what can be done with a single matchstick or a toothbrush handle by Mr. Strausser's art, which has been compared to the ancient ivory carvings of the Chinese.

Mrs. Virginia Norris Adolph of Ridgefield, Conn., is exhibiting 36 impressions of antique brasses found on English monuments and churches. One of these, showing the imprint of a knight in armor, is life size.

An attractive showing of ship models made by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hoffman of Middle Village, N. Y., glass blowers who have taken 18th century models with their ancient riggis as picturesque models, is another feature.

Fred Rossi of Philadelphia, an unemployed cabinetmaker, has worked wonders with matchsticks. His entries include a four-foot Victorian stage coach drawn by four horses and a train made of 15,000 matchsticks.

Mrs. Hazel Erickson of West Springfield, Mass., has collected a series of white and colored Easter eggs of milkglass, papier mache and wood, coming from many lands and of great variety in size.

Co-operating with the Federation in sponsoring the show are the Brooklyn Children's Museum, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Bronx Photographic Society, New York Association for the Blind, Boy Rangers of America, Girl Scouts, Boys' Athletic League, Hebrew National Orphan Home, and various public schools and other agencies.

Mrs. Morrow Makes Book Appeal In Behalf of Men in U. S. Services

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, backing the Victory Book Campaign which would provide gifts of books for the nation's armed forces and merchant marine, today gave out the following statement:

"This is a plea for books for our men in camps and on ships in the service of the United States. The American Library Association, the Red Cross, the United Service Organizations are striving desperately to secure 10,000,000 volumes for 10,0000,000 soldiers and sailors. To date, they have only obtained 3,000,000 books. This must mean that you and I and our neighbors have not given enough books.

"Early in the campaign there was much talk of our cleaning out our libraries and sending duplicates to the camps. The emphasis was unfortunate, as the energetic housekeeper dusted off top shelves and gave away only the books her family did not want. Thrifty, but not exactly generous! Books on 'How to Knit,' 'Theology in 1870,' 'Elsie Dinsmore,' were received and rejected. We must use imagination and sympathy in our contributions. The men have come from all kinds of homes, with varied education and background. Therefore, a wide range of reading should be provided.

"First of all on the list come books that furnish light entertainment. The men at the end of a hard working day want to be amused. They enjoy tales of the West, adventure, detective and mystery stories and yarns of the sea. The boys in the hospital, lying on their backs and holding books high in the air must have stories light in weight and contents. All novels are popular, modern ones and old favorites from Dickens, Scott and Thackeray. The utilitarian books come next in favor. Modern textbooks on mathematics, chemistry, physics, radio, accounting, firearms, shorthand and typing, are greatly in demand. Good biographies and histories are wanted.

"Some of the men are trying to make up a year of college work and follow a self-imposed serious reading course. The call for works on philosophy proves apparently that men are thinking about the problem of life. The first book asked for in one of the camps was a history of Greek philosophy. 'Great Theories of Mankind,' 'The Philosophy of William James' and Katz' School Psychology' are popular. There is a growing demand for poetry. One man begged for 'Alice in Wonderland.'

"There could be no more appropriate gift for the men in service than a book. It is a symbol of freedom. It frees us from the bonds of space and time and the burdens of every day. It stands for intellectual liberty. But there is a deeper reason than this for sharing our libraries with the soldiers and sailors. They have given up temporarily their freedom of life for us. We cannot give them back their careers, their homes and their families. But we can give them freedom of spirit with the printed page.

"Can any one of us sit down to read in a comfortable home, with clear conscience, until every man in camp or on shipboard who is guarding us has the book he needs?"

Latest in Hair-Do's Won't Slow Defense

CHICAGO, March 4 (AP)—American women's tresses won't have much chance of getting tangled in epaulets or defense machine gears if the owners copy new coiffures awarded prizes at the 19th annual Midwest Beauty Trade Show.

All award winners were developed around a style short and shaped to the head. Joseph W. Kertesz of Detroit called his first prize winner "Victory." It featured soft, rolling waves.

John Georges of Chicago placed second with his "Charm Command." His design employed soft waves and curls, close to the head but brushed back and upward.

"Top Flight," by Margaret Dagneau of South Bend, Ind., took third. This embraced brushed back waves and a feather bang.

Vinson Wants Winchell Called to Active Duty

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia of the Naval Committee told the House he had advised the Navy Department either to call Lieut. Commander Walter Winchell "To active duty or disenroll him."

Mr. Vinson made the statement in answer to a question by Representative Clare E. Hoffman (D) of Michigan after having denied that Lieut. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., had been favored treatment by the Navy.

Mr. Hoffman said that Mr. Winchell, a New York newspaper columnist, drew a salary for a weekly radiocast which he understood Mr. Winchell, a reserve officer, made in his Navy uniform.

Mr. Winchell in New York said he had letters from his superior officers telling him that they appreciated his wanting full active duty but that for the time being his present work and status was of more value to the Navy.

Dial Telephones Under a WPB Ban

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—Further installations of dial telephone exchanges and extension phones in private homes were forbidden by the War Production Board yesterday unless such work is "essential for public health and safety."

Acting to save large amounts of critical materials by strictly limiting future engineering practices of telephone companies, the Board also forbade replacement of existing wall and desk type phones with hand sets, except when an instrument is beyond repair, and ordered party lines installed wherever such lines would conserve scarce material.

No further replacements or additions to existing plants for service improvements or plant relocations may be made under the order, which is effective immediately.

Social Group Holds Grant Unfair to Some

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4 — The American Association for Social Security was on record today as strongly opposed to pending Congressional legislation to appropriate $300,000,000 for enlarged unemployment insurance benefits to workers made temporarily idle through war plant coversion, terming the present bill unfair to others unemployed and out of line with sound jobless insurance technique.

The Congressional proposal makes no attempt to assure adequate benefits for workers with low incomes and those with dependents, and merely "follows the falacious concept now embodied in the state laws by adding 20 per cent to the amount set by the State," the Association declared.

Under the pending measure, it held, a worker with a large number of dependents now receiving $7 in weekly benefits would have the amount raised only to $8.40, while a single worker who might be living with his family would have his $16 in State benefits raised to $19.20. Thus the measure would do nothing to correct an already unfair stiuation, the statement declared.

The Association added that the need for hasty and temporary legislation had not yet been demonstrated, since in Michigan, site of greatest conversion of industrial plants to war manufacture, insurance officials had estimated that the amount needed for benefits in 1942 under the present State law would be only $36,000,000, against an estimated State reserve of $115,000,000.

Terming the pending bill the result "of the contagious spread of pressure groups in social security," the Association said it would drown out discussion of fundamental security changes advocated by President Roosevelt in his budget message of Jan. 7. Proper legislation, the statement added, should include "adequate minimum benefits buttressed by dependents' allowances," the whole to be paid for 26 weeks in a year after a one-week wait "to all workers rather than a handful."

Razing of the Rest Of N. Y. 'El' Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—Recent years and the Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia Administration have been hard on elevated transit lines in New York City, and today a movement to demolish the remaining section of the Second Avenue Elevated below Fifty-Ninth Street in Manhattan, one of the last two overhead transit structures, was under way. The City Council voted yesterday to support the Mayor's request to the Legislature for permission to fix local assessment areas in connection with razing.

The Ninth, Sixth and upper reaches of the Second Avenue "Els" have already passed from the New York scene. If the Second Avenue is torn down, the Third Avenue line will be the only one in existence on Manhattan.

The City Council vote was 15 to 7 in favor of the Mayor's request, the majority contending that the line was antiquated, that it had lost traffic to the point where each five-cent ride actually cost the City 15 cents and that the structure was an eyesore. Queens members of the Council led the opposition, arguing it was a convenience to thousands of Queens residents.

Nicolas Politis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 4—Nicolas Politis, former Foreign Minister of Greece, who passed on yesterday at Cannes, France, according to a Vichy radio report, was one of the leading democratic statesmen in Europe during the postwar years when the League of Nations was struggling to maintain its existence.

An eminent authority on international law, he was as well-known in his work at Geneva and the various international conferences as during his two terms as Foreign Minister of Greece or his 10 years or more as Minister at Paris, Madrid, and Brussels. He was President of both the Council and the Assembly of the League and Vice-President of the Disarmament Conference.

Retooling of Factories Old Civil War Maneuver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANSBURG, Va., March 4—William M. Dunklee finds nothing new in this conversion of civilian supplies factories to the making of armaments.

"Why," he said, "the carriage and buggy factory where I worked during the War Between the States was quickly converted into a sword factory at Christiansburg. There is nothing new about this retooling business."

Economy and Youth Safeguards Up to People, Says the J. P. A.

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Law enforcement which saves taxpayers money and —more important—saves children and youth from demoralization, can be obtained in Chicago if the people want it, insists one of the most experienced social work authorities here. Miss Jessie F. Binford, executive director of the 41-year-old Juvenile Protective Association, drew this conclusion in her annual report of the organization's work.

Miss Binford based her statement on the experiences of the Juvenile Protective Association itself. The J. P. A. doesn't have a great deal of money; it handled more than 3,000 cases last year on a $30,000 budget. It has no political pull—Miss Binford is a frank and outspoken critic of the city's political administration and has been for years. But it has the support of a good number of civic organizations, and when it goes out to get action in some specific law violation, it can usually get it. Miss Binford cited a number of cases.

Hearing a complaint that many small children are selling newspapers and flowers in the downtown district late at night, Miss Binford wrote a letter to one of the newspapers and appealed to the Chief of Police. She pointed out that laws exist which make it illegal for children to be employed in this way. Result; a special Juvenile officer was assigned to the Loop and 167 children picked up and their parents sent for. "A permanent detail has now been assigned to this protective service," said Miss Binford.

Watch on Dancing Schools

Many licenses of dancing schools and other places permitting conditions harmful to youth were revoked this year after the Juvenile Protective Association reported them. ("But we should not have to wait until some unofficial agency takes action," says Miss Binford. The city should be "on the job" to see that the places it licenses are living up to conditions required for a license.)

A dance hall permitting very young children to attend and allowing the sale of intoxicants was closed within 24 hours after the Juvenile Protective Association called the police. (But not before, observed Miss Binford.)

A gambling house likewise was closed through action of the J. P. A. which reported the place after a mother had complained to the Association that her children were without food and clothing because their father lost all his money there.

Of course not in every case does the Association get results. There is the instance of a notorious recreation center whose manager is employed full time also by the city licensing commission. The manager was brought to trial upon complaint of the father of a boy, but he was acquitted.

Enforcement of liquor laws has been extremely difficult to obtain, reports Miss Binford. Last year the Juvenile Protective Association made 1,921 investigations of taverns and reported that at least 90 per cent of them are violating one or more liquor laws. Cases of juvenile delinquency resulting from liquor were more numerous than ever before, the study showed. The Mayor revoked a few licenses, this report stated, but the License Appeal Commission restored about 75 per cent of these.

But whether or not the Juvenile Protective Association can get law enforcement when it goes out for it, Miss Binford thinks this isn't sufficient. Why should it not be up to the police themselves to demand law enforcement? And why should not the people expect such service from those they employ to protect society?

The police have their hands tied, asserts Miss Binford, who has had plenty of first-hand experience in this field.

"We know only too well," she said in her report, "that our Police Department, in enforcing certain laws, is absolutely controlled by the City Administration and by local politicians in our wards and precincts. Commissioner Allman would, we believe, effectively enforce every law we have if he were permitted to do so.

"The local police officers are confused and bewildered by what they are told to do and not to do. More than this . . . they are often completely thwarted when they get into our courts where political influence is often the deciding factor."

Who is to blame?

"The real responsibility for law enforcement . . . finally rests with the people of Chicago," insists Miss Binford.

The people demand the most careful review of all the agencies to which they contribute through the Community Fund, she notes. Why do they not require the same high standard of those they support through taxation? Of the schools, for example, which touch the lives of the people so closely? They could get it if they did, she is sure.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Wellesley Hills Women Hear Talk on World Order Struggle

Vera Micheles Dean told the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club this afternoon that the peoples of the world are "looking to the United States today in the hope that we have not only the weapons to win the war but also the ideas to win the peace."

Mrs. Dean, who is Research Director of the Foreign Policy Association, was the principal speaker at the Wellesley club's meeting, her subject being "The Struggle for World Order."

"To many Americans," she said, "the task of reconstruction may appear staggering, in fact impossible. There is no doubt that it is a staggering task. But in weighing its possibilities we must always remember that Hitler is not only ready but eager to undertake the reorganization of Europe and the world on the Nazi pattern."

Mrs. Dean warned her audience that it is of the "utmost importance that we should discuss peace aims now, right in the midst of war." Otherwise, she said, we may be as mentally unprepared for peace as we have been mentally unprepared for war.

In Mrs. Dean's opinion, the future peace is being forged by the war itself. "Everywhere," she affirmed, "as people fight or prepare to resist, they want to visualize the new order that may emerge out of chaos—they have in mind the kind of life they would like to live once the 'cease fire' has sounded."

The speaker said that two sets of programs offered themselves for adoption in the case of a United Nations victory: a short-term program for the period of receivership which is generally expected to elapse between the end of actual hostilities and the summoning of a peace conference; and a long-term program which could be formulated at a peace conference free from the bitterness engendered by war.

Mrs. Dean pointed to the desirable middle road between Anglo-American domination over Europe, Asia, Africa, and South America, and complete isolation from the rest of the world. She envisioned, she said, a reasonable measure of co-operation by the United States in policies devised to assure the political security, economic development, and social well-being of these continents.

Today's meeting of the Wellesley Hills Club marked Presidents' Day, and Miss Mildred H. McAfee, President of Wellesley College, was a guest of honor. Mrs. Richard H. Davis, the President of the Club, presided at the business session, and welcomed the guests who included Past Presidents of the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club, Presidents of the clubs in the Twelfth District, and officers of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

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Miss Priscilla Thorndike

Soprano and member of the Junior League of Boston, who will sing two solos at the Junior League Orchestra Concert tonight. The concert will be radiocast at 8:45 p. m. over the Yankee Network Frequency Modulation Stations, W43B, Boston, and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H.

Hub Museum Lent Worker To Another

For the first time in its history, but possibly not for the last, the Children's Museum of Boston has lent one of its staff workers to aid in the establishment of another museum. Mrs. Ann Olmsted Peet, in charge of the exhibits and loan extension department of the Boston museum has just returned from three weeks in Washington, D. C., and the successful opening of the new Children's Museum there, and has enthusiastic stories to tell of the immediate welcome the new museum found with people at the nation's capital.

At present, the Children's Museum of Washington, housed in company with the WPA Art Project in Villa Rosa, 4215 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., is somewhat in the nucleus stage, having opened with not much more than one large collection of dolls lent by an interested individual, a loan exhibit on Pan America from the Grace Line, and a few items lent by the Smithsonian Institution. On the opening day, however, one little girl visitor immediately ran home and got two Chinese dolls she owned and gave them to the museum. A young Girl Scout who was helping as a volunteer attendant offered some Hawaiian things. She had left Hawaii only the day before the bombing of Pearl Harbor. A woman who came to see what a Children's Museum was like, stayed to offer some Scandinavian articles, and someone else had some arrowheads to contribute.

"So you see," predicts Mrs. Peet, "they are going to grow and develop right along."

Liked Boston Setup

About a year ago Miss Matilda Young, executive secretary of the group of Washington sponsors came to Boston to see what this city had done along that line. According to Miss Mildred Manter, Director of the Boston museum, Miss Young "fell in love with the museum, with the way we had installed our exhibits, and especially with the spirit she found here, where everything and everybody was concerned with the good of the children and where none of the child's interests were exploited in the slightest."

Early in 1942, a second visit was made by Miss Young to invite Miss Manter to be present at the Washington opening Feb. 20, and it was decided that Mrs. Peet should work with them until the opening.

Mrs. Peet spent three weeks, obtaining display cases, ordering material, and setting up exhibits.

Public interest was immediately aroused, and on Sunday afternoon, the first day on which the new museum was open to all, there were between 700 and 800 visitors.

"Kind Enough to Let Me Stay"

Mrs. Peet came to the Boston museum in 1935. She intended only to stay a short time, but she says, "They were kind enough to let me stay." Prior to that she was associated with the Museum of the City of New York where under a special Carnegie grant, she initiated the museum's educational service for children. She became a specialist in her field when she was director of educational work at the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, whose lending department to children she originated. This project grew until more than 1,000 exhibits a month were being sent out to the Rochester schools, with the city zoned so that they were on the move all the time, one of the city's trucks transporting them from school to school.

About 3,000,000 contacts were made in 1941 by her loan extension exhibits from the Children's Museum in Boston. Exhibits went to children in hospitals and institutions, to schools, to Boy and Girl Scout troops, and to many branch libraries.

Exhibits at the museum, she says, are changed frequently. Just now they are completing an exhibit built around some sledges used by Admiral Byrd at the South Pole, and tomorrow they will set up a doll house someone has just lent them. "There is always something new being put up," says Mrs. Peet.

She agrees with Miss Manter that a children's museum is one of the best laboratories of democracy that we have. "We want the children to know," asserts Miss Manter, "that just because people are different doesn't mean they are queer." And to do this, the work has the dual purpose of teaching children about the world in which they live and of giving them a better understanding of peoples of other countries.

L. B. H.

Junior League Concert Over FM Stations

The concert of the Junior League Orchestra tonight will be radiocast over the Yankee Network Frequency Modulation stations, W43B Boston and W39B Mt. Washington.

Although the radiocast will not begin until 8:45 p. m., the audience is required to be seated by 8:30, it is announced.

During the intermission an interview will go on the air with Miss Dorothy Rackemann, President of the Junior League of Boston, and Miss Patricia T. Spencer, Vice-President, regarding the various activities of the League.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower news radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

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Friday Club Plans Day Of Herbert Tunes

The melodies of Victor Herbert form the theme of the next meeting of The Friday Club of Everett, to be held Friday at 2 o'clock in the Albert N. Parlin, Jr., High School.

The Choral Class, conducted by Mrs. Mabel F. Barstow and accompanied by Mrs. Walter E. Coburn, will present the larger part of the program, while during the intermission an instrumental trio—Ottavio De Vivo, violin, Celia Muscanto, cello, and Mrs. Robert Smith, piano—will play a medley of Victor Herbert compositions.

Dances and novelty numbers, accompanied by Mrs. Smith at the piano, have been assembled and directed by Mrs. Thomas O'Hearn.

The President of the club, Mrs. Robert M. Magee, will preside at the brief business session, and Mrs. Earl Weidner, Chairman of Music in the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, is to be guest of honor.

Officers of the Choral Class are: Mrs. Willis W. Stover, Music Chairman; Mrs. J. E. Buck, Secretary; Mrs. Walter E. Packham, Treasurer. The Program Committee includes Mrs. Joseph Barry, Mrs. Ernest Porter, Mrs. Archie Libby and Mrs. Stover; the Costumes Committee, Mrs. Barry and Mrs. O'Hearn; Lighting and Stage Effects, Mrs. Albert Freeman, Jr.

Private Celia Hubbard

Among Wartime's Perplexing Queries

The above cartoon, one of several appearing in the first issue of The Corps Communique, which made its initial appearance yesterday as a regular monthly publication of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps, humorously portrays some of the perplexing problems which the Corps members are called upon to settle.

The new 16-page newspaper, which is to serve as a clearing house for information between the Corps and the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, is packed with newsy items about the various branches of the service, reports on training activities and the auxiliary schools, and a sprinkling of cartoons and informative pictures.

Small-Loans Interest Rate Cut Is Sought

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has been urged to use his wartime emergency authority to reduce from three per cent to two per cent the maximum monthly interest rates small loan companies may charge.

The request came from Rep. Patrick J. McDonough (D) of Boston. For several years Democratic legislators have unsuccessfully attempted to bring about such a reduction.

"At the present time, when income taxes are due and thousands of defense workers have not the available cash with which to meet them, the small loan companies in this state, who are charging 36 per cent interest annually, are directing all of their efforts and advertising to induce these workers to borrow from their companies," the Representative stated in a letter to the Governor.

"The result of such a large scale campaign can but result in the mulcting of this great army of defense workers and, I believe, sabotage the resulting production of these men just as much as if they had placed a bomb in the plants in which they worked.

"It is my contention that the present 36 per cent which these 'loan sharks' are allowed by law to charge is a dangerous threat to America's war effort and I call upon you as Governor to use your emergency powers recently granted you to lower this interest charge to 24 per cent."

Doubling N. H. War Production Viewed as Prospect This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 4—Mrs. Abby L. Wilder, New Hampshire director for the United States Employment Service, expects to see New Hampshire's war production doubled in the next few months.

Mrs. Wilder says that plants, now employing 23,000 workers, are expected to double their output as larger numbers of them swing onto 24-hour a day production.

Women are now being trained in the State to take places in the defense production lines. Training courses are being worked out by the industries, the War Production Board, and the State Board of Vocational Education. The availability of trained women will play an important part in stepping up production, authorities feel.

The Week in New Hampshire

State Publicity

Winter recreational advertising by the State of New Hampshire this year brought more response than a year ago. The Planning and Development Commission reports that its winter campaign has brought in nearly 2,000 inquiries, a gain of 4.5 per cent over last year. Now the Commission is developing its spring and summer campaign, which will include magazine and newspaper advertising. Attention this year will be devoted to attracting buyers for rural property in the State. To follow up magazine and newspaper advertising on this subject, the Commission is preparing a booklet on country homes in New Hampshire.

Maple Sugar

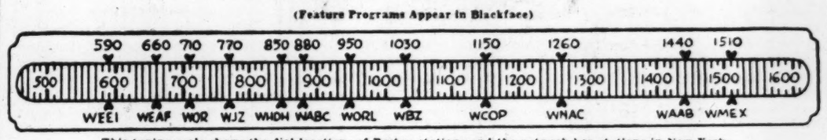
New Hampshire's importance as a sugar producing States is expected to increase this year. Of course the Granite State's sugar production is of the maple variety. And in spite of the more or less general shortage of sugar, it will be impossible for New Hampshire to make any dramatic step-up of its production. But conservative estimates from rural leaders suggest that with the proper weather an increased production of 10 or 15 per cent is not impossible. Just how much of the increased production will reach the market is a question. With the shortage of granulated sugar, the farm folks increase their home use of maple sugar. Right now the State Bureau of Markets is trying to obtain an estimate of maple sirup and sugar production through a questionnaire to producers. And owners of maple orchards and sugaring equipment who do not plan to use it this year are being asked to make it available to others.

Liquor Hoarding

As the result of charges by Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine that some States with State Liquor Stores are hoarding liquor, it is now disclosed than in less than a year and a half the New Hampshire State Liquor Commission has increased its inventory of liquor from about $350,000 to $1,323,000. While officials of the New Hampshire Liquor Commission claim that this does not mean that they are "hoarding" liquor, many observers are surprised to find that a State Liquor system established for the expressed purpose of control has invested such a large amount of State money in liquor. Any sharp rise in profits to the State from this move will be quickly criticised by those who feel that the move is a contradiction of the control purpose of the system.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-509m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 David Harum: sk...	"Orphans of Divorce": sk.	"Against the Storm" ...	Mutual Goes Calling....	Sports and music .....
3:15 News	Honeymoon Hill: sketch..	"Ma Perkins": sketch ...	Mutual Goes Calling....	Sports and music .....
3:30 News; "Snapshots"..	John's Other Wife: sk...	Pepper Young's Family.	Children's Musical Pgm	Sports and music .....
3:45 "Home Planning"....	Just Plain Bill: sketch....	"Vic and Sade": sketch..	"It's Dance Time"	Sports and music .....
4:00 United We Stand..	Arthur Tracy, songs ...	"Backstage Wife": sk....	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports and music .....
4:15 Josef Cherniavsky's	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas": serial ...	Sports Matinee	Sports and music .....
4:30 Musical Camera ..	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Sports Matinee	"Harper House": drama
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"..	Boake Carter, news ...	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk..	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs.	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15 "The Goldbergs" ..	"Little Orphan Annie" .	"Portia Faces Life"	Concert Album	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Superman: sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories..	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Musical Roundup"	"Captain Midnight"	News Service .....
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs.	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert..	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Sir Stafford Cripps ...	The Town Crier .....
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music ...	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Roundup	Memory Lane	Sports results .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" ...	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news..	Langworth Concert Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	Sam Brewer, news; Music	Five Star News; talk..
7:30 "That Brewster Boy": serial sketch	The Great Gildersleeve..	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	"The Lone Ranger": sk..	Buddy Clark, songs ...
	The Great Gildersleeve..	Jimmie Fidler, talk ...	"The Lone Ranger": sk..	Alvino Rey's Orchestra..
8:00 "Meet Mr. Meek":	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Dept. of Justice .....
8:15 sketch	Kelly, m. c.	Man": dramatic sketch.	Richard G. Casey	Irish Music .....
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Listener's Theater: Yale	"About Today": WMEX
8:45 Hersholt; E. Davis	night": dramatic sketch	House"	U. dramatic series	Drama Shop .....
9:00 Shirley Temple in	American Melody Hour .	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Pages From the Classical
9:15 "Junior Miss" ...	American Melody Hour .	Shore; orchestra	News Service	Album; recordings ....
9:30 Ransom Sherman:	Frontline Headlines ...	"Mr. District Attorney":	Henry King's Orch....	Classical Album .....
9:45 comedy; music ...	Leighton Noble's Orch...	dramatic sketch; orch..	"Miss Meade's Children"	George Harris' Orch. ...
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Chamber Music Society	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing .	Five Star News .....
10:15 Great Moments in	of Lower Basin Street .	Musical Knowledge ...	Ruby Newman's Orch. ...	Local sports .....
10:30 Music: La Traviata	Treasury Star Parade....	Kay Kyser's College of	Glen Gray's Orch.	Local sports .....
10:45 News; Sports	Income Tax: Defense	Musical Knowledge ...	Dean Austin Pardue ..	Local sports .....
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Local sports .....
11:15 Weather; Music ...	"Music You Want"	Local news; Songs ...	Dance Orchestra	Local sports .....
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Authors' Playhouse:	"Tune Up, America":	Day's End; music.....
11:45 Music; orchestra .	"Music You Want"	dramatizations	orchestra; vocalist ...	Day's End; News .....

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock...	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News...	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30 Music; News	Revelle Roundup	Songs; talk; music	News Service	.....
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	News	Musical Clock	Organ recital	.....
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells" music ...	Five Star News .....
8:15 Caroline Cabot ...	Chet Gaylord, songs ...	George & Dixie News..	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange" .....
8:30 Carl Moore: variety	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup" ...	Morning Varieties	"Post Exchange" .....
8:45 program; News ...	Toast; popular music.	"Musical Roundup" ...	Morning Varieties	"Texas Drifter" .....
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue .	News; Recorded music	News and Rhythm.....	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air ..	Breakfast Club	Food news	"The Merry-Go-Round".	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 School of the Air..	Breakfast Club	Talk; music	"The Merry-Go-Round".	"Morning Pickup": orch.
9:45 Dramatic sketch ...	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup" ...	Government reports ...	"Morning Pickup": orch.
10:00 Hymn recital	"Musical Millwheel" ...	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard..	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge...	News; Music	"Bachelor's Children" ..	Australian news	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 "Stepmother": sk..	Musical program	"Help Mate": drama ...	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You" ..
10:45 WEEI Food Fair ...	"String Time"	"Road of Life"	Voice of the Poultryman	"Shopping With You" ..
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor...	Mildred Carlson	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News commentator	Talk; Western songs
11:15 Man I Married ...	Church in the Wildwood.	"Right to Happiness": sk.	Military award	John Kiley, J. McMaster
11:30 "Bright Horizons" .	Two Men and a Girl ...	"The Bartons": sketch.	Melody Strings	Allen Roth's Orchestra.
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Defense; Talk; Music ...	"David Harum": sketch..	Choir Loft	News Service .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk ..	News; Hum and Strum .	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news....	"Rhythm Revue" Sports
12:15 "Big Sister": sketch	"Judy and Jane"	"Kaleidoscope"	Defense; agriculture ...	The Town Crier .....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	Concert Melodies .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"..	Hour; Washington News	Radio Playhouse	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 "Life Beautiful" ...	"Baukhage Talking" ...	News Service	"I'll Find My Way" ...	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15 Serial drama	Agriculture news	"Musical Roundup" ...	"Government Girl" ...	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 Vic & Sade: sketch	Contrast in Rhythm ...	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Front Page Farrell" ..	"Words and Music" ...
1:45 "Road of Life" ...	War news	hold talk	Music Shop: orch.; songs	Les Sweetland, songs .
2:00 Dramatic sketch ...	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World": sk.	Cedric Foster, news ...	Victory program .....
2:15 Dramatic sketch ...	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"The Mystery Man": sk.	Colonial Network Orch.	Victory program .....
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady": sketch..	School of the Air	Organ Melodies .....
2:45 Kate Hopkins	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	School of the Air	News Service .....
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	"Orphans of Divorce": sk.	"Against the Storm" sk.	"Mutual Goes Calling"..	Sports and music.....
3:15 News	"Honeymoon Hill": sk...	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	"Mutual Goes Calling"..	Sports and music.....
3:30 News; Snapshots ...	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Pepper Young's Family"	Camp Grant in Review:	Sports and music.....
3:45 Jobs for Victory ...	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	music; interviews; sk.	Sports and music.....
4:00 Swing Time	Club Matinee: variety..	"Backstage Wife": sketch	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports and music.....
4:15 Josef Cherniavsky's	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas": sketch...	Sports Matinee	Sports and music.....
4:30 Musical Camera ...	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Harper House": drama
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure stories.	"Young Widder Brown"..	Boake Carter, news ...	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk..	News; Cowboy songs ...	"When a Girl Marries".	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15 "The Goldbergs" ..	"Little Orphan Annie"..	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Serial	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk.	Transcribed music	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	"Capt. Midnight": drama.	News Service .....
6:00 News comment	News; "Sing Time"	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert..	Dance orchestra .....
6:15 Walter F. Downey ..	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier .....
6:30 Frazier Hunt, News.	Sports Digest; Music ...	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today..	Lowell Thomas, news ...	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Memory Lane	Sports results .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" ...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news..	Langworth Concert Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs.	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	Red Nichols' Or.; Sports	Five Star News .....
7:30 "Maudie's Diary":	Al Pearce's Gang	"Confidentially Yours" ..	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dinah Shore, songs ...
7:45 dramatic sketch ...	Al Pearce's Gang	Musical program	"Inside of Sports" ...	Jan Savitt's Orchestra.
8:00 'Death Valley Days'	"Service With a Smile":	Frank Morgan, Fanny	Alfred Wallenstein's Sin-	Dance orchestra .....
8:15 'Death Valley Days'	Garry Moore, m. c....	Brice; guests; orchestra	fonietta	Fireside Time .....
8:30 "Archie": comedy;	Leighton Noble's Orch...	The Aldrich Family:	"For Your Information"	Babette songs .....
8:45 solos; or.; E. Davis	Leighton Noble's Orch...	dramatic sketch	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Negro Spirituals .....
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	America's Town Meeting	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news....	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur program	Forum: speakers	Mary Martin; Jerry	News Service	cal Album": records
9:30 "Big Town"	America's Town Meeting:	Lester; Music Maids;	Wcody Herman's Orch.	Classical Album .....
9:45 "Big Town"	Forum: speakers	guests; orchestra ...	"Miss Meade's Children	Classical Album .....
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Charlie Barnett's Orch..	Rudy Vallee Show: John	Raymond Gram Swing .	Five Star News. .....
10:15 "First Line": De-	Attuck's Chorus	Barrymore; guests ...	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Cab Calloway's Orch ...
10:30 fense program	Military Analysis; News	Frank Fay; Bob Hannon,	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	'A to Z in Novelty' talk	songs; orchestra; guests	Orrin Tucker's Orch. ..	Dance orchestra .....
11:00 News analysis	News; Music	News Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Dramatic sketch .....
11:15 Weather; Music ..	"Music You Want".....	Local news; songs ...	J. B. Priestley; recorded	Dramatic sketch .....
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want".....	"Joe and Mabel"; com-	Songs for Marching Men	Day's End; music.....
11:45 Music; orchestra ..	"Music You Want".....	edy drama	Songs for Marching Men	Day's End; News .....

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change of Schedule

Connecticut

Hartford—Sundays, 8:45 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, March 5

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W43B Boston (44.5mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—"It's Dance Time."
3:45 p. m.—"It's Dance Time."
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana"; music.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—"Concert Miniatures."
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, news.
8:15 p. m.—Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister.
8:30 p. m.—A Boy, A Girl, A Band.
8:45 p. m.—Junior League Orchestra; Peggy Stuart, Conductor.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Ruby Newman's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Red Nichols' Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Dean Austin Pardue.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Carl Hoff's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Tune Up, America"; Orchestra; vocalists.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc; 9.70mc or 15.73mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Rambles with the Vagabond Traveler (English).
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS 11.87 (25.6m)

4:55 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—Front Line Family, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.

London—6:55 p. m.—News Analysis, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—War Commentary, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

Sydney—8:25 p. m.—News and Commentary, VLQ10, 9.59 meg., 31.4 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—"Sinews of War," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

Moscow—8:45 p. m.—News in English, RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.

London—10:45 p. m.—News Bulletins, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRD, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Third Act of "The Bartered Bride," TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Boon to Small N. E. Plants Is Seen in Non-Competitive Bidding on War Contracts

Benton Gift Gives Riches To Library

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It has not been made public before, and few Bostonians know that the Public Library of the City has within the past five years added to its book treasure purchases which are probably more important than those of any other library in the country. This treasure was already worth about $7,000,000. During the period mentioned Zoltán Haraszti, who goes by the time-honored title of the "Keeper of Rare Books," and is editor of the Library publications, has been able to make one exciting purchase after another.

Dreams Come True

When he walked up and down his outer office, interrupting the work of his associates, it was to tell them that a librarian's dreams were coming true. The deal was on for medieval manuscripts of Flemish and French origin, a third edition Chaucer with woodcuts, and Caxton's first edition of the "Golden Legend." Quaritch's of London sent their president to America, on the outbreak of war, to raise much-needed money. In the firm's 100 years of history it had never offered more than 10 per cent discount. It now offered 30 per cent. The pound sterling had been steadily decreasing in value; American collectors were buying slowly, as they had been since the depression. All conditions combined to reduce books and manuscripts to less than half their normal price, and Boston had about $500,000 in its purse, stipulated for scholarly books.

This represented compound interest and annual income on a bequest of the late Josiah Benton, a former Library trustee. In addition to a large sum of money for building purposes he left $1,000,000 for the purchase of such books. For 15 years litigation between the Library and Trinity Church kept the funds inactive, but in 1936 the case was settled out of court, and the Library received 60 per cent. Interest had accumulated to the amount of about $400,000. This and the annual income of some $25,000 made a substantial sum with which the Public Library could begin to fill in the gaps in its collections.

Rare Book Groups

The Rare Book Department has three major collections: the Prince Collection of Americana, including the priceless correspondence of the Mather family, Richard, Increase, Cotton, Nathaniel and the rest; the Hinckley and Cotton papers and other Colonial material; the Ticknor Collection which outranks in Spanish works all United States collections except that of the Hispanic Society; and the Barton Collection of English literature, one of the richest in the country in Elizabethan and Jacobean material.

No other public library in the country except that of New York City has rare book collections of such value as the one in Boston. Of the university libraries Harvard alone can boast one to surpass it. Yale is the only other to equal it. This, of course, does not take into consideration the Morgan Library in New York or the Huntington Library in California, both of which originated as private institutions.

One can merely touch the fringe of the treasures obtained by the Benton bequest during the past five years. The list is enough to go to the head of any collector. Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, the famous book collector, expressed his amazement and admiration when he visited the Library last summer.

The new purchases have greatly enriched the collections of the late 18th and the 19th centuries, with first editions, letters and manuscripts of Thackeray, Dickens, Keats, Shelley, Byron, Stevenson, Samuel Johnson and other writers. In addition, the Library has been able to purchase the best of secular literature of the 15th century. Before it had about 160 items, chiefly sermons. Now it possesses about 430, of which more than 100 are illustrated with the beautiful woodcuts of the period.

"Golden Legend" Edition

The Caxton edition of the "Golden Legend" by Jacobus de Voragine, who was Archbishop of Genoa in the 13th century, is handsomely illustrated. It is considered the most impressive work of the 15th century printer, who made his own English translation, for it was originally in Latin, and wrote of it, "For lyke as golde passeth in valewe all other mettalles, so thys legende exceedeth alle other bookes."

In 15 century Latin is a fascinating cook-book by a humanist scholar, Platina, whose real name was Bartolommeo Sacchi. "It took a good humanist to compose a good cook-book," says Mr. Haraszti, "for was not humanism, as a part of the rennaissance, a return to the realities of life?" Platina, with other members of the Roman Academy, was cast into prison and tortured, by order of Pope Paul II, and later rehabilitated by Pope Sixtus IV and given the position of librarian of the Vatican. His cook-book begins with a discussion of the properties of foods, much after the manner of the modern dietitian concerned with vitamins and proteins.

The variety of fruits and vegetables is comparable to that of today. Only the lowly potato appears to be lacking. The [illegible] the discovery of America. The list of edible fowl begins with peacock and ends with the fig-pecker. Herbs for flavoring include anise, mint, nasturtium, cinnamon, parsley, thyme and pennyroyal. One of the woodcut treasures is the "Columbus Letter," in Latin, containing half a dozen pictures showing the discovery by Columbus of various islands.

While great care is taken not to admit the careless visitor to the department, the Library makes its treasures available to scholars and serious students. Many of the most important items are in bombproof shelters but can be obtained for use within an hour's notice. More than 4,000 persons conduct research in the department in the course of the year. A vast correspondence is carried on with scholars in all parts of the United States.

By a Staff Photographer

Among Rare Books, Hub Library

Top: Page from the "Speculum Humanae Salvationis" printed at Augsburg in 15th century—showing Jesus riding into Jerusalem on an ass. One of recent acquisitions of Boston Public Library. Middle: Zoltán Haraszti, "Keeper of Rare Books" and editor of publications of the Boston Public Library—at work in his office examining a rare edition of Chaucer. Below: Woodcut from the "Chronica von allen Königen und Kaisern" printed at Ulm in 1485—one of treasures acquired by Boston Public Library through Benton bequest.

Brattleboro Votes Return Of Town Manager System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., March 4—This town yesterday rejoined a number of other Vermont towns now operating under the municipal form of government. The plan was readopted by an unusually light vote of 583 to 127.

Snow, followed by heavy rains, brought scattered attendance at the annual town meeting. In 1931 and 1932 Brattleboro had a town manager. At an early meeting, selectmen will name a new manager.

Upstate in Burlington, taxpayers, by a two-to-one majority, turned down a proposal that the municipality should purchase the properties of the Green Mountain Power Corporation located within the city limits. If the purchase plan had gone through, the properties would have been merged with the city's municipal light and power plant. Only about 40 per cent of the voters turned out, balloting on the purchase showing 2,411 opposed against 1,280 for the plan.

Wet snow resulted in the postponement of approximately a dozen other of the State's traditional town meetings, in most instances the meetings being rescheduled for two weeks hence.

At Barre, the election resulted in the re-election of Mayor E. F. Heininger over Henry A. Milne by a vote of 1,466 to 1,210.

In the central Vermont community of Braintree, oldtimers said that postponement of their meeting until March 17 was without precedent. But, apparently the weather was not wholly accountable, for townsmen who keep close track of local affairs said town officials had failed to post the customary 12 to 20-day warning as required by Vermont statute.

Plan Declared Beneficial To Many Firms

Small manufacturers of New England, many of them previously threatened with closing, will be greatly aided in obtaining war work by the suspension of competitive bidding on military contracts, industrial leaders declared here today.

Placing of Army and Navy supply contracts by negotiation instead of on the basis of cost was ordered last night at Washington by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board. Mr. Nelson took this decision as a means of bringing more small plants into war production.

"The plan will be beneficial to small manufacturers in New England," commented Edward V. Hickey, Massachusetts Director of the Contract Distribution Branch of the War Production Board. "It will open up the field to small men who heretofore have not been in a position to bid effectively on war orders, because of their higher costs. Negotiation of contracts will give them an opportunity to get in."

"No Doubt About It"

Richard C. Cooke, President of the Smaller Business Association of New England, said, "This is a marvellous thing for New England. The plan will bring many small plants into the war picture very soon. There is no doubt about it."

"Negotiated contracts open the only available way for thousands of small manufacturers over the country to get into war production. The change should prove particularly beneficial to New England, because of the number of diversified industries here."

Mr. Nelson's decision to suspend competitive bidding on military contracts should be of great help to New England, Ray M. Hudson, Industrial Executive of the New England Council, declared.

"The plan of negotiating contracts fits right in with the industrial economy of this section," Mr. Hudson said. "No other region has so much to offer the government in the variety of the industry that can be worked into the war by way of negotiated orders.

"Incidentally the War Department has been negotiating contracts for several months, so that the plan is not new, but the new step will lead to a large increase of negotiation and doubtless speed up matters greatly.

"This should improve the chances of the smaller manufacturers to get business that maybe they could not get under competitive bidding.

Handicapped

"Up to the present our industry has been somewhat handicapped in its efforts to adjust itself to the war program. On a price basis, where orders went to the low bidder, the single purpose machine built for mass production had the advantage.

"These machines center in the Middle West. That is what is now causing the great changeover in the automobile industry. Many of its machines cannot be used for any other than the purpose they were expressly designed for.

"Here in New England we don't weigh as a mass-production area in the same sense. Much of our equipment is of the general purpose type and has a certain flexibility.

"The wide variety of parts that is going to be needed in the war effort fits more naturally into our set-up.

"New England accordingly stands a better chance than almost any other part of the country to put its small plants into war work by the method of the negotiated contract.

The Reasons

"The reasons why this region has so much to offer on the new basis are these:

"1. Flexibility or adaptability of the equipment already in place.

"2. Versatility of our mechanics, who are accustomed to a variety of operations, and are not single-operation men like the automobile production workers.

"3. Management accustomed to dealing with a variety of shop operations.

"4. Diversity of industry. We have here the most highly diversified industrial area in the country. The U. S. Census classifies about 350 different types of manufacturing. We have around 225 of them here.

"All these factors furnish excellent ground for considering New England first in the character of work that is to be negotiated."

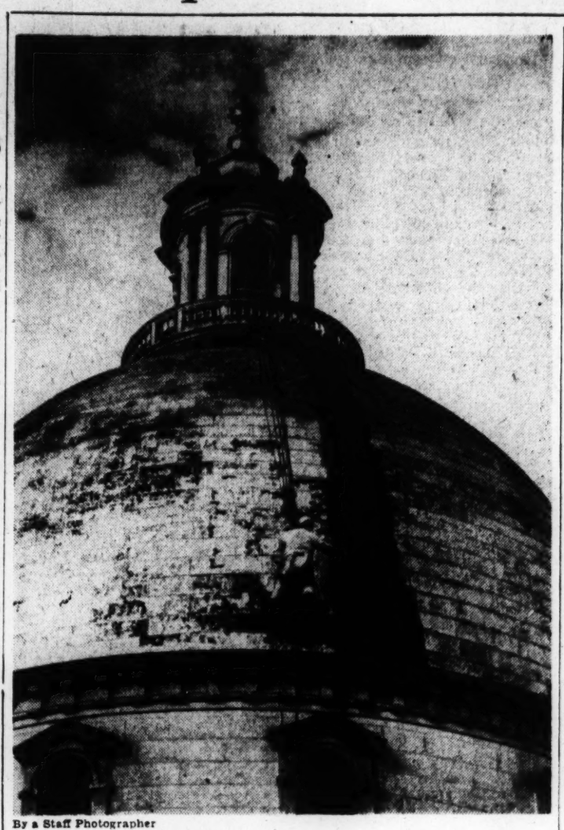
R. I. Governor Submits Budget

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 4 (AP)—An appropriation of $800,000 for civilian defense is contained in Gov. J. Howard McGrath's annual budget submitted yesterday to the General Assembly.

The budget calls for state appropriations and expenditures of $21,113,890 to be met from estimated receipts of $21,180,099.

Included is $2,889,275 in proposed new expenditures for public assistance. This added state burden was hitherto carried by the cities and towns, and the Governor asked new tax laws to raise most of the amount.

Had it not been for the defense and public aid appropriations, the Governor said the budget for the fiscal year starting next July 1 would have been about $2,500,000 less than this year's costs.



By a Staff Photographer

Beacon Hill Landmark Concealed

The shining gold dome of the 150-year-old Bay State Capitol disappeared today under a coat of gray paint—a precaution taken lest the prominent landmark serve as a beacon to Axis bombers. The familiar dome, towering above the Bulfinch front of the State House, has worn a golden crown since 1874, when gold leaf was first laid upon it. It was renewed in 1888, 1899, 1906, 1911, and in 1924, when the last gold sheathing cost $11,000. Originally the venerable landmark was roofed with copper furnished by the sons of Paul Revere.

Senator Peterson Appointed Member of Beverages Board

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today appointed Senator Tycho M. Peterson (R) of Springfield as member of the State Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission to succeed Dudley B. Wallace of Springfield, who resigned as of today to establish a law firm.

At the same time, the Governor reappointed Thomas F. Finigan (D) of Belmont as member of the State Appellate Tax Board.

Both positions carry a salary of $7,000 a year. The Peterson appointment is for the unexpired term of Mr. Wallace, which ends of April 7. It is anticipated that Senator Peterson will be reappointed immediately.

The Appellate Tax Board term is six years, whereas the full term on the Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission is three years.

The Chief Executive also appointed Gregory W. Grover of Canton, who practices law in Boston, as Special Justice of the Stoughton District Court to succeed the late Warren Patten.

Joseph Joyce Donahue of Boston won reappointment to the State Civil Service Commission, while John Beck, former Mayor of Chelsea and former State Representative and Senator, was named to the Chelsea Board of Excise to succeed William H. McBride.

Other reappointments made today were those of Julius H. Soble of Boston as Master in Chancery and Michael Marron of Cavan, Eire, as Commissioner of Deeds for Massachusetts, resident in Cavan, Eire.

Senator Peterson, the new appointee to the Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1892. He is in the insurance business. After serving in the Springfield City Council, Mr. Peterson was elected State Representative in 1928 and became a member of the Senate in 1941.

Two Rob Florence Bank of $13,000

FLORENCE, Mass., March 4 (AP)—Two young men, armed with revolvers, held up and robbed the Florence Savings Bank today of $13,000 and escaped in an automobile.

One of the men was armed with two revolvers, while the other carried a single weapon. Both wore handkerchiefs over their faces.

The two-gun robber threatened Mrs. Amy Walpole, a teller, while his companion went inside the bank grillwork and forced five other employees to lie on the floor while he scooped the money into a bag.

Windmill's Iced Blades Turn Vermont Wind Into Power Aid

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 4 (AP)—A gigantic windmill, towering as high as an 18-story office building, has been undergoing tests in Vermont's green mountains for four months—and gives "definite hope" of harnessing mountain winds as a new source of commercial electric power.

Prof. John B. Wilbur, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, chief engineer of the windmill project near Rutland, Vt., said in an interview that the mill has been furnishing power to central Vermonters off and on during the winter, aiding them to fry eggs, read their evening newspapers and run their industries.

Power generated by the windmill, he said, was fed into regular power lines of the Central Vermont Public Service Corporation at intermittent periods, supplementing the regular service and allowing a conservation of hydroelectric power.

Wintry winds as high as 110 miles an hour howled over lonely Grandpa's Knob where the mighty structure is located, and ice to a thickness of an inch and a half has covered the two great blades at times, but Professor Wilbur said the windmill withstood its rigid tests—"mechanically, structurally and electrically."

He declared the project still was in the experimental stage, but he added:

"The important thing right now is that we have a machine that works, offering promise of a new source of commercial electrical power."

The windmill, conceived by P. C. Putnam, a Boston engineer, and built with the co-operation of many technical institutions throughout the country, took more than a year to construct, and herculean efforts were required to transport its heavy parts through the rugged mountain country.

The mill, sponsored by the C. Morgan Smith Company, of York, Pa., was designed to furinsh 1,000 kilowatts of power under a wind velocity of 30 miles an hour—enough power to light a town of 2,000 inhabitants. Professor Wilbur said that amount of electricity was generated a number of times during the working tests.

"Up to now," he declared, "we have been more interested in completing certain regulatory tests than in developing power, but the status of the tests is now such that we will be able to furnish power more regularly."

He said one particularly rigid test had been carried out recently during a gusty wind that ranged between 40 and 55 miles an hour.

Flames Destroy Hotel At Northeast Harbor

NORTHEAST HARBOR, Maine, March 4 (AP)—Flames swept through the big Rock End Hotel on this island summer resort today, destroying the 40-year old, four-story wooden structure.

Town Manager Herbert Thomas of Mt. Desert, of which Northeast Harbor is a part, said the building, which had approximately 100 rooms, was a total loss.

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ANTIOCH SHOES
at Solby Bayes in Boston

BERNE in black and blue, crushed kid and brown military calf. Leather heel $10.85
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All of us will walk more in 1942. Attractive, comfortable walking shoes will be both a convenience and a necessity . . . not heavy, clumsy "health shoes," but lightweight, interesting shoes you really like to wear.

Try Antioch Shoes, a product of Antioch College, famous Ohio institution. Since 1928 Antioch has created attractive, comfortable, low-heeled walking shoes to solve an everyday comfort and fashion problem of Antioch women. Now they are available to you in many colors and materials. You will enjoy their ample toe room, level walking surface and fine fitting qualities.

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Send or phone for our free Antioch booklet "Walk in Beauty." Every woman should read it.

One-half the Plymouth Colony wiped out
...BUT

IT was a black spring in Plymouth Colony, the spring of 1621. The landing, in November, had been too late for raising adequate shelters, too late for gathering adequate food. Winter was merciless. Disease struck. One death followed another, till more than half of the little band of 103 had been cut down.

But . . . the Pilgrims struggled on. In the breathing-spell of summer, they chinked their logs, tended their maize. The harvest was bountiful. Everything looked up. And so they fought back from the verge of despair to found the traditions of New England.

Today in war time, there may be dark days, too . . . bad news along with the good. And that inheritance of New England courage will help us all, in the work and sacrifices ahead. This very minute, Pepperell's mills are putting everything into all-out war effort — filling huge orders for the United States Army and Navy. We're making war fabrics. Hundreds of thousands of sheets for the camps; twills, drills, chambrays, poplins, canton flannels, marquisettes . . . for every branch of the service!

And this may mean some personal sacrifice for you New Englanders who have been our best customers. Sometimes you may not be able to buy all the Lady Pepperell Sheets and Blankets you need. You may have to wait — until the armed forces are served, even though we're doing our best to fill our civilian orders, too. But what's that, in the light of our mutual objective? We have all got too much of New England in us ever to slow down when there's a victory to be won.

PEPPERELL FABRICS

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Executive Offices: 160 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Soviets and Nazis Rush Reinforcements; Cripps Cites Russian Example to Allies

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, March 4

Attacking Soviet forces continue to pound away at German lines on all sections of the 2,000-mile Russian front as both sides move up strong reinforcements.

The Russians claim to be making progress everywhere, but no extensive gains are specified. In the Leningrad sector heavy losses were inflicted on the Nazis and 50 strongly fortified centers of resistance destroyed, a Moscow dispatch said. In the Staraya Russa sector, the Russians claimed to be steadily increasing their pressure on 96,000 trapped Germans.

The Moscow Radio announced the capture of nine fortified centers on the southern front by the armies of Marshal Semeon Timoshenko and gains in the Crimean battle areas.

The German High Command, on the other hand, claimed to have "annihilated" Russian forces attempting to break through the Nazi siege lines in the Crimea and to have repulsed Soviet attacks on all other fronts "with heavy losses."

German reports heard in Switzerland, Sweden, and other neutral countries that the Russians were massing tremendous numbers of fresh troops and equipment on the Eastern front received further confirmation in Moscow dispatches today.

The Soviet Army newspaper Red Star admitted that Soviet reinforcements were steadily going to the battle lines and urged them to follow the proven Russian theory of close co-operation with the artillery.

The paper warned that the Germans were bringing up more troops and tanks and fighting stubbornly.

The Soviet Information Bureau announced that parachute troops had made another spectacular foray far behind the German lines, killing scores of Nazis and seizing vast quantities of booty.

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps, Government leader in the House of Commons, appealed to the United Nations to follow the "all-out" example of Russia in the world fight against Naziism and Fascism in a broadcast speech to the United States today.

"We now are all allies together to drive aggression and Fascism from the world," Sir Stafford declared.

"After the victory let us remain in the same gallant company to rebuild a stricken world upon the foundations of justice and equality that will secure for us, for them and for all people of the world a happier, saner and more peaceful future."

He warned repeatedly that the Allies' recent heavy setbacks would be followed by further reverses, but insisted that "modern war, on the gigantic and far-flung scale upon which it now is being waged, is not finally won or lost as the result of territorial gains here or there."

"It eventually will be won by the resources in man power and material that can be mobilized behind one side or the other," the former Ambassador to Moscow and new Lord Privy Seal in the War Cabinet declared.

In these, he said, the Allies have overwhelming superiority and hence the present United Nations' outlook is not disheartening.

Sir Stafford praised the Russian people for their war effort, but added:

"The fight on the Russian front is by no means over. They still have long months of stubborn and desperate fighting before them."

British Stress War On Hitler's Regime

By the Associated Press

London, March 4

Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, speaking in the House of Commons, said today the British Government's attitude toward Germany "was not inconsistent" with Soviet Premier Stalin's recent pronouncement making a distinction between the Nazi regime and the German people.

He reaffirmed the British Government's attitude defined last August by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who said:

"On the one hand, Germany must be placed in conditions in which it would be impossible for her again to rearm and to resume the struggle for domination over peace-loving nations . . . and on the other hand that she not become a source of embarrassment to her neighbors and the world by suffering economic collapse."

"It is clear," it was declared today, "that neither purpose is obtainable as long as the present regime is continued in Germany."

Germans Try New Pressures in Norway

Continued from Page 1

portation to forced labor gangs in northern Norway. A new law which compels all Norwegian boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18 to enroll "for service" in the youth organization sponsored by the Quisling-controlled Nasjonal Samling Party went into effect on March 1. Vichy heard from German sources that all youth movements in Norway had been placed under the control of the Minister of Propaganda.

[The British Radio, heard by CBS in New York today, quoted a Stockholm report which said, "the Quisling government of Norway is trying to crush the 9,000 schoolteachers who, as the Norwegian Bishops, have refused to teach Nazi ideas."

The broadcast added that "300 of the older teachers and leaders of a former Teachers' Association have been sent to concentration camps."]

Central Bureau Formed

The suspicion that outright annexation to Germany confronts Norway is supported by the establishment in Berlin recently of a "Central Bureau for Norway" headed by the German Secretary of State, Dr. Wilhelm Stuckart.

The Nazis say Dr. Stuckart's task will be to arrange uniform co-operation between the highest authorities of the Reich and the Nazi Commissar in Norway.

But is it merely a coincidence that Dr. Stuckart on March 16, 1938, was made head of the Central Bureau for the Reincorporation of Austria and a year later was put in charge of the Central Bureau for Reincorporation of the Sudetenland?

Some European observers believe the increased Nazi pressure on leading oppositionist elements in Norway may be due to fear among German strategists that the United Nations plan a full-scale invasion of Europe by means of the Scandinavian Peninsula. The German measures, these observers hold, are attempts to make effective "fifth column" aid for the invading forces a difficult matter.

Denmark in Same Boat

It seems certain, however, that whatever the immediate purpose the long-range aim of the Nazis is to crush out every semblance of Scandinavian independence and make the North countries completely subservient to the Reich.

Norway is not the only Scandinavian country that has been feeling the iron heel of the Nazis more painfully in recent months.

Dispatches from Denmark indicate that the Danish Government, much against its will, has been compelled to take repressive measures against its extremely small Jewish population. The Germans also are reported to be endeavoring to conscript Danish troops to aid in the contemplated Spring offensive in Russia.

And from Sweden comes word that German propagandists and "columnists" are everywhere more active. The German press has been carrying on a bitter campaign against what it calls Sweden's "unreasonable neutrality."

News from Finland is scarce, but the Russian news agency Tass recently quoted Stockholm newspapers as warning Finland that its continuing alliance with Germany was disrupting its traditional friendship with Scandinavian peoples. The Stockholm Radio said in an international radiocast that Finnish war aims for expansion beyond former Finnish borders could not be understood in Sweden.

Meanwhile, despite the Nazis' stern efforts to bind Scandinavia more tightly to their war chariot, bitter protests against the suppression of religious and inellectual freedom are coming from all parts of the peninsula.

In their annual Lenten message the Bishops of the State Lutheran Church in Sweden called upon Swedish congregations not only to pray for their northern neighbors but to extend them help to the limit of their ability.

"Our Norwegian brother nation," the message said, "suffers heavily from external coercion, and internal strife, and we see with deep alarm and pain how justice, on which all freedom must be built, is shaken in its foundations. With forthright courage and confidence Norway's church is fighting for the rights of Christian conscience and the inviolability of spiritual freedom."

The Swedish Authors' Association has appealed to the Swedish Government to intercede with the Nazis in behalf of the oppressed and imprisoned writers of Norway.

And the Assembly of the Swedish Church and the Swedish Parliament recently issued a joint appeal to Swedes to stand firmly united against encroachments on their freedom from any source.

Cuts in Clothing Patterned on U. S. Expected in Canada

OTTAWA, March 4 (AP)—Canadian regulations providing for economy in the use of clothing material "at least as drastic as those announced in the United States" were expected here.

Officials said experts on textiles and clothing requirements were considering the regulations, which will apply to fall styles.

It was understood the Canadian regulations would cover all clothing requirements and would bar all non-essentials.

Drafts of proposed regulations already have been prepared.

Officials expected that among the "certain casualties" would be trouser cuffs, pleats on pants or coat, ornamental buttons on sleeves and two pairs of pants to a suit. Overcoats also are likely to be affected.

Harr Seeks Governorship

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—Luther Harr, consumers' counsel of the Bituminous Coal Division, announced he would run for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania, thereby making virtually certain a wide-open primary battle. Two other major candidates already had entered the field, but efforts were still being made by some party leaders to effect a compromise ticket.

It's an Ill Wind Blows No Wood

© Fox

Bombed Houses Keep Londoners Warm

War has taught England to make the most of adversity and has reinculcated the virtues of thrift and economy, a very good example of which is shown by the housewives of London's East Side busy splitting wood from bombed houses and bundling it for firewood. The splintered joists and planks are gathered and sawed into suitable lengths and then the women split them into kindling. They are then bundled for distribution.

Worker-Manager Counsels Gain in Britain

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 4—Should the workers in a factory have a voice in the factory's direction?

British Labor not only says yes, it insists that such a voice is essential immediately if British industry is to fulfill the war production demands that have been made upon it.

The British Government agrees, at least tentatively.

Measures are now being taken to extend worker-management co-operation through joint production boards and others are under consideration in order to step up the ouput of war materials. Thus British Labor, which has run one Government and had a strong voice in others now moves close to one of the ultimate aims of Socialists everywhere—direction of the individual units of production.

Labor's present demands in Britain are, of course, a war measure, but there are few who do not recognize them as an essential factor in peacetime readjustment of British industry. The Labor Party confirmed this in its interim plan, announced last week end, for a new order in Britain that will make full use of the knowledge and experience of the workers.

"Time Is Everything"

Meanwhile, the Government's efforts to extend worker-management- co-operation are expected to be speeded by the return from Cairo of Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, who, as Minister of State in the reconstructed War Cabinet, is succeeding Lord Beaverbrook in the task of boosting production.

Captain Lyttelton's statement on his arrival was that "Time is everything. I should like that to be rammed home," coincided with a new call by Donald M. Nelson to United war industries over the radio and has underlined deeper than ever the urgency of the United Nations' production requirements.

Mr. Nelson's announcement that he is requesting American industry to appoint worker-management committees is of special interest here as showing that Britain and the United States are taking this same path to secure a new drive in the output of armament.

As to Mr. Nelson's plans for industrial competitions and extra rewards, the reply from spokesmen of both Labor and Capital in Britain is that their considered policy is to obtain an evenness of the production level rather than institute stunts or stimuli likely to be followed by a reaction. The effectiveness in Russia of the Stakanoff pace-setting methods is given full credit here, but it is claimed that the youthfulness of Russian industry and the character of the Soviet people offer different opportunities.

Boards Being Formed

The Government agreed some time ago to worker-management committees for royal ordnance factories, which are under State control, and these committees are now being formed. It has also agreed tentatively to extend the practice to all factories scheduled under the wartime essential work order and plans to encourage joint boards in aircraft factories have been announced by the Ministry of Aircraft Production.

But worker-management co-operation in aircraft factories isn't proceeding fast enough to satisfy the shop stewards who have recently sent representatives to London to protest to the Government and to individual members of Parliament.

They acted in the case of an aircraft factory in Northwest England which, it is claimed, has been open for 18 months without the production of a single engine. Government spokesmen in the past have been able to explain away most of the glaring production holdups and dislocations.

Nevertheless, it is widely felt that participation by workers in seeking the solution of such problems is a vital and urgent need, both for the sake of improving production and, equally important, to help minimize the workers' disillusionment by confiding in their representatives over difficulties encountered.

Indorsed by Cripps

Sir Stafford Cripps, in his recent first speech as Leader of the House of Commons, reaffirmed the Government's intention to extend worker - management co-operation to all essential factories. Sir Stafford spoke of the great value to industrial management of the workers' advice, which he himself learned in managing a factory in the last war.

But there are various factors delaying implementation of the plan. The presence in London of the shop stewards has been a reminder of one. For the shop stewards aren't recognized by the Trades Union Congress or by the unions themselves. Labor's official organizations claim the sole right to nominate worker candidates for joint production committees.

In certain localities the shop stewards wield considerable influence as independent champions of the Labor cause, and the Government is anxious to find a way to avoid if possible any breach in Labor solidarity.

Industry Recognizes Trend

Factory owners and managers are being on the whole reticent on the issues involved. Now that Government policy aims at giving official status to worker-management committees throughout industry, they recognize the inevitable trend of industrial development.

Many business executives contend that there always has been voluntary and smooth-running co-operation with workers on management questions.

They suggest that most of the complaints come from a vociferous minority of factories, and that in some cases differences are intentionally and disproportionately fanned.

Other businessmen point to the admitted shortcomings in some factories the Government has taken over since the war, which only confirms their belief in the advantages of private enterprise.

Some long-standing suspicions still remain between employers and employees. Managers are accused of still clinging to the idea that they alone should do all the main thinking and planning. The tradition also dies hard that trade unions are concerned only with rewards and conditions of work.

Rights and Duties

The claim made by Britain's trade unions that they have attained during the war growing prestige and recognition of their representative capacity is generally conceded.

But it is also widely agreed that organized labor has accepted commensurate responsibility. It certainly has a genuine desire to correct the slackness of workers and sort out from a multitude of vague complaints those well-founded and needing immediate drastic attention.

Failure to put industrial shortcomings right is often found due to the cumbersome industrial machinery which still functions here on free democratic foundations with a minimum of compulsion and requisitioning.

Nor has stabilization of the production situation been helped by the fact that the Government is still groping to find the best method of executive direction and has had in its search for a super production chief to resort to the recall of Captain Lyttelton from his Cairo mission.

Meanwhile though some factory managements are hanging back, if not actually opposing the Government's policy for worker participation in production committees in all factories, there are many cases in which privately owned concerns are paying striking tribute to the way the team spirit of the workers has developed since they were given a say in management. One important factory making Defiant fighter aircraft is a case in point.

'Fortress Economics' Now Ruling Britain

By the Associated Press

London, March 4

Britain steadily is compressing her affairs into a "state of fortress economics," the President of the Board of Trade, Hugh Dalton, said yesterday.

The British must eat less, wear less and drink less, Mr. Dalton said in an interview.

"We shall gradually have to squeeze out all industry that does not contribute directly or indirectly to the war effort."

CBS and NBC Win Stay In Chain Radiocasting

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP) — A three-Judge Federal Court has stayed the Federal Communications Commission from enforcing until at least May 1 its proposed restrictions on chain radiocasting.

The Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Co. won the stay pending their appeal to the United States Supreme Court from the Three-Judge Court's decision dismissing their petition for an injunction.

NBC and CBS contested the FCC order barring exclusive network affiliate station contracts and prohibiting any company from owning two networks as an unauthorized attempt to enforce the anti-trust laws.

Rumblings Over Tax Bill Warn of Battle to Come

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—Congress adopted a "yes—but" attitude today on the Treasury's $7,610,000,000 tax program.

As is usual in such circumstances, most congressmen expressed approval with the goal, big though it is, but found objection to specific provisions, frequently affecting their own neighborhood, community, economic clientele or pressure groups.

This was another way of saying that the Treasury has offered its tax plan: now the real log-rolling starts.

The log-rolling in preparing a tax program, particularly as vast a one as this, is comparable to that in writing a new tariff. The Treasury, unlike the Government in Britain, has no authority to see its integrated program adopted, and the result depends on the degree of leverage of individual groups. Only one thing is certain, the tax presented by the Secretary of the Treasury to the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday will not be the tax eventually adopted by Congress. By the time it is enacted much of it will be unrecognizable.

War necessity, however, is expected to force through a total sum bigger than anything in history. It probably will not be as big as the Treasury's recommendation, however.

Debate Begins to Shape Up

The chief points of debate over the drastic Morgenthau proposals are already taking shape. Under his program the hardest hit group in the country would be the so-called "middle - income" tax brackets, receiving $5,000 to $10,000 a year. This group has been particularly favored in the past. Congressmen themselves are in this group. Secretary Morgenthau yesterday proposed doubling its taxes.

A tremendous drive is taking form in Congress to reduce this particular burden and to transfer it, in part, to lower incomes, either by lowering exemptions or by imposing a general sales tax. The effect of this would fall most heavily on the lower wage groups. This would somewhat relax the heavy burden on the $5,000 to $10,000 levels.

Secretary Morgenthau, fully aware that a drive for a sales tax would develop, sought to head it off.

"I strongly urge that no such tax be made a part of this revenue bill," he said yesterday. "As compared with the taxes proposed in this program, it bears disproportionately on the low income groups whose incomes are almost wholly spent on consumer goods. It is therefore regressive and encroaches harmfully upon the standard of living. It increases prices and makes price control more difficult. It stimulates demands for higher wages and adds to the parity prices of agricultural products. It is not, as many suppose, easily collected."

Ultimate Cut Expected

Few congressmen will say outright that they opposed the heavy new burdens, but the joint effect of attempting to shift them from one group to another is to weaken the final result. Most observers believe that as the bill is ultimately passed by the House and Senate, after weeks or months of give and take, haggling and log-rolling, it may be a billion or two less than that recommended by Mr. Morgenthau. Such a reduction has generally followed in the past. The size of the present staggering proposal and the war urgency makes most congressmen unwilling for the moment, however, to make forecasts.

The argument for lowering individual income tax exemptions is that families with income under $2,000 do not now have a sufficient share in the war burden. By lowering exemption rates still further, it is argued, millions more people would be brought in.

Pay Big State and Local Toll

The Treasury replies that these low-income groups actually pay a tremendous toll in state and local taxes, which fall most heavily upon low income groups; and that lowering exemptions to include the little man actually disproportionately increases the tax of people with larger income, because the reduced exemption is carried all through the tax schedule and means a greater loss under a graduated system to those in upper brackets.

Two of the sharpest attacks on Secretary Morgenthau's proposals come on his efforts to reduce so-called "special privileges." Since these fall on specific groups, the change will be particularly hard to enforce because the group affected will make common cause with other groups to resist alteration.

One of these changes would tax "tax-exempt securities" of state and local communities; the other would require mandatory joint income tax returns for husband and wife. It is in this field of specific tax proposals that Secretary Morgenthau's proposals are most apt to be changed by Congress, because each specific group has defenders. This applies also to his proposals to change the mine and oil depletion provision loophole in the present law, the increased taxes on life insurance companies and other favored classes.

How Systems Differ

Under the British or Parliamentary system, the tax program is introduced by the Administration and any alteration or tampering with it means an immediate vote of confidence, on which the Government stands or falls.

Under United States' procedure, the tax experts of the Treasury draw up an integrated program over many months, but it is used only as a point of departure for Congress which writes its own bill as it sees fit.

The American system is held to be more democratic by supporters, since the individual congressman has a voice in the final outcome. But critics of the system declare the result is like trying to build a house by town-meeting instead of skilled draughtsman: the ultimate result may be an architectural monstrosity. Most observers in this case believe Secretary Morgenthau will be lucky to get $5,000,000,000 rather than the $7,000,000,000 asked for.

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Free French Islands in Vital Spot

Lie abreast supply line to Australia; Rich in nickel and other necessary war materials.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—The Free French Islands of the Southwest Pacific, which early broke with Vichy and whose independence the United States has guaranteed to help defend, lie athwart America's vital supply line to Australia and are dangerously exposed to the wide-sweeping attack of the Japanese air and naval forces.

[The Associated Press reported from London on March 2 that the American Consul General told the Free French Commissioner at Noumea, New Caledonia, that the United States was according partial recognition to the islands' regime.]

The largest territory under the Tricolor in the Pacific is New Caledonia, rich in nickel and other strategic war materials.

At the administrative center of all French Oceania is Tahiti, which directs the affairs of a half dozen groups of islands roughly halfway between the west coast of South America and the East Coast of Australia.

Though dwarfed on a map by New Zealand, Tasmania, New Guinea, and the huge members of the Netherlands Indies archipelago, New Caledonia is nevertheless a large island, lying about 750 miles from the nearest point on the Australian mainland. It is 240 miles long and averages about 30 miles in width.

Physical Description

"Great coral reefs extend along both east and west coasts of the island and far beyond like a long double tail," says a National Geographic Society bulletin. "At each end of New Caledonia, parallel mountain ranges flank the shores; in the central part, the mountains rise in irregular, broken masses and most abruptly from the east coast.

"Large areas are wooded; perhaps the most interesting tree is the tall and stately araucaria, a kind of pine that yields fine timber. While the western slopes are semi-arid with a drought-thriving flora showing many Australian species, the eastern mountains bear jungle-like, tropical vegetation, typically Polynesian.

"About a third of the island is not farmed. The tilled areas produce coffee, cotton, corn, tobacco, manioc (cassava), bananas, pineapples, and copra (from coconuts).

"The real wealth of New Caledonia lies in its mineral resources. Nickel, chrome, cobalt, iron, and manganese are the most valuable, but antimony, mercury, silver, gold, lead, and copper are also found. Local industries include grain storage and meat packing plants, blast furnaces and barking mills. Steamers, among them a regular service with Sydney, Australia, carry away cargoes of minerals, coffee, cotton, meats and copra.

Division of Population

"Of the total population of more than 53,000, half of the people of New Caledonia are natives of Melanesian and Polynesian stocks, a third are whites (mostly French), and the rest are introduced laborers from Java and Annam, and convicts interned in the penal settlement or ex-convicts liberated from it.

"Noumea, the Capital, is a city of over 11,000 inhabitants on the southern tip of the island. Administrative authority is vested in a governor and an elective council. Noumea is one of the proposed regular stops on the newly approved Pan American Airways route between San Francisco and Auckland, New Zealand.

"Dependencies of New Caledonia are the Isle of Pines, off the southeastern end of the island; the three main and several smaller islands of the Loyalty group, 50-60 miles east of New Caledonia, with production of copra and rubber; the barren Huon Islands, 170 miles northwest of the island; and the Wallis Archipelago and Fortuna and Alofi Islands northeast of Fiji.

"Yet remote from world centers as are Tahiti's 20,000 or so inhabitants, they have twice, in little more than a quarter of a century, engaged in world war. Both times the island has found itself working and fighting against the Germans. During World War I, it contributed to the Allied cause both man power and raw materials.

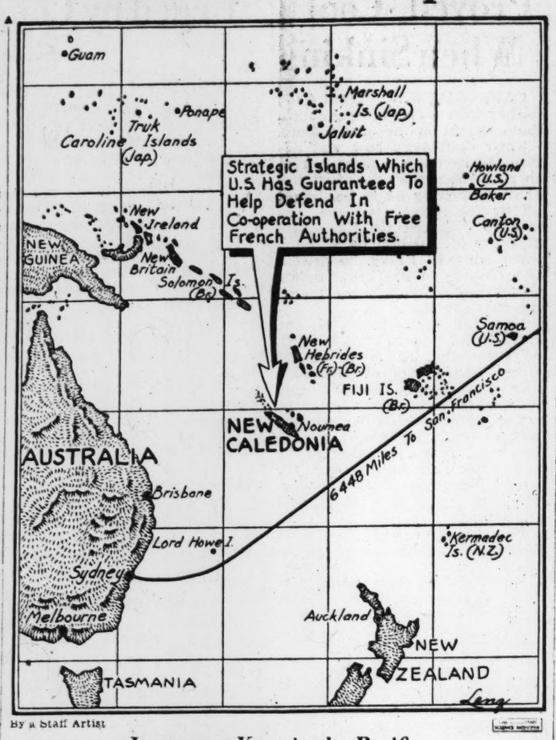
"In 1914, Tahiti's Capital and chief city, Papette, was bombarded by the German battle cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, which had eluded the Japanses and British Fleets in Far Eastern waters. At that time, the German cruisers sent to the bottom of the Papette harbor a French gunboat and steamer anchored there.

"After the war, Tahitian soldiers returning from abroad were met by one of the most exotic of all homecoming welcomes. The colorful ceremonies of the occasion included dramatic native dances, singing contests, and exhibitions of the ancient fire--walking custom.

"Today, as in the first world war, the chief basis for Tahitian war industries is the production of phosphorous and coconuts. Phosphorous, of which about 125,000 tons normally are exported each year, is useul in the making of smoke screens, which were never more widely used than in the present war's tank and other large-scale battle operations. The coconut, foundation of Tahiti's leading industry, serves both a life and death purpose in warfare. Its dried meat is the source of nitro-glyerin and other explosives; while the harder outer shell is treated to yield a fine charcoal, used as an absorptive and filtering material in the snout of gas masks.

"So valuable has been coconut shell charcoal for gas-mask manufacture that United States experts classified it as a strategic material. Until other inds of charcoal are available through the new and secret process reported soon to be used in making charcoal from substances found within continental United States, the coconut shells of the Pacific are expected to remain the number one lifesaver against poison gas.

"In addition to war aids, the coconut palm serves the Tahitians in innumerable everyday ways. From its leaves and wood, its coconut meat and oil are made shelter, uel, food, and drink."



By a Staff Artist

Important Keys in the Pacific

These strategic French Islands near the western terminus of the United Nations' supply line to the Far East will be defended by the United States, in co-operation with Free French forces, along with Tahiti and other Free French island possessions east of Fiji Islands.

What About Poles in France? Many Became Wood Choppers

By Ann Su Cardwell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What happened to the hundreds of Polish soldiers fighting with the French Army who were unable to escape to England after the Fall of France?

Here is at least a partial answer.

Immediately after the French surrender, the Poles were ordered to assemble at specified places. It was evident to them that they were to be used for labor and many, unwilling to become mere industrial serfs, disappeared. But the vast majority had to submit to orders.

A letter recently has come from one of these Polish soldiers describing his experiences.

Quartered in Castle

He was one of some 300 who had been brought together and closely guarded in an old fort. There they were supplied with blouse, trousers and cape, all of brown, and in the last week of September, 1940 were loaded into freight cars and taken into a mountainous region, unloaded, and marched along a road to an unoccupied castle.

In the castle was room for some 230 to be crowded. The remaining were housed in the stables and outbuildings. The overcrowded space in the castle was luxury compared with the lot of the men in the outbuildings, where an enormous amount of cleaning and makeshift repairs, such as stuffing windows with straw, had to be done before they could be considered fit for human habitation.

The Poles were given woodsmen's tools and led for a 2½-hour march up the mountains through forests of beech, elm, and maple. At the end of the climb they were divided into groups of five, each group allotted a section of woods, and each man told he was to cut and stack a cubic meter of wood a day. A French lieutenant and soldiers were to supervise. The Poles were not professional woodsmen, there was thick underbrush, the average diameter of the trees was less than 10 inches, and the day's work ended at 5 o'clock when they were marched down to quarters.

The pay was 15 francs for the first cubic meter, 20 francs a meter for all above that amount. After days of practice, and depending upon the kind of wood cut, some men were able to earn as much as 30 francs a day. Wages were paid at the end of each 14-day period, but because of frequent heavy rains there were never more than 12 working days out of the 14 and the average wage was around 200 francs. Ofter the men climbed to their work only to find that the fog which enveloped them lower down was heavy rain on the mountains, and all they could do was turn about and descend.

Food Poor and Scant

Food was both poor and scant. Cabbage, turnips, and carrots were the daily fare. Money earned was spent for cheese, fruit, and most of all for bread, which could then be bought freely. There were no complaints against the treatment given them by the French authorities. The local population was sympathetic, or at worst indifferent.

Men unable to make the 11-mile climb and return daily were put to work in the marshy meadows, sent to farm labor, or set to burning charcoal in a village at the foot of the mountains.

When snows came, work in the mountains had to stop, and things were bad for the men who had been wood cutters. To make matters worse, French authorities did not provide fuel and forestry officials forbade the Poles to help themselves

Had it not been for the work of the Polish Y. M. C. A. leader, who kept the men occupied with all sorts of projects for the improvement both of their quarters and themselves, and managed to get food and help of various kinds to keep up their morale, the situation might have developed into something serious. As it was, they managed to go through the winter and with the coming of spring could return to work again.

This time, the first task given them was the building of barracks on the mountain near their work, which was welcomed, for it eliminated the long climb and descent each day. It did, however, cut them off still more from the world and when Sunday came they eagerly set off to visit those left at work near the castle and to gather what news they could of the outside world.

Navy Air Ace Bags Six Planes in Day

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—By shooting down six Japanese bombers, Lieut. Edward H. O'Hare became an ace in one afternoon.

It was recalled yesterday that during the first World War, when a man shot down five enemy planes he was unofficially given the title of ace.

Lieutenant O'Hare's feat apparently is a record for this war.

"There may have been others who have shot down six planes in one day," a Navy official said, "but no reports on them have been received. So far as we know Lieutenant O'Hare's feat was the highest single bag and a record for the war."

During the present war an American volunteer aviator in Burma who has not been identified here so far shot down four enemy planes in one day, and Lieut. George Welch is credited with bagging four enemy planes Dec. 7 when the Japanese attacked Oahu island.

Lieutenant O'Hare is the son of the late Edward J. O'Hare, nationally known horse and dog track operator.

The flier's mother, Mrs. Selma A. O'Hare, when advised at her home in St. Louis of her son's feat, exclaimed:

"I'm the proudest mother in the land. He always was crazy about airplanes."

Lieutenant O'Hare attended Western Military Academy at Alton, Ill., before entering the Naval Academy at Annapolis where he was graduated in 1937.

He received his flight training at Pensacola, Fla., and San Diego, Calif., and was commissioned a Lieutenant in January, 1942.

Lieutenant O'Hare was married last September to Rita Wooster of St. Louis who is presently visiting in Keokuk, Iowa, the flier's mother said.

Officers at Western Military Academy recalled that Mr. O'Hare was one of the school's outstanding cadets from 1927 until 1932. An honor student, he was active in the Pistol and Rifle Club, in dramatics, and played varsity football for two years.

By a Staff Artist

Lieut. Edward H. O'Hare

Becomes an ace in one day by downing six Japanese bombers.

Royal Air Force Veteran Resigns

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—The Air Ministry announced yesterday the retirement March 1 of Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore, Inspector General of the Royal Air Force.

It said the officer retired at his own request "in order to accelerate promotion of younger officers."

His aviation career began in 1911, when he was one of the first four British naval officers to learn to fly.

He was Air Officer commanding in the Middle East from May, 1940, until last July, when he became Inspector General. Prime Minister Churchill once recalled in the House of Commons that Sir Arthur piloted him on flights before the last war.

Wisconisn WPA 'Must' Accept Farm Work

MADISON, Wis., March 4 (AP)—Mark Muth, State Work Projects Administration Administrator, has warned all persons on WPA pay rolls they would have to accept farm work if it were offered them this year or forfeit their jobs.

Hop-Around Raid Lights Urged

TORONTO, March 4 (ONA)—Illumination patterns that jump around are the latest idea for defense against air raids in the lighting up instead of blacking out school.

Gordon Best, Canadian authority on flood-lighting, writing in the Monetary Times, advanced the theory that basic techniques employed in the elaborate electric signs on New York's White Way might be used to baffle enemy bombers.

By use of a master control station with switchboard facilities for interlocking various groups of lighting units, Mr. Best explained, a whole pattern of light could be instantly moved from one section of the defense zone to another.

"Such a flexible system would provide endless varieties of patterns which would be extremely confusing to night bombers," he wrote.

"One use of this system would be to turn on only one section of the defense area to begin with, and, after it had been on for a few minutes, to black it out. After a lapse of a few seconds, during which time the enemy planes would have traveled some distance, the same pattern would be turned on again but in a different section of the zone.

"This would have the effect of shifting a whole section of the area to a location perhaps several miles distant."

Four Planes Given By Lady MacRobert

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—American-born Lady MacRobert, who gave $100,000 for the purchase of a Sterling bomber last August, gave another $80,000 yesterday for four fighters, two of them to be named after two sons who were casualties in the RAF.

A third plane will be named after another son and the fourth, "MacRobert's salute to Russia," which, she explained, was to let the Russians know "that we are with them to the very end."

The Sterling bomber already bears the name "MacRobert's reply." The Air Ministry announced that it went into action last September and has participated in raids on Stettin, Nurnburg, Hamburg, Bremen, Wilhelmshaven, Colonge, Munster and Brest. It was damaged on some of its trips but kept going.

Lady MacRobert, wife of a Scottish peer, is a native of Worcester, Mass., the only daughter of the late Dr. William Hunter Workman, noted Himalayan explorer.

Defenses Ready For South Africa

CAPE TOWN, March 4 (AP)—Premier Jan Christiaan Smuts told the House yesterday that the Japanese danger had been foreseen and "steps are being taken further to strengthen coast defenses." He said it was unnecessary to return South African troops from Libya, however.

Meanwhile, the Government, which already has rationed gasoline and restricted tire sales, forbade sale of new automobiles except under special permit.

Race 'Phones Cut Off

PHILADELPHIA, March 4 (AP)—Telephone service on 40 lines of the Pennsylvania Publications, Inc., publisher of the William Armstrong scratch sheet, has been terminated by the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania. The company acted under a decision last July by the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission which held that the telephones were used to give out horse racing information in the furtherance of gambling.

War Heroes Fund To Help Families

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—Formation of the American War Heroes Foundation, Inc., was announced here today. It is designed to aid dependent relatives and provide worthy education for the children of men officially designated as "American heroes" in the armed forces, the announcement said.

The organization, inspired by the letter President Roosevelt wrote suggesting a 1956 appointment for Colin Kelly, Jr., to the United States Military Academy, and aware of a sometimes forgetful future, will set up a national headquarters, where the valorous deeds of the men, their portraits, and mementoes of their achievements will be displayed to the public, it added.

All children and dependents of men officially adjudged heroes, it said, would be eligible for consideration by the foundation, whether the member of the armed forces were deceased or not. The foundation will ask citizens to give of their time and money in behalf of the project.

Lady Astor Pleads: Let Churchill Rule

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—Viscountess Astor suggested today that Members of Parliament—of which she is one—go home and let Prime Minister Churchill's new Government get on with its war work.

"We have done what the country wanted—kept the Prime Minister and changed the Government," Lady Astor said in a letter to The Times, of London. "No mean performance.

"The Prime Minister and new Ministers will have more hard work ahead of them. Surely the best thing for all Members of Parliament to do now would be to take a long recess."

Lady Astor has represented the Sutton Division in the House of Commons since 1919.

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Things will probably get worse before they get better. Present delivery regulations will probably have to be stricter still.

But no amount of stretching on our part can be as effective as conservation on your part. *The best way to make rapidly diminishing oil stocks go farther is simply to cut down consumption.*

If you and your neighbors are willing to economize on oil in every possible way—willing to dress a little warmer and keep your home a little cooler—you're much less likely to find your fuel tank empty some raw, damp day this spring.

Saving oil *today* is the best way to be sure of having heat *tomorrow. And it will help to win this war!*

Here are some saving suggestions:

1. *Set your thermostat at 67° during the day and turn it down to 60° every night.*
2. *Turn off heat in all unused rooms, especially enclosed porches.*
3. *Shut all bedroom doors at night and block the cracks beneath them with rugs, etc.*
4. *Be sure all windows and doors are as tight as you can make them.*
5. *Keep all fireplace flues closed when not in use.*

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OIL IS AMMUNITION—USE IT WISELY!

Hidden Men Behind the Men Behind the Guns Win Acclaim

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4 — Research chemists, carrying on "with no headlines" and "no acclaim" not only in the interest of winning the war but "in the interest of alleviating human suffering and in making life a little richer and a little sweeter" were eulogized in Congress yesterday.

The praise was directed by Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R), of Illinois, to chemists in the Department of Agriculture's four regional laboratories at Upper Darby, Pa.; New Orleans, La.; Peoria, Ill., and San Francisco, Calif.

Here are some of the wartime jobs Mr. Dirksen said the Government chemists are doing:

Making sugar from sorghum by a process that may in time solve the whole sugar problem.

Experimenting with ground corncobs, as a substitute for cork.

Rubberizing cotton for fire hose.

Developing new processes of dehydrating vegetables and fruits in the "food for freedom" program.

Making transparent sheets similar to cellophane out of corn protein.

Working on textile sizing from corn to take the place of East Indian tapioca.

Deriving rubber from corn or soybeans.

Fermenting corn into butylene glycol that can be used for anti-freeze.

Experimenting with a drying oil from soybeans to take the place of tung oil from the Orient.

Making building materials out of almond shells, cornstalks, sugarcane pulp and other farm commodities.

The men in the Government laboratories, Mr. Dirksen said, "can command three and four times their salary in outside industry. With no headlines, no glory, no pomp, no acclaim, they are working along as good servants of a great democracy not only in the interest of winning the war but in the interest of alleviating human suffering and in making life a little richer and a little sweeter."

Japanese Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4 — A Church Committee for Japanese Work, organized to aid Japanese Americans of Japanese parentage in New York, has begun operations here, composed of representatives of the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, Reformed and Friends churches, with headquarters at No. 150 Fifth Avenue.

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Antiques: Furniture of Early 1700s

Display of pieces popular in England and France scheduled to open in New York Saturday.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Fine French furniture from the time of Louis XIV and XV, and English furniture fashionable in the reigns of William and Mary and of George I and II, feature a public sale to be held on the afternoons of March 12, 13, and 14, at Parke-Bernet Galleries, 30 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York.

The several owners of the property include Mme. Evelyn Pardridge, formerly Princess Engalitcheff. In addition to furniture, there are Georgian silver, rugs, bronzes, fine table porcelain, and tapestries from the Gobelins, Aubusson, and Mortlake works. This extraordinary assemblage will be on public exhibition on each week day from 9 a. m., to 5:30 p. m., beginning March 7.

Viewing such a display with its illustrated and descriptive catalog in hand, a studious visitor often is given a better opportunity than many museums offer for adding to his authoritative knowledge of antiques and decorative arts of the 1700s and earlier. Many Museums do not attach descriptive markers to objects which they show, but these galleries print a full description of each article and a reliable statement of its date, as a basic practice at preauction exhibitions.

Catalogs of the sale just mentioned contain several hundred pages and are richly illustrated, the above picture being one of those pertaining to this sale. The descriptive text reads as follows:

"Georgian red and gold lacquer cabinet on richly carved and gilded stand. Rectangular cabinet with two doors enclosing drawers, the interior lined with black velour. Gilded with Chinese figures, pavilions, lake scenes, etc., appear in a sealing wax-red ground. The stand is richly carved with Minerva mask, acanthus volutes, flower swags and shells, and supported on four gold-leaf, carved legs with dolphin feet. Ornamental pierced and engraved gilded metal hinges, lock and corner mount. Height six feet, width 44 inches."

This lacquer cabinet on stand brings together two distinct forms of decorative art—the Oriental and the English. During the century between 1640 and 1740, all forms of Oriental art were in high fashion in Europe, as they were brought there in ships of the thriving East India Company. Many lacquer cabinets from the Far East were made to stand on the floor, and when brought to England they were supplied with bases designed in the English manner of the period. So it comes about that in this case we see the extreme refinement with which the Chinese and Japanese beautified plain surfaces, contrasted with the exuberant and gaudy excess which was considered the best of good taste in the early decades of the 1700s.

William Kent (1685-1748) was responsible for so much work in this manner that his name comes immediately to mind when one sees examples of it. He was a landscape gardener as well as architect and furniture designer. We can find much to admire in the gardens which he designed for England's nobility, although our taste is likely to reject furniture such as the base of the above cabinet.

Happily the public was not happy for long in seeing in their homes such furniture, overburdened with swags and masks, and the type sometimes referred to as early Chippendale soon replaced all this.

Parke-Bernet Galleries

English Taste in Early 1700's

A cabinet of red and gold lacquer, set on a carved and gilded base, represents the aristocratic taste introduced by George I of England.

Hooked Rugs

Providence, R. I.

Choice specimens of American hooked rugs are now on exhibition in the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design. Some of those shown were collected by enthusiasts for this American domestic art, while other examples have come down through inheritance to descendants of the makers.

These household articles in their resplendent colors and cheerful patterns reveal fondness of color and of flowers and animals which is a native trait and which found expression also in needlework and in weaving. During recent years we have come to re-estimate artistically our decorative and useful arts. Their very qualities of unaffected simplicity and exaggeration recommend their full, flowing, animated designs. Some rugs in this exhibition remind us of the products of sophisticated painters, who have aimed deliberately to recapture the spontaneous features of the unschooled worker.

Flowers and flowery compositions abound, the medallion pattern being the most popular. In other rugs, fronds and springs and flower and leaves luxuriantly fill corners and spaces. A floral rug with dark border, made by Lucy Baker, is a particularly fine specimen from the collection of Caroline Cleaves Saunders of Clinton, Mass. It is about 120 years old and a soft velvety pile has resulted from wear imparted by carpet slippers.

Many of the rugs exhibited were hooked from designs of Frost who was a tin peddler about a century ago, and we see here the range of designs favored by American women. In addition to the floral patterns are animal portrayals, rustic views, and geometric or abstract designs.

A rug from the Chilcote Collection, now owned by Mrs. Saunders, shows two large scrolls swung handsomely across its surface. More contained, and solid and orderly, is the large floral rug of Ellen D. Sharpe. Other items were loaned to this exhibition by Mrs. M. Hollis Arnold, Mrs. Philip Batchelder, Mrs. William C. H. Brand, Mrs. Charles D. Cook, Mrs. Bertha B. Hambly, Mrs. Clarence E. Sherman, Mrs. Molly Nye Toby, Miss Elisabeth Vaughn, Mrs. Edward S. White, Miss Sara Young, and Mrs. Gilbert L. Hinsdale of Mattapoiset.

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N. Y. Housing Project Proves Races Can Live in Harmony

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4 — Evidence that Negroes and whites can get along harmoniously in the same apartment building is had at South Jamaica Houses, New York City Housing Authority project, where 1,050 Negroes and 459 white persons live. The development is a "mixed project," which means that negro and white families share the same building, even the same apartment floor. There is no color demarcation in any of the community activities in which persons of both races participate.

Inter-racial co-operation at the Jamaica project was seen here as providing a bright contrast to the rioting in Detroit, Mich., where 150 whites battled to keep Negroes from a defense housing project which had been allocated to them.

The only disturbances at the South Jamaica houses since their opening 18 months ago have been three fist fights. These involved only whites and were not concerned with racial questions.

The tenants are not conscious that their harmonious commingling is unusual. Dark and light-skinned children romp hand-in-hand in the playground and along the broad cement walk between the buildings.

Each Helps the Other

A white mother teaches her two little girls and a group of negro girls how to knit at a bench on one side of the central court while on the other a negro woman teaches a mixed brood of tots a guessing game.

The women of the project have their own Red Cross group and an organization called the Dorcas Society, both of mixed membership. The latter group aids tenants in need. Mrs. Fred Caldwell, President of the Society, is a Negro, and Mrs. Gladys Herzog, Vice-President, is white. The men have an association concerned with the promotion of sports and civic pride.

The Housing Authority office at the project is staffed by members of both races. Naudin Joseph Oswell, Resident Manager of the project, is a Negro.

"We have no minority group," Mr. Oswell said. "The only time we are aware of any color breakdown is in the election of officers for civic groups. We try to keep a 50-50 balance, although 70 per cent of the tenants are Negroes.

"The fears and trepidations which some of us had have been proved absolutely nothing. In the beginning, some of the white men organized a card club among themselves, but it lasted only a few weeks. They said they weren't having any fun."

Face Facts Squarely

Far from denying that a color problem exists, Mr. Oswell emphasized that officials and tenants recognized it as "a serious problem" and "faced the facts realistically." Persons who do have a definite "color prejudice" are permitted to go their own way and no effort is made to force tenants to join inter-racial activities.

Only four white families have refused to mix with Negro tenants since the project has been in operation, Mr. Oswell told your correspondent. He admitted that occasionally new white tenants will refrain from participating in community activity. A short time after a new family moves in, Mr. Oswell calls on them, learns their special interests and introduces some Negroes and whites with similar interests.

At this point Mr. Oswell interrupted the interview to point out negro and white children playing in the central court.

"Look out that window," he suggested. "There's an Italian kid and the friend he's skating with is colored. Honestly, I don't see any hard-and-fast difference between them."

Is a "Tech" Graduate

Born in Massachusetts, Mr. Oswell was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1930 with an engineering degree. Before his present $3,000-a-year job, he was field supervisor for an insurance company, head of the natural science department in the negro schools of Charlotte, N C., and an employee of the New York City Department of Public Welfare.

The $2,100,000 Jamaica project, consisting of 11 buildings with 448 clean, modernistic and sunny apartments, replaced one of the most blighted sections of Queens.

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Jones' Crew Proved Cool When Sinking

CAPE MAY, N. J., March 4 (AP)—They were a very orderly bunch, those sailors on the Jacob Jones.

Their destroyer's bow was demolished by the first torpedo from an Axis submarine; the stern was blown to bits by depth bombs set off by the second; but the men midship prepared for the ordeal of the cold Atlantic by donning three suits of heavy underwear and downing a hot drink before abandoning ship Saturday morning off Cape May.

"We had good sailors on the Jakie," said Joseph Paul Tidwell, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., one of the only 11 survivors of the ship which may have had as many as 145 officers and men.

The water was 38 degrees and plenty cold, Richard Dors, of Brockton, Mass., recalled as he and other survivors related the story of the sinking under supervision of naval officers at the Naval Air Base yesterday.

Seaman Dors said they were four hours at sea before picked up.

A Virginian, John Merget, of Norfolk, told how he was at the throttle in the main engine room when a heavy explosion was followed shortly by another.

"I lost steam pressure on the engines right away," he related. "The lights went out and then I shut the throttle. The ladder was right by me. I scooted up topside, discovered I didn't have my life jacket and ran back after it.

"I jumped in the water and swam as hard as I could. I was about 75 feet away when the ship sank and another big explosion took place. Eventually I got on the same raft with Tidwell. I could see two other rafts from where I was at the time I got on."

Another survivor, Thomas Ryan Moody, of Franklin, N. Y., related how he tried to launch a lifeboat but found part of the equipment had been blown away.

"So we sent back into the boat to get some coffee," he added.

There wasn't a cup around, nor any cream or milk, but he did find some sugar and a soup ladle. Three other sailors were with him.

A door was blown off a locker room and there Seaman Moody found heavy underwear and donned three suits. Others followed suit.

"That's a nice thing about the Navy," he smiled, "you get plenty of heavy underwear."

Former German Boat Stopped

MEXICO, D. F., March 4 (AP)—The Mexican crew of the seized former German liner Orinoco disclosed yesterday that their ship was challenged by a Nazi submarine soon after sailing from New York last Jan. 19 but was allowed to proceed unharmed upon giving her nationality and cargo description.

The seized ship, now named the Puebla, proceeded to Tampico, going slowly because of the damage done to her machinery by her German crew before Mexico seized a dozen Axis merchant ships harbored at Tampico and Vera Cruz last spring.

Mexico has severed relations with the Axis Powers but has not declared war.

Because of damage to electrical installations the Puebla carried no passengers, and it was reported two months of repair work will be required before she will undertake another trip.

The 9,660-ton liner was pressed into service, still in need of repairs, to augment Mexico's traffic with the United States and assigned to the New York run along with three of the freighters seized from Axis powers.

Soon after the seizure at a time when Axis ships were taken over in many American harbors—some of them only after their crews had scuttled or otherwise sabotaged them—six of her German crew tried to escape to sea in a 30-foot yawl, supposedly headed for the United States.

Thirteen days later, on April 21, 1941, they returned to Mexico and were "beached" presumably for the duration.

Girl Over Hawaii When Japan Struck

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4 (AP)—A girl from Nashville, Tenn., over Honolulu in a training plane that Sunday the Japanese came, was chased out of the sky by an invading plane. She is Miss Cornelia Fort, aviation instructor, just returned from Hawaii.

"I was coming in for a landing and my student had the stick," she related. "Then I saw this plane coming closer, in violation of air traffic rules. I waited for it to give way for me and then I jerked the stick out of the student's hand and pulled the plane up.

"I had seen the insignia on the Jap plane—the red suns along the fuselage. But I still couldn't believe it. Then I saw the smoke over Pearl Harbor and decided it was real."

Three S. C. Governors In Four-Month Period

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 4 (AP)—South Carolina yesterday had its third Governor within a period of four months.

Richard Manning Jefferies, State Senator from Walterboro and President pro tem of the Senate, was sworn in as Governor at his home Monday night.

He succeeded J. E. Harley, who passed on last Friday.

Governor Harley was elevated from Lieutenant-Governor to the governorship last Nov. 4, replacing Burnet R. Maybank who resigned to become United States Senator.

Less Pussyfooting About War Urged by Congress and Public

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—The Administration, after casually asking the Senate for more authority to protect more "official secrets" is today finding that Congress—and the country—are not only unwilling to vote this authority but instead are demanding fewer "official secrets" and more official information.

The decision of the Judiciary Subcommittee, headed by Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, to reject the Justice Department's draft measure rested on the judgment that the effect of the bill, whatever its intentions, would be to cover up the "bad" rather than protect the "good" and that "a new approach" to the problem was needed.

Thus the Attorney General's proposal which would have imposed a drastic and heavily punishable censorship upon any federal document which any administrator decides should be considered "confidential" is out and, in its place the Subcommittee is arranging that "an entirely different bill" be prepared.

Corrects Two Defects

The new bill, while designed to give the fullest possible security to military documents and military information, will be drawn to eliminate two serious defects of the original draft. It will be drawn so that it cannot become a new method of press censorship and so that, however unwittingly, it cannot become a screen to shield government incompetence.

But the demand for fuller, franker and faster knowledge about the war today does not stem merely from the little fracas over the "official secrets" bill which will soon be ironed out in the Congressional laundry without great difficulty. It stems more from an increasingly apparent public feeling that the Government is timid about giving out the "tough" facts about the war, that it inclines to hold up bad news or appears to do so for reasons which are by no means clear to the people all of which causes a sense of uncertainty.

The Navy, for its part, is considering releasing more promptly the information reports of its anti-submarine campaign in the Atlantic. Heretofore the policy has been to withhold the news of the sinking of enemy submarines on the ground that uncertainty was a liability to the enemy.

Uncertainty Works Harm

But there is a growing opinion that the uncertainty is a greater liability to the American people and there is the added factor that since the German U-boats are operating a long distance from their ports the ability to send new submarines to replace the lost ones is greatly restricted.

Broadly, Senator Austin's Sub-Committee was persuaded by such significant testimony as was given it by Frank J. Jewett, Vice-President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and a member of the Nation Defense Research Committee, that already there is more secrecy imposed than is "really justified."

In a letter to Senator Austin, Mr. Jewett, writing from his own first-hand experience with Government departments, declared that in the interest of efficiency the number of things officially classified as "secrets" should be "kept to an irreducible minimum."

"Almost every man charged with authority and provided with a series of rubber stamps," he said, "will always play safe and assign a higher order of privacy than the facts justify. If the penalties are further increased this tendency will be accentuated."

Speaking for editors and publishers in the National Editorial Association of which he is President, Raymond B. Howard wrote the Subcommittee that the proposed legislation "will seriously hamper normal operations of news gathering."

Mr. Howard contended that most abuses listed by Mr. Biddle could be met under existing laws. He said the proposed bill would be "arming government agencies with a blunderbuss when actually a rifle may be needed."

Nazis Seek to Hold Minorities Through 'Educational' Efforts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—German "island groups" in Croatia, Hungary, and Rumania are today being re-nationalized by educational programs sent direct from Berlin and designed to strengthen their Nazi-racial consciousness in preparation for leadership roles in the Nazi "new Europe" envisaged by Hitler after military victory, according to advices received here.

Reports from Ankara, Stockholm and London picture these groups, composed largely of descendants of the Germans who fled eastward during the religious wars following the Reformation and the revolutions of 1848, as being subjected to a propaganda barrage designed to implant in them a renewed consciousness of Germany and German greatness.

Nazification methods carried on within the boundaries of countries allied to Germany in the war against Russia, bear an official and legal stamp, since they are presumably instigated on a basis of peaceful co-operation with local governments. Superficially therefore, it is said, the campaign differs from the systematic and wholesale incorporation of German minorities under way in the occupied countries of Europe, but in reality embody Nazi conceptions of race and nationality which, if continued, would make assimilation of the German "islands" into the social fabric of those countries virtually impossible.

In Croatia, German minorities have been organized under a leader responsible only to the head of this now German-dominated State and given official language rights wherever they represent 30 per cent of the community population. In Slovakia and Rumania, information received here continues, purely German schools have been opened by teachers imported from Germany, and the German minority is encouraged to regard itself as responsible only to the Third Reich.

News from Hungary, quoting an article in Donauzeitung, a German newspaper published in Belgrade, states, of a year's work, that two German gymnasia were built at Fumfkirchen, and high schools established at Karel, Baja, and Deutschboly; that 2,700 pupils were now attending 17 Volksbundschulen (German elementary schools), and that 78 kindergartens for German children operated in the area at harvest time.

The article also cites the inauguration of patriotic organizations and clubs, citing in Budapest a Volksdeutsch dairy corporation, "Agronomie," and a Volksdeutsch apprentice club. Landesmusikstelle, or government-sponsored concert organizations, have been developed, stressing the German element, and have founded four popular music schools for minority groups, while a traveling library distributes German books to remote areas.

The recent transfer of Backa Province from Yugoslavia to Hungary, hailed by Germans and Hungarians alike, has augmented the Volksdeutsche in Hungary by 200,000, the article continues, and made its German minority the largest in Europe.

Commenting on the Backa transfer, the Inter-Allied Information Center here adds:

"It illustrates the German method of giving magnanimously to her allies, while all the time concealing a deeper motive which in the end will convert any gift to benefit for the Third Reich. Any future contingency will find these minority groups, in their loyalties and thinking, solidly on the side of Nazi Germany, and the country must consider this potentiality before making any decision which can be construed as a reflection against Germany itself."

Washington Tests 10-Hour Blackout

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—A 10-hour test blackout was observed last night by householders and merchants in the nation's capital and its suburbs. Government buildings were exempt from the stringent regulations to blackout, and many were ablaze with lights, nor did it apply to street lights or motor cars.

James M. Landis, OCD Director; J. Russell Young, District Commissioner; Gen. L. D. Gasser, in charge of protective training in OCD, and several high-ranking Army officers were unanimous in praising the almost perfect co-operation of residents and business men.

Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Senate District Committee, who went on a 27-mile inspection trip, said he was highly impressed with the wholehearted compliance with blackout regulations, but that "if the Federal Government is to remain here during and after an air raid, Federal buildings should be blacked out."

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CHESTER, PA.

Plants Near Paris Raided In New RAF Offensive

Continued from Page 1

servers agreed that compulsory retirement to shelters had told on the morale of the German people and slowed down production.

These results had been achieved in spite of very considerable increase in German defenses without any significant rise in the rate of losses per hundred sorties on operations.

Drop in Loss Rate

The rate of loss for the three months ending Feb. 28 was lower than the rate of loss in the preceding three months.

"I have full confidence in the judgment of the Air Staff, which has the indorsement of the Chiefs of Staff and the Defense Committee," added Sir Archibald, "that the bomber offensive against Germany is one of the indispensable means of winning this war."

This bomber offensive he admitted to be a long way behind schedule, and improved Nazi antiaircraft defenses promise to make it hard to catch up unless Britain can unleash attacks on an unprecedented scale and is prepared to sustain commensurate increase of losses.

That is exactly what the British have officially and repeatedly declared to be their intention.

Readjustment of Plans

But so far it has been a hope deferred. And the lull has provided an opportunity for a readjustment of ideas elsewhere than among the aircraft manufacturers busily rolling out giant bombers to give effect to the policy the War Cabinet has adopted.

Their energies have been harnessed to provide the wherewithal for bombing the Nazi war industry to pieces according to the scheme evolved by the Royal Air Force and the Ministry of Economic Warfare.

Automatically therefore their energies have been withheld from the production of other types far quicker and cheaper to make for lack of which the Allies have paid heavily in various theaters of the war.

Despite Sir Archibald's assertions questions are still being asked whether independent bombing strategy is really practicable.

Some observers point to the fact that the Germans haven't raided Britain in a big way for 10 months, and infer that the Nazis have outsmarted the RAF by abandoning a scheme that doesn't pay an adequate return.

Aggression or Defense?

After all, say these people, the British are proud to claim that concentrated Nazi attacks failed to cripple industry, disclocate communications, or shatter civilian morale while improvement in antiaircraft measures sent the German losses rocketing so spectacularly that the future showed brightening prospects of success for defenses.

That was the situation on a target of 88,745 square miles packed with cities and towns and open to attack from bases less than a hundred miles away from the English coast.

It has never been claimed here that the Nazi defenses were markedly inferior to the British. On the contrary in quantity they were long admitted to be superior. So there is nothing obviously illogical about the suggestion that the British will have to mount an offensive about 12 times bigger than the one the Nazis abandoned to strike twice as effectively at a target of Germany 181,714 square miles and a vast dispersal area outside the Reich in various occupied countries.

Attacking objectives deep in German territory means flying hundreds of miles over hostile areas, whence there comes up nowadays very formidable artillery fire and large numbers of fighters.

The lesson of the Nazi bombing here was that whenever they selected an area and went for it night after night, they always left it alone too soon to have finished it off.

This leads to the belief that the only way to make Britain's master plan work is to select a certain industrial center, and bomb it until it doesn't exist any more. In this way it is figured that town after town could be rendered uninhabitable and communications made harder and harder.

Time to Clean Up

Hitherto the British have switched about all around a place and the Germans consequently have had opportunity to clear up raid effects and restore more or less normal conditions in all bombed areas.

All these considerations, coupled with frustration of British bombing plans by weather and the enforced dispersal of planes, have shaken the faith of many experts in Britain's ability to get full anticipated results from the present policy.

But Sir Archibald Sinclair's statement, coming immediately after the raid on Paris tank factories, means that bombing under the master plan still remains the basis of British attack against the Axis.

Warned by RAF

LONDON, March 4 (AP) — The British Radio has repeatedly warned French civilians that targets in the Paris area might be attacked at any time by the R. A. F.

The British Government today expressed through an authorized source its "sincere hope" that many French lives had been saved by these warnings which were made in French.

A statement from the Free French National Committee of Gen. Charles de Gaulle declared that all Parisians arriving in London reported that residents of the Nazi-occupied Capital "ardently desired" R. A. F. raids on factories in the Paris zone which were working for Germany.

The statement added that the same feeling was expressed by two American workers who previously served in an American ambulance unit and who escaped from Paris recently.

Protest by Pétain

VICHY, Unoccupied France, March 4 (AP)—French Chief of State Marshal Pétain has bitterly denounced the British raid on the Paris suburbs. A statement issued by his office said:

"The bloody attack of the night of March 3-4, striking only at the civilian population, will arouse general indignation and take on the character of a national catastrophe."

Legitimate Action

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—The British bombing of factories in the suburbs of Paris making war materials for Germany was a legitimate measure of war, Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles told a press conference today.

Map Defense of Australia

Associated Press Radiophoto

Maj. Gen. Vernon Sturdee — Francis M. Forde — Maj. Gen. Gordon Bennett

Best methods to insure the defense of Australia were studied by these three men as they met in Melbourne recently. General Sturdee is a commander of the Commonwealth's armed forces, Mr. Forde is Australia's Army Minister, and General Bennett commanded Australian troops in Malaya before the Japanese took over that peninsula. Photograph radioed from London.

Australia Demands Shift to Offensive Tactics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, March 4—The growing feeling here that Britain can find security only in changing from a policy of conservation and defense to an all-out offensive against the Axis is expected to be strengthened by the arrival of Maj. Gen. Gordon Bennett, commander of the Australian force in Malaya.

Following his dramatic escape the day after the surrender at Singapore, he arrived here for discussions with the Australian War Cabinet.

General Bennett many times has declared that trench warfare is a thing of the past. His published commentary on the Maginot Line conception was: "Any line can be assaulted and taken by resolute troops, any line can be turned."

He disagreed strongly with the thesis of Col. B. A. Liddell Hart, former military correspondent of the London Times, that defensive operations would win this war and always has maintained that offensive action is the best reply to mechanized attack — though he qualified this by adding that offensive action in such circumstances must be coupled with defense in depth and with innumerable strong points.

It is noteworthy that Wendell Willkie's comment "I am sick of the word defense" has found many echoes here and Minister of External Affairs H. V. Evatt has deprecated the "Maginot mentality" and "retreatism," which he claims, if not checked soon will add dangerously to the present Pacific difficulties.

The feeling is growing here that although it was a good policy to conserve Britain's limited resources when it stood more or less alone, the present situation calls for the full weight of the United Nations being thrown against the Axis powers, even if so doing involves an element of risk.

Immobile armies, air forces, and navies, it is felt, don't win wars and, realizing this, there is an insistent demand in Australia for an attempt to wrest the initiative from Japan which cannot be done until emphasis on defensive warfare disappears. Australian opinion is that defense has taken the Allied cause nowhere. It is time to try what offensive tactics and strategy can do.

Underestimated Japanese, Bennett Says

SYDNEY, Australia, March 4 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Henry Gordon Bennett, Australian commander who escaped from the Japanese after the surrender of Singapore and made his way back to Australia, said in an interview: "We underestimated the strength of the Japanese Army."

This strength, he added, "lies not so much in its soldiers as in the simplicity of its methods."

Discussing the lost Malayan campaign, General Bennett said the difficulty for the British and Australian forces was "the complicated system we have evolved in our Army which makes rapid coordination difficult."

"Each Japanese soldier," he said, "carried an air-tight tin of raw rice making him independent of the Army food supply services."

"They used mortars which were easily transportable in the jungle.

"Practically the only artillery they used was that captured from our forces."

The General said another striking feature of Japanese tactics was the speed with which they called up air support.

"In fact," he said, "the Japanese based their whole campaign on methods used by the Germans in Holland, Belgium, and Norway although the "fifth column" in Malaya has been greatly exaggerated."

In Large Convoy

General Bennett flew here from Batavia after his dramatic escape from Singapore in a junk. A public accountant between wars, he fought with the Australian Sixth Artillery at Gallipoli in the first World War.

He went to Singapore in February, 1941, when Australia sent over the largest body of troops ever to reach Singapore in a single convoy.

The General informed the cabinet that all the Australian nurses had escaped from Singapore and that a lot of Australian soldiers also had fled that city.

"When I got the news of the surrender," he said, "I decided to try to escape. All the boys on the island had the same idea. It was every soldier's big aim.

"I was successful and so were a lot of others. I am convinced many more will get out.

"When I got word that it was finished, I had a lot of work to do. Orders had to be given for the men to dump their arms. Papers had to be destroyed and that took me about three hours.

Chased by Japanese

"I abandoned an earlier idea of making a dash across the island, getting into the jungle and disappearing until I could escape across the country.

"About 10 p. m. with Captain Walker, Major Moses and other members of my staff, we set off for the city by car.

"Later we heard that two Japanese officers heard of our escape and chased our car for a half an hour.

"Later the party swam out to a sampan and then paddled about a mile off shore where we ran into a big junk. The Chinese owner didn't like us, but we stayed. Some other Malayan citizens and Army men swam out and we pulled them aboard. Two British soldiers and an officer and a non-commissioned officer tried to swim out to us but could not make it. They drowned.

"There were 21 aboard. The owner did not want to leave the roadstead, but we had to use a little persuasion. An American took charge and later a Malayan assisted.

"In the morning we found ourselves drifting back to the island.

"It was a horrible feeling but eventually we managed to change course. A light wind took us clear.

"We were three days at sea with little food. Japanese planes were above us most of the journey but we kept good watch and when we saw them coming dived below."

Nelson Spreads War Orders

Continued from Page 1

largest industrial units from being tied up with a multitude of small jobs, thereby saving them for the production of more difficult items.

Help for Small Plants

"Under competitive bidding," Mr. Nelson declared, "large concerns which already hold extensixe war contracts are often able to underbid small manufacturers who are not doing any war work at all. When this happens the contract ordinarily is given to the low bidder even though that may prevent a perfectly capable small firm from getting into war production.

"More favorable prices are often obtained at a sacrifice of speed. By shifting the emphasis, quicker deliveries can be had at comparatively minor increase in cost."

The order permits Mr. Nelson to authorize a continuation of competitive bidding wherever this is felt to be necessary and will not impair war production.

Mass Output of Tanks

Although wartime regulations prevent identification of the new tank arsenal, the WPB disclosed that it was producing the new improved medium tank known as M-4. This latest type of 30-ton tank differs significantly in design and production from its forerunner the M-3. Instead of being constructed through the slower rivetting process, the M-4 has a cast body which is welded together.

Furthermore, the M-4 carries its powerful 75 m. m. gun in its power-driven turret instead of in the lower right-hand portion of the hull. This permits greater efficiency in handling and in sighting.

Voicing the confidence felt here both in the battle-worthiness of the M-4 and in the manner in which tank production is being accelerated, William H. Harrison, director of the WPB's production division, said that "other plants now turning out M-3 medium tanks shortly will begin making the M-4.

Minimum of Lost Time

"In changing from one model to the other, there will be a minimum of lost productive time. Some plants will begin building M-4's while finishing the last of their orders for M-3's and will have two models leaving production lines at the same time. In other plants, extensive plans are being made so the first of the new type tank will follow immediately after the last of the old type tank.

"As other new tank arsenals come into production, they will begin with the M-4 medium models. Dates originally set for delivery of the first tanks from these new sources have been advanced considerably in order to meet the President's requirements. It is expected that several more tank plants will be in mass production in the near future.

"Meanwhile, additional plants are being made ready to build light tanks to augment those that now are producing this type of combat vehicle. Plans currently call for several new types of light tanks and they will come into production when facilities now being prepared are ready."

AEF

Continued from Page 1

load, the colonel Saluted Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle, United States commander in Northern Ireland, and said: "Glad to be here, sir."

Meanwhile cheering soldiers lined the rails.

The honor of being first man in the ranks to land was given to Master Sergeant Dorrance Mann, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, who served in orld War 1 with the colonel commanding this contingent.

"Twenty-four years ago I never thought I'd be on this side again," Sergeant Mann said as he stepped onto the dock. "It is not much different, though, then when we landed at Liverpool on Dev. 1, 1917."

Sergeant Mann was in five major engagements and finished overseas with the American Army of Occupation in April, 1919.

The Iowan left his wife and daughter back in the States.

"I figured the old regiment was going over and I couldn't see how they'd get along without me," he declared.

Troops Welcomed

The troops were welcomed by General Hartle, Gen. Sir Walter K. Venning, Quartermaster General of the British Army, and Lieut. Gen. H. F. Franklyn, commander of the British forces in Northern Ireland.

In the contingent were 16 nurses, 6 Red Cross field representatives, and 3 women assistants.

The nurses hailed from several posts, ranging from Boston to Kentucky. The head of one detachment was Lieut. Florence Thompson of North Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Unlike the January arrival, this debarkation was characterized by cheers of recognition from men on the dock to those on board ship.

Before the troops marched to lunch at a canteen, they had time to find out things a soldier wants to know about a new place and the latest news from the United States.

Mascots were popping out of barrack bags almost as soon as the soldiers set foot on shore.

[In London the newly-arrived contingent was described as larger than the first group which debarked in January.]

AEF in London

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—United States troops numbering several hundred arrived in London from Northern Ireland. There are no details either of the numbers or the assignment of the troops.

Part of Norse Coast Barred to Civilians

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, March 4

An official announcement in Oslo, German-occupied Norway, said that the coast of the Territory of Statlandet had been barred to civilians.

Statlandet is a peninsula on the West Coast of Central Norway which juts out into the Norwegian Sea about 120 miles north of Bergen.

Residents of the coastal section were removed, the announcement said, but no other details were given.

MacArthur Planes Sink Two Japanese Ships

Continued from Page 1

on to the Sittang River. At any rate, the Japanese have submitted Bandoeng, on Java, to another severe bombing without serious opposition. They also carried out another raid on Darwin, Australia's only sizable base on the north.

Java:

Vice-Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich has been entrusted with a "special mission" and has been succeeded as commander of the Netherlands Indies naval forces by Acting Rear Admiral J. J. A. van Staveren, the Netherlands Government announced today.

Dutch circles in London said Admiral van Staveren "presumably" would command all Allied warships operating in Dutch East Indies waters.

The statement said that all commanders in the East Indies—even those whose forces may become cut off—have been ordered to "fight on to the last."

Aneta News Agency said this was taken as an indication that the Netherlands officers have been directed to carry on guerrilla operations, even if cut off from headquarters, to impede the invaders at every step.

Admiral van Staveren has been chief of the Netherlands naval staff.

Meanwhile the Japanese were acknowledged officially to have made "some headway at some points." They have been bringing to bear their numerical superiority—especially in planes—against an ehroic defense which had held them in check since Sunday.

Enemy inroads indicated no radical change as yet in the situation in which the Dutch and their Allies had shown sufficient power March 3 to press the invaders back in one sector.

The communiqué declared resistance still was stubborn "and in offensive spirit" but the Dutch already had carried out "the principal destruction in Java" to prevent its rich resources from falling into enemy hands.

It gave no indication whether the new Japanese penetrations had been stopped nor any details either of their depth or direction.

Local successes against Japanese forces were reported by British volunteers, however, who took part in fighting at Soebang, 40 miles south of the Indramaju beachhead and the point of deepest Japanese penetration toward Bandoeng.

The volunteers said the Japanese had been pushed slowly out of half the village of Soebang when they left and that Dutch forces were attempting to recapture the rest of the town. Infiltrating Japanese "practically without exception" had been rounded up, these volunteers, members of a home guard unit, reported.

Bandoeng was raided again by 25 Japanese planes which swept over the City at 15,000 to 20,000 feet in groups of nine, nine, and seven, Aneta reported.

Dutch antiaircraft guns opened heavy fire and fighter planes went into action. Smoke puffed up from the direction of the field but disappeared within 10 minutes, indicating the fire had been extinguished quickly.

Japanese planes also were reported active over other parts of Middle Java.

The war bulletin reported heavy Dutch aerial blows against the enemy's air power. Serious damage was inflicted on hangars at a Japanese-held airport and "a number of enemy bombers were machine-gunned," it said.

In a Japanese attempt to raid Bandoeng March 2, the communiqué said, the enemy lost four bombers and one fighter or bomber and was "so heavily punished he gave up the attack."

The 1½-hour raid on this city March 3, however, was acknowledged to have caused military as well as civilian damage and to have set fire to "some" grounded Dutch planes.

Aneta reports from Batavia said explosions so heavy that they shattered window panes attested to the thoroughness with which the Dutch were carrying out their scorched-earth policy in the vicinity of the Indies Capital.

The Government was said to have withdrawn from Batavia to Bandoeng.

Aneta dispatches from the Bantam Front, where the Japanese gained a foothold some 60 miles west of Batavia, said that up to March 2 the invaders had not come in contact with the main body of the defence forces.

Philippines:

Over 18,000 tons of enemy ships have been destroyed in a spectacular raid by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's small air force.

The triumphs, while hardly major in character, is regarded as showing again today the amazing resourcefulness of General MacArthur's little force in the Philippines.

One 10,000-ton ship, one 8,000-tonner, and two motor launches were destroyed in a surprise attack by American airmen over Subic Bay. In addition, large fires were started among enemy stores on docks of Olangapo and Grande Island, followed by explosions. Many small craft useful to the invaders were damaged.

Meanwhile a renewal of Japanese attacks in an apparent attempt to extend control over southern and central islands of the Philippines was reported by the United States War Department, with particular emphasis on the landing of enemy troops at Zamboanga.

This important port on the southwest tip of Mindanao was in flames, a department communiqué said, and troops were being landed from four transports, which were escorted by a cruiser. These transports may have carried a total of 4,000 soldiers.

At the same time, ships of the Japanese Navy reported to be shelling several coastal towns on Cebu and Negros Islands, north of Mindanao. Apparently no effort was made to put troops ashore at these points, but the Army said a cruiser and destroyers participated in the attacks on Cebu City and Argao on Cebu; Misos, Tolong, Dumaguete, and Marcia Bong on Negros, and Bugo on Mindanao.

The Japanese already held Davao, principal port of Mindanao and former United States Naval Base. Davao is the center of a large Japanese civilian population.

In the Pacific:

A task force of the United States Pacific Fleet, driving deep into Japanese mandate islands, downed 16 heavy enemy bombers in a running fight.

The engagement, which the Japanese radio is believed to have referred to Feb. 20, was hardly major in character, but heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy—only two of 18 attacking bombers escaped. The bombers failed to score a hit and only two American planes were lost.

The Navy communiqué did not indicate how deeply the task force penetrated this general area of the Pacific. It said merely that the action had taken place west of the Gilbert Islands—the Japanese mandates which a fleet task force raided with destructive results on Jan. 31. The Carolines are west and slightly north of the Gilberts.

It was apparent, however, that the task force had come within striking distance of a Japanese base, for the heavy bombers that attacked were land-based aircraft that cannot operate from carriers.

The Navy was silent on the subject, but the task force evidently was carrying out a reconnaissance in some force with orders to inflict the maximum punishment on any enemy forces encountered.

Australia:

The Japanese have carried out another raid on Darwin, on the north coast of Australia, Prime Minister John Curtin announced today.

An air communiqué said the raiders were enemy naval fighter planes and acknowledged some damage but no casualties.

It said the waterfront and Royal Australian Air Force installations were machine-gunned.

Burma:

Sharp Allied aerial attacks have slowed the Japanese drive across Burma, a military commentator declared today. He said the Japanese were being held virtually at a standstill.

There were no reports here of any change in the front lines of the battle for Burma, and the commentator said the invaders still had not pushed westward across the Sittang River.

The forward forces of the Japanese, he said, have been retarded by the rough handling they have received day after day from British and American volunteer fliers.

Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, newly relieved of the United Nations command in Java to return to his old post as Commander in Chief for India, with Burma as an added responsibility, visited the forces in Burma and then went on to India.

General Wavell has not yet taken over formal command, it was announced from New Delhi, but he is expected to do so quickly.

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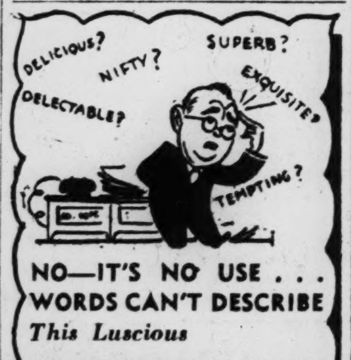

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Roosevelt Begins Tenth Year; Looks Ahead, Not on the Past

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4 — Franklin D. Roosevelt today began his tenth year in the presidency by attending religious service at St. John's Episcopal Church.

The President, accompanied by members of his Cabinet and other ranking officials, bowed in prayer as the Rev. Endicott Peabody, Headmaster-Emeritus of Groton School, bespoke divine leadership for the American Government and the American people that they may contend fearlessly "against evil and make no peace with oppression."

The theme of Dr. Peabody's reading from the Bible was from Psalms 27 as read from the Episcopal Prayer Book. "Though an host of men were laid against me, yet shall not my heart be afraid; and though there rose up war against me, yet will I put my trust in him."

Other than his attendance, unannounced in advance, at the historic "Church of Presidents," Mr. Roosevelt made no observance of the anniversary of his inaugural and his schedule of appointments indicated that his gaze was fixed ahead, not back.

In many ways the President has never had much time or disposition to view his eventful years in the White House in retrospect. The problems ahead have almost always seemed greater than the problems behind and today Mr. Roosevelt is giving himself 14 to 18 hours a day to the weighty complicated problems of the war.

An Example of Poise

Mr. Roosevelt is not as gay-spirited and flippant as in other times, but to correspondents who see him regularly he appears to be one of the most poised leaders in the Capital. He seems in strong health and is usually thoroughly composed. He is resilient and brief periods of relaxation are sufficient to restore him to carry on the large responsibilities which are inevitably his.

Congressional leaders, including Vice-President Wallace and Speaker Sam Rayburn also attended the service. So did the President's oldest friends—Harry Hopkins, and Maj. Henry Hooker, a long-time Hyde Park neighbor.

The Rev. John G. Magee, Minister-in-Charge of St. John's, and the Rev. Howard S. Wilkinson, Rector of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, joined with the President's former Groton Headmaster in leading the services.

Shortly after Mr. Roosevelt returned to the White House, he went into conference with Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy.

Review of Administration

Here is a brief review of his Administration:

1933—Proclaimed national bank holiday and started Congress on 100 days of emergency legislation to bulwark financial structure.

1934—New Deal reform program started moving from emergency to more permanent measures for social security.

1935—NRA and AAA held unconstitutional by Supreme Court, provoking President's famous "back to the horse and buggy days" comment; Utility Holding Company Act passed; WPA created.

1936—Re-elected to second term, Roosevelt-Garner ticket winning over Landon and Knox by 523 to 8 in the electoral college; visited South America and initiated program that later solidified the Continent against the Axis.

1937—Lost Supreme Court reorganization fight; foreign policy began taking shape with Oct. 5 speech at Chicago assailing aggressors and urging they be "quarantined."

1938—Made bid for support of "liberal" Republicans and invited "conservative" Democrats to leave New Deal camp; undertook personal campaign to defeat Democratic critics, but only one thus attacked failed to come back to Congress.

1939—Addressed personal messages to Hitler and Mussolini in effort to avoid European war; war broke in September.

1940—Created National Defense Commission; gave 50 old destroyers to Britain for naval base rights in Western Hemisphere; first peace-time draft held; re-elected to third term on ticket with Henry Wallace, winning 449 to 82 over Willkie and McNary.

1941—Initiated lend-lease program; promulgated Atlantic Charter in sea conference with Prime Minister Churchill; Pearl Harbor attacked; war declared on Japan, Germany and Italy; second draft held.

1942—26 nations adhered to Atlantic Charter; unified commands agreed upon in Roosevelt-Churchill Washington conferences; War Labor Board created; Army reorganized; President rejects "turtle" policy and says war will be carried "to the enemy in distant lands and distant waters—as far as possible from our own home grounds."

All Wool Yarn Used by Knitters May Be Cleared Through Red Cross

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—Because of the wool shortage and the number of women's organizations wanting to knit, WPB officials indicated today that all requests for yarn may eventually have to be cleared through the American Red Cross.

Knitting for other well-established relief organizations will continue for several months until present commitments are filled, R. R. Guthrie, Chief of the WPB Textile Division, said.

Even after yarn disappears from store shelves, relief organizations will get priorities to finish garment quotas for the Army and Navy, but when these are filled, further assignments will have to come from the American Red Cross, Mr. Guthrie indicated.

Though military garment orders can now be placed by commanding officers at posts throughout the country, the WPB textile chief said that as the wool situation grows tighter they would probably have to be cleared through the War and Navy Departments and the Red Cross in Washington.

Both the Army and Navy have recently requested commanding officers to keep requisitions for knitted garments down to an absolute minimum. Both services contend that they generally furnish enough war clothing for their men.

The tightness in the wool situation is due to the cessation of Australian supplies, shipping difficulties from the Argentine, and to greatly increased demands for Army and Navy uniforms.

Russians Hear Shostakovitch's Seventh Premiere

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., March 4 (AP)—The Seventh Symphony of Dmitri Shostakovitch, a work reflecting modern Russia's battle against the invading Germans, was given its first public performance March 1 by the Bolshoi Theater Orchestra.

Mr. Shostakovitch, regarded as Soviet Russia's greatest composer, wrote the symphony in four classical movements depicting a peaceful Russian life disrupted by war, an early retreat of the Red Army and then a crescendo of victory.

A program note by the composer, read before the performance, quotes a proverb saying "When guns speak, the Muses keep silent." Mr. Shostakovitch then observed that "Here the Muses speak together with the guns."

A selected audience, including members of the Diplomatic Corps, Soviet intellectuals and Red Army officers, was invited to the noontime premiere. They received the work enthusiastically.

Mr. Shostakovitch was called four times to acknowledge the applause.

This is not the first time a Russian rout of an invader has served as the theme for classical music. Napoleon's historic retreat from Moscow was the subject of Tchaikovsky's "1812 Overture." Tchaikovsky, however, wrote his widely-played work more than half a century after the event which inspired it, while the youthful Mr. Shostakovitch wrote his "on the spot."

Beach Hotels Asked To Screen Lights

MIAMI, Fla., March 4 (AP)—The Dade County Defense Council has asked all oceanfront hotels and other buildings to screen lights that might be seen at sea.

Chairman Bryan Hanks explained the step was taken not as an effort to hide the City but instead was designed to prevent passing ships from being outlined in silhouette.

Motorists traveling the MacArthur and Venetian causeways between Miami and Miami Beach were stopped last night and told to drive at reduced speeds with parking lights only.

Mr. Hanks said a committee from the Council had learned during a boat trip that ships were silhouetted by the brightly-lit waterfront, thus making them clearer targets for submarine attack.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) Children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

A LETTER FROM HOME — Miniature masterpiece, setting forth in a short film a day in the life of an English mother whose children are in America and whose husband is somewhere at sea.—M, Y, C.

ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY—This revival of the Faust legend, with a Yankee farmer giving Satan a seven-year option, fails at times but has brilliant atmospheric touches.—M, Y.

ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS—Roughhouse romance with Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall slapping and pushing each other to prove their affection.—M, Y.

APPOINTMENT FOR LOVE—Matter-of-fact woman doctor marries a playboy playwright. Plot in poor taste.—M.

A YANK IN THE R. A. F.—Romance with actual combat shots. Technically superior and exciting, but glorifies a man who is without decency or fineness of feeling. Well acted.—M.

BABES ON BROADWAY — Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland bright and talented in big musical, well furnished with production numbers, but script is tiresome.—M, Y, C.

BADLANDS OF DAKOTA—With six-shooters firing all over the place, Deadwood, S. D., becomes the liveliest and noisiest spot on the movie map.—M, Y.

BAD MAN OF DEADWOOD—Customary two-gun action stuff made for juveniles.—M, Y, C.

BAHAMA PASSAGE—Handsome Technicolor photography decorates an implausible story of triangular pattern in the Bahamas.—M, Y.

BALL OF FIRE—Comedy about some scholars and assorted night club characters. More amusing for linguistic twists and gags than for plot.—M, Y.

BELLE STARR—Consort of outlaws converted into an ennobled Scarlett O'Hara. Not very entertaining.—M.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

BLONDE FROM SINGAPORE—Spoofing adventure farce. Minor but rather comical.—M, Y.

BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST—Tender film, dealing with the dauntless efforts of Edna Gladney to assure decent treatment of foundlings.—M, Y.

BLUES IN THE NIGHT—Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances—M.

BORN TO SING—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite intrusion of conventional ganster motif.—M, Y.

BOWERY BLITZKRIEG—Routine story and direction. Acting supplies vitality and wins sympathy for two types of youngsters.—M, Y.

BURMA CONVOY—Long and tedious journey over one of the world's most exciting highways.—M, Y.

BUY ME THAT TOWN—Gangster burlesque with little subtlety in either humor or acting. —M, Y.

CADET GIRL—Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. The story is the old one about business and romantic rivals who take their rivalry into the air.—M, Y.

CAUGHT IN THE DRAFT—Farcical comedy about a movie star who finds himself in the army.—M, Y.

CHARLEY'S AUNT—Bewigged and skirted Jack Benny has his way with the elderly farce.—M, Y.

CHARLIE CHAN IN RIO—New chapter in the adventures of the Oriental sleuth, characteristically played by Sidney Toler.—M, Y.

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity.—M, Y.

CITIZEN KANE—Orson Welles as author, producer, director and star of a pictorial biography of a fabulous newspaper proprietor. More narration than drama.—M, Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M. Y.

DANCE HALL—Speedy and essentially vulgar melodrama of a girl singer and a dance hall manager.—M.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE—Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of violence and peril.—M, Y.

DAY IN SOVIET RUSSIA—Soviet report on the Russian people at work and play, building and defending their country. Some of the photography is excellent. Instructive propaganda, well done.—M, Y, C.

DESIGN FOR SCANDAL—Program farce-romance, efficiently acted — M, Y.

DIVE BOMBER — Handsome Technicolor filming of the technical side of naval flying, with emphasis on the medical care of the pilots.—M, Y.

DOCTORS DON'T TELL—Minor melodrama about three young physicians who become involved with gangsters.—M.

DRESSED TO KILL—Murder mystery melodrama in the series about Michael Shayne.—M, Y.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY— Routine installment, introducing an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. There is the usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DR. KILDARE'S WEDDING DAY — The young doctor struggles to regain his faith in his chosen career after his fiancee passes on. Clinical details are spared.—M, Y.

DUMBO—Delightful fantasy about a baby elephant whose big ears are a handicap until he learns to fly with them. Scenes of humor, imagination, and wonder. Occasional vulgarities do not prevent this from being one of Disney's best.—M, Y, C.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FLYING CADETS—Even small boys may find tame the story of a youngster, who attends flying school to be near his World War hero father, though the latter does not know him.—M, Y.

FORGOTTEN VILLAGE—Documentary about customs and life of a Mexican pueblo community, done with great dignity and beauty. Offers the conflict between modern medicine and witch doctoring as a contrast in degrees of enlightment.—M, Y.

FORTY THOUSAND HORSEMEN—Melodrama of first World War. Scenes of roistering in Cairo and sanguinary fighting. Some profanity. Handsome photography of troops.—M.

FOUR JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

GAY FALCON—Comedy mystery with the usual type of story but better than average acting and directing.—M, Y.

GREAT GUNS—Latest Laurel and Hardy farce finds the comedians in the army, where their adventures follow the usual laugh-provoking pattern.—M, Y, C.

HARMON OF MICHIGAN — Tommy Harmon, the football star, appears as a football coach who learns, before it is too late, that the end does not justify the means.—M, Y, C.

HELLZAPOPPIN — Some hilarious cinema tricks in an otherwise conventional screen musical romance.—M, Y.

HENRY ALDRICH FOR PRESIDENT—Amusing entertainment, though with a tendency to overemphasis.—M, Y.

HERE COMES MR. JORDAN — Film fabrication of sheerest fantasy coaxed into a kind of validity by its emotional values. Story of a revenant but with a difference.—M, Y.

H. M. PULHAM, ESQ.—Touches of humor, satire, nostalgia, and sentiment. Complications of the last quarter of Marquand novel omitted from the film.—M, Y.

HOLD BACK THE DAWN—Admirable acting but some of the story implausible and slow-paced.—M.

HONKY TONK—An offensive film about a confidence man. Glorifies honky-tonk values and a callous disregard for law and decency.—M.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

HURRY, CHARLIE, HURRY—Leon Errol in a mildly funny comedy about a husband with a socially ambitious wife.—M, Y.

ICE-CAPADES — Some fetching ice-carnival shots. Less plot would have made it more entertaining.—M, Y, C.

INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON—War melodrama of familiar patten about a philandering American test pilot who joins the RAF.—M, Y.

IT STARTED WITH EVE—One of Deanna Durbin's best pictures. Unhackneyed, amusing and refreshing.—M, Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

JOAN OF PARIS—Melodrama about a Parisienne who sacrifices herself to aid a Free French flier and his four comrades. Marks Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M, Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN—Domestic comedy and action drama skillfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some overstressing of brutality.—M, Y.

JOHNNY EAGER—Melodrama about a gangster. Brutal and suggestive.—M.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year, is pedestrian and over-sentimental.—M, Y, C.

KEEP 'EM FLYING—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner in a story about the training of combat fliers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C.

KINGS ROW—Dreary and pointless rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE—Semi-musical, semi-romantic, semi-extravaganza version of Claire Booth's play about a Southern girl aspiring to Broadway fame.—M.

LABURNUM GROVE — Odd mesalliance between English family comedy and polite crime melodrama, about a cherry British suburbanite who turns out to be a counterfeiter.— M, Y.

LADIES IN RETIREMENT — Murder thriller with several outstanding performances to supply effectiveness to character study in melodramatic terms.—M.

LADY BE GOOD—Long and not very lively musical film, with a couple of Gershwin songs among the assets.—M, Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT—Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY IN QUESTION—Girl acquitted of murder complicates life of good Samaritan.— M, Y.

LAW OF THE TROPICS — Another story about a marriage of convenience with a plot about a husband and wife who learn love and loyalty in 78 minutes.—M, Y.

LE ROI — Raimu, superlative French comedian, in a ribald farce. Nothing escapes the authors' ridicule and satire.—M.

LITTLE FOXES—Faithful transcription to the screen of Lillian Hellman's study of an unpleasant family, most of whom hesitate at nothing to satisfy their greed; one or two of the group, however, have more wholesome characters.—M.

LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING—Minor but entertaining comedy.—M, Y, C.

LONE WOLF KEEPS A DATE—Melodrama of a reformed crook.—M, Y.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE—Rowdy fun in handsome Technicolor frame. Irving Berlin's delightful score has been slighted, and so has good taste now and then.—M, Y.

LYDIA—Tedious review of a Boston debutante's love affairs, seen in flashbacks.—M.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreword by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MALTESE FALCON—Brilliant remake of a grim and hard-bitten thriller. Irony and a sense of character in a brutal and crime-filled atmosphere. —M.

MAN AT LARGE—That irrepressible girl cub reporter is at it again, bungling her way into the biggest scoop of the year. Should be more exciting.—M, Y.

MAN WHO SEEKS THE TRUTH — Indicates with tragic irony the corruption and cynicism within France before that country fell. Tedious story which possesses only occasional flashes of wit.—M.

MARRIED BACHELOR — Mediocre comedy about a man who nearly sacrificed marital happiness for sham success.—M, Y.

MEET JOE DOE—Excellent direction by Frank Capra of a photoplay based on the theme that "the meek can only inherit the earth when John Does start loving their neighbor."—M, Y.

MEN OF BOYS TOWN — Second film about the town for homeless boys established by the Rev. Edward J. Flanagan, Roman Catholic Priest.—M.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama, with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (139) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M, Y.

MOONLIGHT IN HAWAII — Slender musical about two partners each of who decides to save his business by marrying a wealthy widow. Leon Errol repeats his familiar drunken scene.—M, Y.

MOON OVER HER SHOULDER—Trite and occasionally vulgar comedy about what happens when an expert on marital affairs neglects his wife.—M.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis upon the grotesque as comedy rather than on the beautiful or the fantastically satiric. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. M, Y, C.

MUSICAL STORY—Humorous and ingratiating Soviet picture about a Leningrad taxi driver who becomes an operatic star.—M, Y, C.

NEVER GIVE A SUCKER AN EVEN BREAK—W. C. Fields acting out a story with results that are by turns ludicrous, tedious, and distasteful. There is the usual atmosphere of befuddled alcoholism.—M.

NEW WINE—Schubertian music and biographical material, with modern interludes at a concert in New York. Best for its music.—M, Y.

NEW YORK TOWN—Well-intentioned but minor variation on the familiar theme of the romance of a great city.—M, Y.

NIGHT OF JANUARY 16—Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M, Y.

NINE LIVES ARE NOT ENOUGH—Routine melodrama about a reporter who helps the police unmask a murderer. A deranged youth, an heiress, a rival journalist, and some gangsters are involved.—M, Y.

NINE BACHELORS — Sacha Guitry's fabulous farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M, Y.

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH—Considerable repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style, some slapstick, some bedroom farce, and considerable running about. Unevenly amusing. M, Y.

NO TIME FOR COMEDY — Deviating somewhat from the brilliant S. N. Behrman play, this remains the story of an actress who rescues her marriage by demonstrating to her husband that the woman interloper who pretends to "really understand" him is a fake.—M, Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell clergyman father in an ambitious Spence's biography of his Methodist screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns.—M, Y, C.

OUR WIFE—Offensive comedy about two women battling for the love of a jazz musician.—M.

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective.—M, Y.

PARSON OF PANAMINT — Young clergyman brings to a frontier town the practice of brotherly love backed by athletic prowess. Bad taste in drawing parallel with earthly career of Jesus.—M, Y.

PEOPLE VS. DR. KILDARE, THE—Melodrama in which young surgeon is sued by a patient.—M.

PITTSBURGH KID—Film apparently intended to capitalize on Billy Conn as contender for the pugilistic heavy-weight championship.—M.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M, Y.

QUIET WEDDING—From England comes a tale, told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance, about a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. Excellent cast.—M, Y.

REACHING FOR THE SUN—Tribulations of an outdoor man who loses himself in the labyrinth of industrial Detroit —M.

REMEMBER THE DAY—Exquisite film comedy, told and acted with affection, humor, and tenderness. Adaptors and director have preserved the emotional quality of the original play, greatly assisted by a superlative cast.—M, Y, C.

RIGHT TO THE HEART—Comedy romance of familiar type, provided with amusing decorations about rejuvenation of playboy who goes into training as a boxer.—M, Y.

RINGSIDE MAISIE—Ann Sothern in another of her tough and tender roles, this time as a hoofer who mixes with a fight manager. Amusing jitterbug sequence, brutally realistic ring scenes.—M, Y.

RISE AND SHINE—Broad spoof of football pictures. Jack Okie is often funny as the unintellectual pigskin hero who makes the final touchdown in his sleep, foiling the crooked gamblers.—M, Y, C.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about a small-time entertained who, expecting acquittal, confesses, for the sake of publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SCATTERGOOD PULLS THE STRINGS—Scattergood Baines to the rescue again. Familiar pattern and standard quality.—M, Y, C.

SERGEANT YORK—One of the most impressive and moving stories to deal with war and patriotism. Magnificently directed, written, and acted. Gary Cooper gives possibly his finest performance to date.—M, Y, C.

SHADOW OF THE THIN MAN—Occasionally amusing and exciting, but in other portions tiresome and objectionable. Drinking overstressed.—M.

SHANGHAI GESTURE—Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic.—M.

SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS—Chorus girl falls in love with a playboy's sedate guardian. Dull and conventional.—M.

SING FOR YOUR SUPPER—Familiar type of light entertainment, mingling romance and comedy.—M, Y

SKYLARK—Slight comedy with accent on romance, deriving from play of same name by Samson Raphaelson. Unevenly entertaining.—M, Y.

SMALL TOWN DEB—Domestic comedy with a slow-paced story, amusing in part.—M, Y, C.

SMILING GHOST—A minor comedy mystery thriller.—M, Y.

SMILIN' THROUGH — Technicolor photography and abundance of songs in new version of story done twice before on the screen. Plot seems dated, with big emotional scenes in an episodic narrative.—M, Y.

SON OF FURY—High-colored, period-costume melodrama, done on elaborate scale, with fisticuffs and brutality punctuating story that lags in places. Some first-rate acting.—M, Y.

SPOOKS RUN WILD—Minor farcical thriller in which three of the original "Dead End" kids chase a supposed vampire.—M, Y.

SPORTING BLOOD—Race track story, melodrama and romance.—M, Y.

STORK PAYS OFF—Mildly entertaining farce about gangsters who find themselves being reformed by running a day nursery.—M, Y.

SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS — Oblique comedy drama, replete with satire, paradox, and irony. Harshness of realistic detail and superficiality of conclusion produce a disatisfying result.—M, Y.

SUNDOWN — Handsome but trivial melodrama.—M, Y.

SUSPICION—Thriller, full of grim detail, but only on occasion reminiscent of the best Hitchcock.—M.

SWAMP WATER—Jean Renoir's first American picture, a somewhat old-fashioned melodrama set against the Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize the narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

TANKS A MILLION — Knockabout farce which may prove more popular with the draft army than with the general staff.—M, Y, C.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT — Brilliant, effective and emotional British documentary about a bombing raid. Marvelously photographed, and acted with casual and unaffected restraint by members of the R. A. F.—M, Y, C.

TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE—Some grown-ups will find this very funny. Scenes of crocodiles eating men reduce the film's suitability for younger audiences.—M, Y.

TEXAS — Sprawling Western which pokes a little fun at cowboy epics. Handsome film but loosely-told yarn M, Y.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THE ETERNAL GIFT — Presentation of the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass with accompanying comment by the Rev. Fulton J. Sheen.—M.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina.—M

THE PRIME MINISTER—Fairly interesting but not altogether accurate account of Disraeli's political rise with special attention to his happy married life. Contemporary implications seem forced at times.—M, Y, C.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON—Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ENGLAND—Considerably below caliber of recent information and propaganda films the British have been making.—M, Y, C.

TILLIE THE TOILER—Tillie of the comic strips makes her film debut in a lively farce, blundering her way to a happy conclusion.—M, Y, C.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE—Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages seem in poor taste. Otherwise this is one of the best and most exciting pictures of its kind.—M, Y.

TOP SERGEANT MULLIGAN—Comedy about two draftees who are also debtors to their top sergeant. More fury than fun.—M, Y.

TWO-FACED WOMAN—Offensive material in an obviously expensive production, about a ski instructress, who, to win her husband's interest, masquerades as her worldly twin sister.—M.

UNDERGROUND—One of the best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Naziism.—M, Y.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

UNHOLY PARTNERS — Conventional melodrama which deals with the feud between a publisher and the gambler who helped him to found his paper.—M, Y

WEEK END FOR THREE—Farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M, Y.

WEEK END IN HAVANA—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship is springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood.—M, Y.

WE GO WEST — Minor comedy with melodramatic decorations, recounting the adventures of a pair of motorcycle policemen.—M, Y.

WEST POINT WIDOW—Sensitive direction and winning performances aid an unlikely story.—M, Y.

WILD BILL HICKOK RIDES—Devotees of the fast, noisy, rough, uncomplicated Western will find this one has all the trimmings.—M, Y, C.

WILD GEESE CALLING — Old-fashioned action melodrama against a background of the frontier in the nineties. Story is about a wanderer and the dance-hall hostess whom he marries without knowing about her past.—M.

WINGS OF VICTORY — Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Amusing tale about a lady pundit married to a laconic sports columnist. Romantic slapstick. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

WORKERS, LET'S GO—Moderately entertaining comedy imported from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M, Y.

YOU BELONG TO ME — Jealousy motive in familiar type of story about playboy who marries woman doctor. Unfunny incidents and considerable innuendo.—M.

YOU'LL NEVER GET RICH—Some of the fun is infectious and the dancing sequences are excellent. But the tunes are listless and much of the comedy relies upon marital infidelity.—M, Y.

YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M, Y.

Columbia Pictures

Laurence Olivier

Now in a new film, "The Invaders"

Recent Releases

THE INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen trying to escape into neutral United States (before Pearl Harbor). Propaganda, which appears to have been directed almost exclusively at Canadian audiences, interferes with the pace necessary in a chase picture. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not over credible.—M, Y.

LADY HAS PLANS—Riotous and impossible tale about a fledgling woman broadcaster who is mistaken by secret agents in Portugal for a spy carrying plans drawn on her back in invisible ink. Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama.—M, Y.

NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK—Mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy in a story about a private detective who became involved in all sorts of complications while on his honeymoon. About average of its kind.—M, Y.

RIDE 'EM COWBOY—Slapstick comedy in the characteristic manner of Abbott and Costello against the setting of a rodeo and a Western dude ranch. A wild farcial chase is in their best vein, but some of their other antics do not seem quite up to average, except to their most ardent admirers.—M, Y, C.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS—Familiar type of musical comedy, with considerable music in modified Hawaiian style, comedy in the Oakie manner, a slender romantic story, and Technicolor photography against the background of a pre-war Hawaiian island.—M, Y.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M, Y.

Tolan Committee's Work Helped Greatly by Enemy

By Nate White

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Although events moved so swiftly that the "fact" frequently preceded the "fear," a special Congressional committee to learn the "facts, figures, and fears" on Pacific Coast war conditions will return to Washington with strong recommendations and surprising disclosures.

Here at the request of War, Navy, Agriculture, and Justice Departments, the House of Representatives committee, chairmaned by John H. Tolan (D) of California, heard California officials describe threats to the State's industries, cities, farms, and forests because of the war and fifth-column threat. At the same time the committee, which is an outgrowth of the former Tolan committee to investigate interstate migration of destitute workers and national defense migrants, recorded recommendations for possible solutions of the West's war problems.

Following hearings here the committee moved north to Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash., and will conclude its current investigations March 6 and 7 at Los Angeles. Besides Representative Tolan, members are Representatives John J. Sparkman (D) of Alabama, Lawrence F. Arnold (D) of Illinois, and Carl T. Curtis (R) of Nebraska. Another member, Frank Osmers (R) of New Jersey, is now in the Army.

Enemy Helps

Upon opening hearings here Mr. Tolan declared there was a threat to the West Coast of enemy attack and of fifth column sabotage. Before the hearings had concluded in the first phase, an enemy submarine had shelled Southern California, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation had conducted sweeping raids disclosing fifth column preparations. It was as if the work of the Tolan committee had been done for it—by the enemy.

With the "facts" and the "fears" confirmed by actual events, the committee turned its attention in most testimony to what Westerners think should be done. So far as the San Francisco hearings disclosed, the following recommendations were made:

1. Each resident of the Pacific Coast should carry an identification card.

2. Vigilantism should be prevented by planning the evacuation centers where Japanese and other enemy aliens would be confined.

3. State, county, and municipal police should be taken into the confidence of the F. B. I. to make possible complete co-ordination of law enforcement agencies.

4. A regional office to handle property of aliens and others evacuated by the Federal Government should be established.

5. A co-ordinated board should be established to handle cases of need in evacuation of aliens and citizens to prevent inhumane and unjust treatment. Warnings were issued against vigilantism because of possible reprisals against Americans held by enemy countries.

6. Cities and counties in combat zones should be granted Federal financial aid to provide increased police protection.

Most witnesses before the committee made a separation between Japanese aliens and German or Italian nationals. Mayor Angelo J. Rossi of San Francisco, Mayor Frank Gaines of Berkeley, and Mayor John F. Slavich of Oakland all urged that special consideration be given some aliens of German and Italian nationality, especially since some were refugees from those countries, and others had sought citizenship but had not been able to pass the reading and writing requirements.

Witnesses from central parts of California expressed the opinion that it was just as dangerous to release Japanese aliens in the heart of California as to leave them in vital combat areas. Dangers of fires and of sabotage to power lines and water plants were cited. Some witnesses from farming areas also charged that the prominence of Japanese in California agriculture had been exaggerated and that California farmers could still produce the crops expected of them without the assistance of Japanese.

Radicals Gain in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, March 4 (AP)—Acting President Castillo's hopes of gaining a clear majority in the Chamber of Deputies for his policy of "prudence" toward the Axis were chilled today as his Conservative Party candidates in the provinces generally led in early returns in last Sunday's congressional elections, but trailed in the pivotal Federal District.

Deputy Raul Damonte Taborda, head of the so-called Argentine "Dies Committee" and outspoken opponent of President Castillo's foreign policy, apparently had been re-elected in the Federal District, which includes Buenos Aires. With the contents of 90 out of 1,934 district ballot boxes counted, Conservatives were trailing both the Socialists and the Radicals. The Radical Party of Señor Damonte Taborda was leading with 6,239 votes, the Socialists had 6,035, and the Conservatives 3,746.

If this trend continued, it meant the Conservatives would win none of the Federal district's 18 seats which they needed for a majority in the Chamber. The surprise of the election was the strength of the Socialists. On matters of foreign policy they generally have stood with the Radicals.

Scattered returns indicated the Conservatives would sweep most if not all of the 13 provincial districts outside the Capital.

Both the Radicals and the Socialists are opposed to the Castillo regime's policies.

The last Congress adjourned without passing an appropriations measure and without acting on a proposed loan from the United States after President Castillo took no action on the Chamber's disclosures of Axis activities in Argentina and the demand that German Ambassador Baron Edmund von Thurmann be sent back to Berlin.

Airing of Labor Finances Sought

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, of the House Naval Committee, asserted today that labor organizations had attained "vast economic importance" and that they owed an explanation "to their millions of members and to the public at large on how they obtain and use their financial resources."

He appeared before a House Judiciary Subcommittee to outline briefly his proposed legislation to require registration of labor groups and trade and business associations. Representative Vinson and labor leaders will testify at another hearing next week.

His measure would require labor organizations and trade associations to file with the Secretary of Commerce the names of officers, assets and liabilities, and their reason for existence. It would impose penalties ranging up to a fine of $5,000 or a year's imprisonment for failure to file.

Representative Vinson said his measure was presented as an aftermath to the Naval Committee's inquiry into defense contracts, and he pointed in particular to a section of the report which referred to the finances of the labor groups as presenting "an astounding picture of concentration of wealth."

Jowitt Replaces Hankey As Paymaster General

LONDON, March 4 (AP) — Lord Hankey, Paymaster General, was replaced by Sir William A. Jowitt, who has been Solicitor General, in one of eight minor ministerial changes announced from the Prime Minister's residence today.

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Today's Woman

Women of Mexico City Prefer 'Pretty' Clothes to Sports

By Elizabeth Fagg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F.

Fashionably speaking it is spring in Mexico, though as seasons go there is never anything but spring in this city of the air-conditioned climate. The year round this high plateau is springlike; but because United States markets and manufacturers set the styles, as well as supply the shops here, Mexican women must recognize a fashion spring when their northern sisters do.

There are certain differences in taste and custom, however, as well as in the way of life in this capital city, which result always in certain U. S. fashions being accepted and others finding no favor.

Of most importance is the fact that the keynotes of the well-dressed Mexican woman's wardrobe are "prettiness" and "elegance." The first requisite is to appear as feminine as possible. "Smartness," "that tailored look," or "the casual air," all fashionable motifs on the other side of the Rio Grande, find little acceptance here.

On Perpetual Blacklist

Sports clothes, the great spring favorite of the "norteamericanos," are on a perpetual blacklist. While women of the States are knocking around in new plaid coats, sweaters and skirts, tailored gabardine suits, Mexican women are blossoming out in new dressy frocks with tucks or lace trimming, shirred bustlines or other feminine details, and almost certainly black.

Black is the spring, summer, fall, and winter choice. Because it is spring and American manufacturers are featuring navy blue, this color is also being worn. And there is a well-liked powder blue and a certain favored gold. But any color which sells must be in the pastel range. Vivid shades have rough going with an upper-class Mexican clientele.

At Home in Mornings

There are reasons for the absence of sports clothes. The Mexican upper-class woman is a woman of leisure. Her day does not begin until tea time—occasionally at lunch time, but more usually in the middle of the afternoon. The morning is passed in bed or in lounging. Unlike the woman in the United States, the Mexican woman seldom shops in the morning; she is at home. Thus, since sports clothes are properly morning clothes, there is little need for this category in the Mexican wardrobe.

In addition, Mexican women are not sports women as are Americans. There is beginning to develop an interest in some of the milder exercises, an inspiration derived from Hollywood and the movies. But traditionally, the feminine life has been sheltered, passive, and centered in the home. And, traditionally, the ideal of the proper frock has been something soft, fluffy, and feminine. Mexican men admire the tailored look of American women; but draw the line on its being adopted by their wives.

Prefer Silks

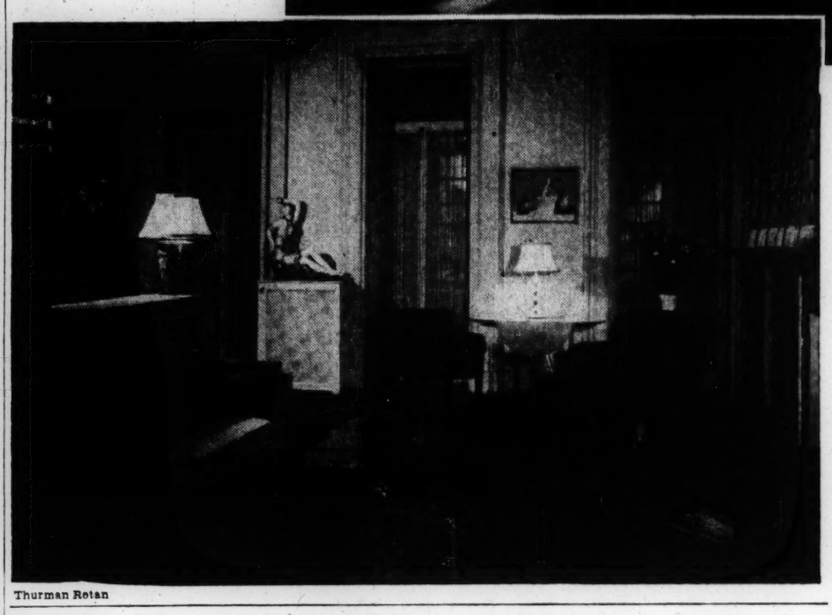
Another interesting difference between the countries is in the matter of fabrics. While United States women have been enjoying lightweight spring woolens, their Mexican sisters have adhered as usual to silks, though in this climate woolens are eminently practicable. But woolens are not feminine enough for Mexican taste. Neither are cottons favored for the city, being accepted only in the near-by week-end resort, Cuernavaca, or in Acapulco or at other beaches. Even a collar or trimming of cotton on a coat or dress will sometimes prevent a sale, so salespeople will tell you in the shops. They explain that cotton is the national fabric of the Mexican Indian, and that this association may account for the society woman's distaste for it.

Prints, now enjoying a gorgeous whirl in the U. S. fashion picture, are being more enthusiastically accepted here this spring than usual, the shops report. But it is only a mild enthusiasm. Solid colors are preferred to prints. And the prints now being bought are not the enormous ones with the 1942 look, but small conservative designs better suited to the Mexican figure: a petite, plumpish type.

Furs Becoming Popular

It is a curious thing that furs—coats, jackets, scarfs—are now seen on dress-up occasions the year around. Yet a few years ago, they tell you in Casa Villa, one of the smart specialty shops here, furs were seldom seen. More furs have been sold in the last three years than in the entire 25 years before, they say. And the explanation, said to be borne out by statistics, is that the climate of Mexico City has been changing, becoming colder, due to the disappearance of many of the fine surrounding forests. Of course, it is not so cold here, ever, that furs are necessary; but there are so many chill evenings, in the rainy summer season especially, that they are wearable most of the year.

As for formal dresses, old residents here say that more evening attire has made an appearance in concerts, operas, and public affairs during the past year than at any time since the Revolution of 1910. The administration of the new president of Mexico, Avila Camacho, has stressed somewhat the social aspects of life, in contrast to the preceding reconstruction period with its emphasis on a "society without classes." Evening gowns are preferred in black or white, in conservative styles, and never décolleté.



Thurman Rotan

Eugene Schoen, noted architect and decorator, here shows how furniture rightly arranged—according to his theories—can give the illusion of spaciousness and a restful atmosphere to an average-sized room. The room is in his own apartment in New York City. Top: The furniture, crowded in toward the center of the room gives a cramped appearance. Below: Correct arrangement, with the pieces moved back to the perimeter.

Low Heels, Sturdy Soles, Quality Leathers Bring Shoes Into Wartime Focus

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Shoes flash into the fashion picture these days with a new meaning. The war has brought feet into focus, and we suddenly become conscious that we are looking at shoes from a very practical, hard-headed point of view, making certain that they are streamlined for action. Women will be wanting to wear the kind of shoes that are so comfortable they can forget them, so smart that they will wear them with assurance, and so vitally designed along modern lines that they will send their feet twinkling along the street with enough sheer joy to cheer a plodding world.

This season shoes have a tall order to fill, and with their usual perspicacity American designers and manufacturers have availed themselves of the opportunities afforded, and risen to the occasion magnificently. What if leathers and elastic are a bit curtailed. Haven't we skipped along before on footwear made of practically nothing but a few straps and a sole? Of course we have, and liked them.

But this is not the kind of shoes American women are kicking their heels in today—at least, not all of them. The most important shoe of the moment according to Saks Fifth Avenue, where the Julianellis with exquisite taste and skill in shoe design bring footwear fashions to a high art, is called the "wood-chopper." It is a shoe with a platform sole, so smart and at the same time so comfortable that it has literally put women back on their feet. Saddle-stitched, it comes in calfskin polished as bright as the colonel's dress boots.

The platform sole, which has been in the ranks of high fashion for some time, makes a right-about-face and steals the show by becoming suddenly decidedly functional. When you analyze a platform sole, it is merely a piece of felt ingeniously placed between the inner and outer sole of the shoe, but in its generous cushion lie worlds of comfort for feet that have to do a lot more walking and standing than they have been accustomed to do. Platform soles are practical without having to go into heavier construction, flexible as a bird's foot, and lend themselves superbly to uniforms. Another one of their charms is that they keep your feet dry without rubbers. No wonder the Red Cross is considering them as a permanent part of their women's uniform outfit.

Emphasis on Quality

We have to walk more these days and like it, so we find the classic walking shoe a natural for our needs. In these we definitely demand quality—such as is offered by fine calfskin that can endure polish day in and day out without a murmur.

This spring and summer the shops will continue to offer a wide range of colors in leather shoes. In the fall, however, manufacturers will be restricted to six colors for leathers — green, red, blue, brown, tan, and black. We may see a larger use and variety of fabrics in shoes, but elasticized fabrics will be noticeably curtailed. Simpler styling is in order all along the line. You will note less high-style ornamentation. Stress will be laid on quality.

To note the real merit of a shoe, take it in your hand, examine its details, flex the sole. It was a joy to study the wide selection of shoes designed by the talented Julianellis, the young couple who, working as a team, have brought endless charm to shoes and launched so many new ideas in footwear design. Mesh shoes, light of weight and cool, are one of their latest contributions, while the double shoe and the moccasin dancing slipper edged with gold or silver are familiar to all meticulous shoe fans.

Philippine Snakeskin Liked

Philippine snakeskin, from the mountains of those beleaguered isles, makes a splendid wearing shoe. Its soft neutral tones blend with many costumes. These are also to be had dyed in different shades. South American tendencies are noted in vamp buckles of hand-tooled leather and in the delicate design that trains round the platform soles of a stunning pair of tan leather wall-last pumps. A series of walking pumps in ginger pig, and bright-colored alligator shoes show thoughtful artistry.

As something in our make-up dislikes being dashed from high heels to low ones, opinion leans to the general belief that we shall find a larger percentage of low heels being worn. Even for evening wear, the trend is toward low heels. Open toes will find wearers, of course. Square toes lead the way in shoes with heels cut after the same manner; and the walled last with plenty of room for toes to squirm around in is undeniably popular. As an alternative to the moccasin which has been such a high favorite, Saks is sponsoring the new monk-type shoe for informal wear with slacks. Side-buckled, casual, unlined, it is an adaptation of a popular military style. "Monks" come in red, tan, beige, blue and black.

But all frivolities aside, fundamental lines in shoes will become increasingly important and we shall put our best foot forward in the soundest, simplest kind of shoes to win this war.

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics, public, civic, domestic. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Why Not a Little Variety?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Winnetka, Ill.

I'd like to mount the Soapbox and spout about a pet topic of mine—variety and change of ornaments and pictures in the home.

"A place for everything and everything in its place," is an excellent adage for good housekeeping but a mighty dull one when applied to ornaments.

How pleasantly surprised I was, upon entering a friend's home recently, to see branches of highbush cranberry in exquisite rosy-gray pottery vases. "Aren't those new?" I exclaimed, walking over to the mantel to examine the containers.

"New this season," she told me. "I've had them put away for ages."

In the center of her mantel, over the fireplace, was a large double chromium and glass frame. In it were her husband's photographs of a farmer harvesting and a country lane, leaf-strewn. The frame I had seen often, but the pictures were different.

The branches of cranberry were part of my friend's contribution and the photographs, her husband's, towards the creative, artistic expression of the season in their home.

On a low fireside table was a large copper tray heaped high with polished apples and dull, purple grapes. "I've never seen this before," I said, admiring the tray.

"Oh, but you have," she told me, smiling. "Remember, last year I had it piled full of gourds. It was on the piano."

I looked around the simple room, made pleasing and interesting because of the beauty and newness her old ornaments seemed to have taken on during their few months of vacation from our sight.

Here, I thought, was the secret of keeping many of our ornaments and pictures for what they were originally intended—to occupy a certain place at a certain time, but never any place all the time.

"I can close my eyes and see my Grandmother's living room as if it were yesterday," you have heard many people say. "The mantel with the china clock in the middle and the Dresden shepherd and shepherdess at either side, while Grandfather's portrait looked on from its place over the high-backed sofa."

How much pleasanter now to remember not **where** things stood, but what they stood **for**!

I'd like my children to say, in some far-off day: "I can see our living room at home as if it were yesterday—the gray and yellow pottery jar holding a few twigs of bursting, yellow forsythia; that low, dull green one brightening some dark corner with the first jonquils; and the after-dinner cups blooming over with violets and spring beauties. And oh, I'll never forget the lilies of the valley in that clear glass bowl."

Yes, I'm for the joy that comes from change, refreshing the mind and eye by rest and reappearance.

Maida

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

Architect Shows How to Make Small Room Look Spacious

By Agatha Brown Illava

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What quality does the homemaker of today strive to achieve in decorating and arranging her home? It seems to this writer that she unconsciously expresses in her home furnishings our need for spaciousness and repose.

Eugene Schoen, exponent of modern design in home decoration and architecture, can achieve in a relatively small room, the illusion of spaciousness. The task is threefold, he believes. It is accomplished first by arrangement, second through use of color, and third by a study of values. This last is to determine where to place emphasis in the use of contrasts—whether to do it by contrasting furniture or contrasting vertical and horizontal surfaces.

Mr. Schoen has established some interesting and instructive basic rules on the subject. In arranging a room of average size, naturally there is a right and a wrong way. The photographs reproduced on this page illustrate these. In the view of Mr. Schoen's home with the furniture crowded into the middle of the room, the feeling of being cramped and shut in is conveyed. It is unrestful and a setting not conducive to harmonious and intelligent communication between the persons occupying the furniture in the room.

Colors Important

When the chairs are re-arranged around the perimeter of the room so that persons are facing each other—yet removed from one another—an atmosphere at once gracious and friendly is achieved.

Some colors have a tendency to arrest your attention sharply as you enter a room. All shades of red do this. By the same token, they also reduce the size of the room. On the other hand, shades that go into blue have a tendency to extend size, Mr. Schoen says.

Extraordinarily low ceilings can be counteracted by painting them the same color as the wall and using indirect lighting. To scale a ceiling down, paint it a dark color he advises—red, for instance. If you want to put it out of the room altogether, paint it black. Direct lighting is needed when a ceiling is excessively high.

The third of the basic things to consider is contrasting your values. It is almost axiomatic to say that if you have extremely strong contrasts you are going to get a congested effect. If you have light-colored covers and upholstery on your furniture, Mr. Schoen believes it is a mistake to contrast your furniture and walls. Oyster-white walls call for light coverings. Dark walls demand that your furninture be in the same tone.

As a general rule small rooms should be monochromatic and large rooms polychromatic. By this we do not mean that you have to employ identical colors throughout, but you should use tint values of the same quality. A woman's bedroom, for instance, can be treated with yellow and pale gray, or yellow and aqua blue. It is merely essential in this case, to stick to pastels.

Floor Must Contrast

Floor coverings should be decidedly in contrast to wall treatment. Horizontal surfaces should contrast with vertical surfaces. This essential rule, Mr. Schoen believes, gives extension. A contrast between the floor and the walls is desirable. If your walls are light, use a dark rug, and vice versa.

Your trim should be the same color as the walls if you want your room to appear spacious and restful. The drapes, too, should follow the tone of the wall surface. Then you can get your sharp contrast in a rug and lamps.

These rules are illustrated in the photographs taken of Mr. Schoen's New York apartment. His home conveys a feeling of great compactness and simplicity, and much of the furniture he has designed himself. The end table, for instance, which has been built into the sofa is also a radio, thus precluding the need for this as a separate piece of furniture in his living room. He has dark walls in an antique shade of greenish blue and the furniture coverings are in the same tone value. He has used printed linen drapes on two wall surfaces, which is not unlike the 18th-century use of tapestries.

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'Hats: By Mam'selle'—Chimes Greet Customers

By Flora C. Rue

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mam'selle sold hats on Fifth Avenue. "Hats: By Mam'selle" the sign read, a dainty sign of silver and gold, interlaced with pale rose and blue.

Some of her customers said: "Why doesn't your sign read 'Chapeaux,' Mam'selle? It is more French."

Mam'selle smiled shyly as she lifted her daintily coiffed head. "I am American now. I sell hats to American women."

Mam'selle sold hats at generous prices, but with each hat she sold, she included a parcel worth many times the price of the hat.

It was a joke on Mam'selle, she didn't know she was giving away valuable parcels.

It was a joke, too, on the customers. They were not aware of the valuable parcels they were carrying away so joyously.

* * *

The chimes attached to the door of Mam'selle's little hat shop played sweet music as a tall, middle-aged man came in. "My wife," he said, "is coming in to purchase a hat. May I wait here for her?"

Mam'selle motioned him to a comfortable chair in an alcove, then turned as the chimes announced another customer.

* * *

"Come in with me, Don," Mrs. X was saying as she entered the shop. "Perhaps I can find something that will suit you."

Don followed Mrs. X, grumbling something that sounded very much like "bull in a china shop."

"A hat, please," said Mrs. X crisply. "Something conservative, not too ridiculous." She shrugged the luxurious fur piece down from one shoulder, impatiently, as she sat in front of the mirror.

Mam'selle's discerning eyes swept over the sullen, unhappy face of Mrs. X, then to the bored face of her husband.

"Madam would like to be more beautiful, yes?" said Mam'selle, deftly placing a splashing black and gold creation on Madam X's really nice blonde hair. A gentle pressure in front, a little twitch at the side, and Mam'selle stepped back.

"The blue in that ornament is not so blue as your eyes, madam, and the black brings out your so fine complexion. Will your husband please to look and admire?"

Could Mam'selle help it if Mrs. X looked up at her husband coquettishly from under the broad brim of the hat? Could Mam'selle help it if he looked in delighted surprise at the really lovely woman?

"Wear it home, Lois," he said eagerly as he pulled out a roll of bills.

* * *

The chimes rang again as a slim hard-faced girl came into the shop.

"A hat, please," she said. "One you can see a block away."

As usual, Mam'selle's appraising eyes were busy. "Soft brown hair," she murmured, "really good. Too young to look so hard and worried. Try this one, Miss. It should do something to your lovely hazel eyes and this off-the-face style accents your little heart-shaped face. It makes you look like somebody's sweetheart, yes?"

The girl put down the glaring cerise hat she had been fingering and looked at her reflection in the mirror. "Tom would have liked you in this," she whispered to the girl in the mirror.

Mam'selle saw a tear tremble on the long lashes.

The door opened and a boyish head poked in. "Did a girl come in here?" he said. "Oh! there she is. Gosh! Jinny," he gasped, "you look swell. Here, let me pay for that hat, then I'll know you forgive me."

"No, Tom, not this time." The girl's mouth was smiling.

"Next time, then?" Mam'selle heard him whisper as he held the door open for a happy, light-hearted girl.

* * *

Again the chimes rang and a middle-aged woman came in.

"A hat, please," she said, sitting down in front of a mirror.

"For the street, madam?" Mam'selle was used to confidences. They helped in some undefined way.

"Well, yes, I guess so." The woman paused, then picked up a small black beret. "I suppose something like this is what I should have," she said indifferently.

"Your hair is such a beautiful, soft gray, madam. Will you allow me to try this hat that is faced with silver blue? The style makes your face look more slim and the color puts a bit of blue in your fine gray eyes. Please to look, madam," and Mam'selle stepped back.

"May I look too?" the tall, middle-aged man had come unnoticed from his chair in the alcove.

"Oh! John, do—do you like it?" The woman looked up eagerly.

"Like it? I do indeed," said her husband. "You are a queen again, uninhibited by the belief of years. Mam'selle," the man added, turning to the diminutive saleslady, "not only sells beautiful hats; she is a builder of egos."

* * *

Mam'selle sang softly to herself as she carefully covered the hats for the night and dusted the brightly lighted sign that read: "Hats: By Mam'selle."

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Ways to Make Your Rugs Last Longer

Women today are welcoming every hint that spells economy and a way to preserve the good looks of their homes for a longer period. Here are a few tips on rug and carpet care that will help you keep the luxurious loveliness of underfoot beauty.

Most new rugs "shed." You'll find on almost any new rug a certain amount of woolly fuzz. This is merely the loose ends of the nap which have fallen back into the pile in the process of "shearing." As a rule, the fuzz disappears after a few weeks of use. If a broom is used for removing it, particularly on an Oriental or domestic Axminster or Wilton, do not sweep hard, and never with a digging motion. New rugs should receive very little cleaning for the first two or three weeks.

Practically all rugs "shade." The light or dark patches which appear are merely seeming differences in color due to unequal crushing of the nap. The effect may be lessened by smoothing out the pile in one direction with the vacuum cleaner. Even the softest corn brooms should be used very little, if at all, because of their tendencies to break fibers. A carpet sweeper may be utilized for daily cleaning, with the vacuum cleaner taking its place about once a week or every ten days. Turning the rug around from time to time also is helpful. The heavy "traffic" will thus be more evenly distributed.

Take special care in laying rugs, because any bumps, ridges, or unevenness in the floor will cause worn spots. In any event, never place your rug on the bare floor: lay it over a good-quality rug cushion, for this takes up the inequalities of the floor and at the same time gives a firmer footing.

Sensible women practice all the measures that make for economy and lasting good looks. They never beat or sweep rugs, because that breaks the threads and results in real damage.

Knots or tufts are not defects and should never be pulled out, but rather cut off even with the surface. Rips should be repaired immediately and the slightest suspicion of dry rot or moth damage should get the attention of the experts.

The new, flat lamp cords will eliminate the bulges and consequent rapid rug wear that the old-type cords occasioned. You can prevent permanent indentations and uneven wearing by moving the furniture around. The experts further advise the use of a humidifier on radiators in steam-heated rooms as dry air is injurious to your floor coverings. There is no need to dwell on the damage caused by strong sunlight, and it is reasonable to assume that you won't pack rugs away if they are soiled.

General cleaning with a carpet sweeper and vacuum cleaner will retard the gradual soiling of rugs, but at intervals, preferably once a year, thorough cleaning by a responsible carpet cleaner is advisable. Make certain your cleaner is reputable and reliable, because the finer your rugs the more they deserve the best of care, and other rugs need the highly specialized knowledge of the better cleaner.

Early American Old Spice Face Powder

Portrait by John Vanderlyn, Circa 1812

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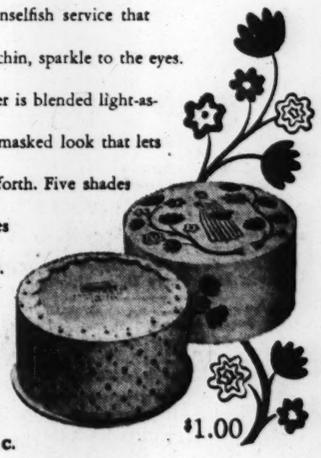

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The Home Forum

Little Elephant of The Johore Road

I HAVE BEEN THINKING a great deal lately about the little elephant of the Johore road, though it is several years since I last saw him.

When I knew him, he lived in a small zoo in the midst of rubber plantations, Malay villages and the green, greedily encroaching jungle. It was difficult, when you were there, to remember that you were in a zoo; for every effort was made to surround the animals with their natural living conditions and the minimum restraint. The little elephant enjoyed the run of the entire compound, under the devoted supervision of a sloe-eyed Malay boy who was at once his custodian and his confidant. They would hold long colloquies in a pidgin language of their own which was a combination of dialect, English, and pure elephant.

I used to be a frequent and delighted eavesdropper of these confidences and became most attached to the little elephant. At first, it must be admitted, my partiality for him resulted largely from the fact that he was so young that he had not yet assumed the awesome proportions of an adult pachyderm. Later I liked him because he was a trusting, beguiling little creature.

* * *

Then one day I discovered that there was a real bond between us. Neither of us liked durians—that fruit of the durio tree which natives of Malaya and the Spice Islands esteem so highly. The fact that our dislike arose from different causes made no difference.

I was idling out at the zoo, doing nothing with that determination which the tropics encourage. A storm had just passed and everywhere the tangled growth was a dripping, glistening mat of green. Against it stood the little elephant—gray and drowsy. His own boy was off somewhere and a new one had taken his place. He stood leaning against a tree, watching the little elephant, who was watching nothing. Tea-time was drawing near and we were all thinking about refreshment. Leisurely the boy reached aloft and cut several hands of bananas from a near-by plant. He offered them to the elephant. Coyly the little animal stretched out his trunk and took the fruit. Gravely he placed the bunch on the ground before him, and began to break it up with his forefeet into suitable bites of half-a-dozen or so bananas. As he plopped them into his mouth and began to munch, a sleepy, satisfied expression came into his small pink eyes.

* * *

The boy squatted on his heels, a smile flitting across his brown face. "Now watch," he said portentously. "You see something." In his two strong hands, he held out the big spiked sphere of a durian.

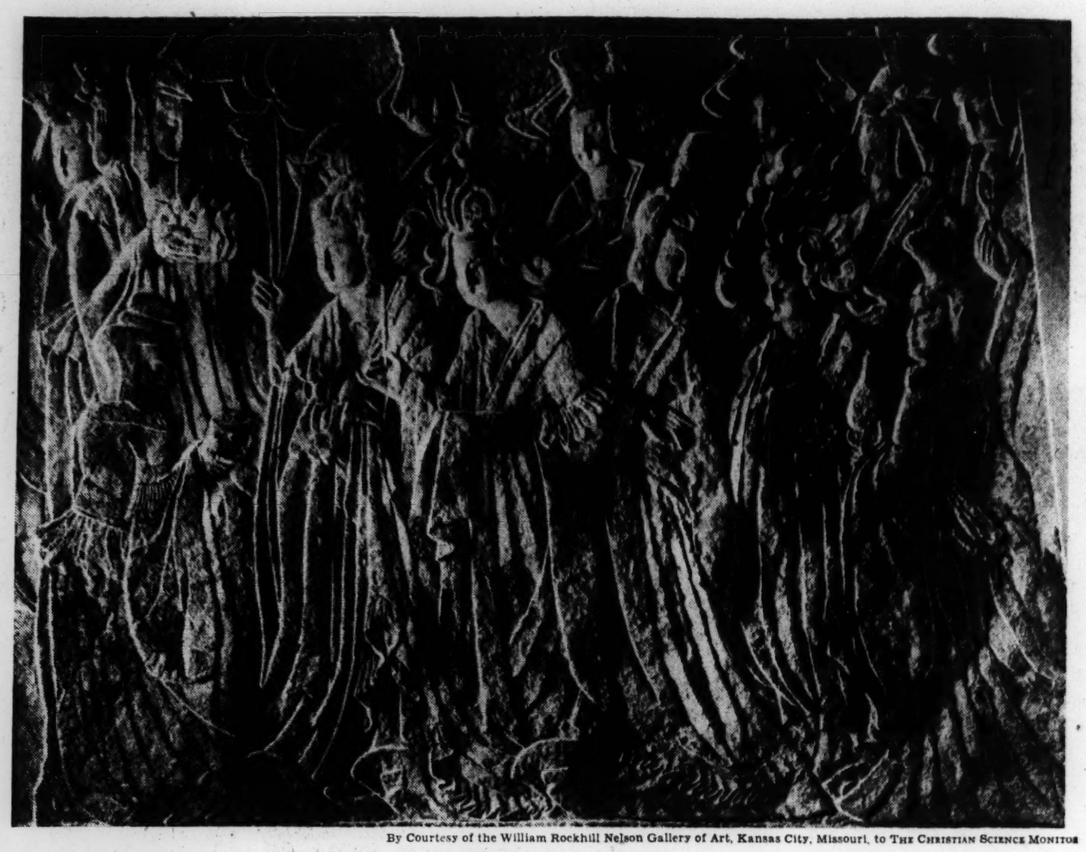
The little elephant regarded the gift quizzically for a moment and finally decided on acceptance. Wrapping his trunk around it, he put it down on the steaming earth and started to break it up. First annoyance crossed his face and then sheer disillusionment. He squealed slightly and, turning, tramped off through the trees, switching his diminutive tail indignantly.

I knew how he felt. Just so had I felt when the first whiff of the durian's creamy pulp assailed my nostrils. That lovely, delicate substance simply could not give off that dismaying aroma of bitter almonds, pomegranates, ripe cheese, and onions! It was the spikes on the hard outer shell which had hurt the little elephant's feet, before he even reached that deceptive inner fruit. Yet we shared the same sense of betrayal—that someone or something had played us false.

He had not returned when I left the zoo some time later—even though a whole stem of bananas lay invitingly where the offending durian had lain.

Yes, I have thought often, these last few days, of the sheltered little elephant of the Johore road. I wonder where he is. I wonder how this world looks to him, if he is "on his own" somewhere back of Singapore.

THEDIA COX KENYON



By Courtesy of the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art, Kansas City, Missouri, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE EMPRESS AND HER COURT AS DONORS": *A Detail of Carving in one of the Rock-Cut Temples of China*

Among the most celebrated rock-cut temples of China are those in the Lung Men gorge in the Province of Honan, ranging in date from the fifth to the eighth century A. D. This bas-relief, representing the Empress and her court as donors, comes from the Pin Yang cave, the principal and most sumptuous chapel in the series of rock-hewn temples. It was completed in 522 A. D., and formally dedicated a year later. The relief is thought to represent the Dowager Empress Lu and her ladies of the palace as they appeared at the dedication ceremonies of the temple. This relief, eight feet long and over six feet high, with its companion piece, depicting the Emperor, stood on either side of the door to the temple. It has been described as "the supreme achievement of secular archaic sculpture in the Far East." At this period, China was ruled by the Wei Tartars, who apparently were great patrons of sculpture, for they were responsible for the first rock-cut temples. It was also at this time that Buddhism was established in China, which had such an important influence on figure sculpture.

Since the Lung Men temples were largely destroyed after 1930, the United States is fortunate in having in safekeeping this early Chinese monument. It had been removed from the temple in pieces. The various parts were acquired over a period of years by the Nelson Gallery in Kansas City, and, when finally assembled, the relief proved to be practically complete. In the center of the composition is the Empress, who may be distinguished by her elaborate lotus flower headdress. Surrounding her are her ladies and attendants, bearing lotus flowers, boxes of incense, and other objects of Buddhist significance. The long flowing draperies, the squarish heads, slanting eyes, and fixed smiles are characteristic of Chinese sculpture of this period. The style is linear and abstract. There is no display of individuality on the part of the sculptor, but rather a feeling for the unity and essentials of the scene within a conventionalized pattern. As a design, the composition has great vitality. The parallel folds of the robes, the elaborately pleated hems, the great court shoes, and the ornate headdresses are treated in a decorative manner. The sweeping lines also give a sense of movement. Seen in the half light of the cave-temple, for which it was designed, the relief must have made an effective and imposing impression.

H. H. A.

Marching Men

(Chinese march 1,000 miles to aid Burma.—News Item.)

Children of the Dragon,
Dusty, tattered, tough,
With neither armored wagon
Nor flying fighting stuff
We bring our rifles in our hands.
These shall be enough.

Down from our plains to aid you,
The men who march we come.
No silver hawks that raid you,
No false loud-beaten drum
Can turn the purpose of our hearts
Or stay our bullets' hum.

The earth we love, that bred us,
Is rich with millions more.
The foe shall learn to dread us,
His engines still their roar.
For we are men who march again
And *men* shall win this war!

CHARLES MALAM

The Dragon Throne of the Forbidden City

SEPTEMBER 21, the Prince Regent, on behalf of his son, the "Baby Emperor," received the Secretary of War in the capacity of Special Ambassador from the President of the United States, bearing a personal letter from President Taft, which reached Peking only the day before by the hand of a new Second Secretary of the Legation, who had traveled posthaste from Washington to the capital. The men of the party accompanied Mr. Dickinson as a staff, through the most honorable of the great gates to the very Dragon Throne of the Forbidden City. . . .

At quarter before nine in the morning we met at the Legation and took chairs for the procession to the Audience. The chair is the most dignified and proper mode of conveyance at Court, and only certain people may use one. The chair for the Secretary had been sent by the Court and had the Imperial yellow trimmings, while the rest were borne in green chairs with red and black detail. Several officers of the Marine Guard, the Military Attaché, the "Language Officer," and the Chinese Secretary in full uniform, accompanied us. We were in evening dress.

The Marine Guard paraded and the bugle blew as we passed out of the compound gateway in procession into the street, where an escort of Chinese cavalry fell in before us on their puny ponies, and so we moved along in swinging chairs and with pattering coolies, while crowds looked on. It isn't far from our Legation to the main entrance of the Forbidden City, and soon we turned in under an insignificant *Pei-lo* gate into a large paved square, rather dilapidated and grass-grown, where a group of Court servants in red and yellow jackets over gray robes stood in double rows. Our procession trailed across the square and approached the first great pink-walled gate, Ta Ching Men, of the City of the Son of Heaven. We passed through one of its three-arched portals and a guard of honor of soldiers saluted, and lesser officials and servants stood about in picturesque groups.

This led us into a long court, that seemed a third of a mile in length, so that the next gate appeared small, although really huge, and the people who gathered there looked tiny in the distance. Water carriers paced along, their bamboo poles balanced over their shoulders, and coolies stopped their work to look at the intruding Foreign Devils who had presumed to enter by the Sacred Way.

Lines of low Yamen on each side enclosed the court, with upcurved roofs on which the crows sat and cawed, while handsome magpies spread their tails and flew about. We traversed this long space and came to the great gate called Wu Men. Here we all got out of our chairs, while two Court chairs, open-seated and borne by two bearers only (the regular sedan is closed and borne by four coolies), were provided for the Secretary and Minister Calhoun.

We then followed on through one courtyard after another. . . . At the last gate, called Chien Ching Men, stood many Court officials, who solemnly greeted the embassy. The Secretary and the Minister descended from their chairs, and we all passed into the magnificent last court. Above the roofs of Imperial yellow tile rose the green ridge of the Coal Hill with its kiosks, a lovely background against the sky. The hereditary Princes, carrying spears with tassels of red horsehair and pendant leopard tails, had taken their stand in rows on each side of the marble bridge that reached across the court, and eunuchs and Court officials crowded around the threshold and inside the pavilion.

We crossed the bridge and entered the Throne Room by the central portal, bowing once outside, once just inside, and a third time as the Secretary and Minister Calhoun advanced into the room.

Three sets of steps led to a dais on which was a large, richly carved screen of dull reddish gold; in front of this stood the empty Dragon Chair of the Emperor, heavily carved and gilded. Before the chair was a table, covered with a white and dark-blue silk, while peacock fans in standards were placed at each side, and small cloisonné pagodas toward the front.

The Regent, acting for the Baby Emperor, had a chair on the dais below the throne. He stood, as Mr. Dickinson advanced reading a fine address, which was translated to the Regent by the Chinese Secretary. To this address the Regent replied. Then our Secretary, using both hands, handed him the President's letter, wrapped in Imperial yellow silk, which the Regent accepted with both hands, and, turning, laid on the table. Then the Secretaries bowed and retired, the Minister and ourselves bowing at the same time as we backed out through one of the side openings into the court yard, for we were no longer bearers of a letter to the Emperor, and so no longer privileged to the honors of the middle entrance.—From "Larz Anderson: Letters and Journals of a Diplomat," edited by Isabel Anderson. (New York: Revell.)

"The real status of man"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THESE DAYS, when men and women are being interviewed and classified by agencies engaged in finding workers for defense or industrial positions, the individual's qualifications are usually measured by definite standards, in order that his usefulness may be properly appraised. In other words, his state or condition is determined as accurately as possible, so that he may be rightly placed.

If it is important for one to know his status for military or occupational reasons, how much more important, indeed, how indispensable, it is for each one to know his status in relation to real existence! In order to discern this status, the question must be approached from the basis of real being and its qualities. If we are to determine the status of man, we must start with the enduring qualities with which he is divinely endowed.

The first book of the Bible records the spiritual fact that man was created "in the image of God" (Genesis 1:27). Then it follows that man's status is spiritual, based on God, Spirit, Mind. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, the Science which has helped multitudes to arrive at a better understanding of God and man, has made this fact very clear in her statement on page 120 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "The Science of Mind-healing shows it to be impossible for aught but Mind to testify truly or to exhibit the real status of man."

It is apparent, therefore, that man's real status is not to be gauged by the trivial, the accidental, the ephemeral, by that which is here today and there tomorrow. God has already created man's abiding characteristics, for God is the Father-Mother of man. His offspring is in His own likeness, and consequently endowed with the divine qualities which distinguish Life, Truth, and Love.

"The real status of man," then, must be spiritual, immortal. In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 178), "In proportion to our understanding of Christian Science, we are freed from the belief of heredity, of mind in matter or animal magnetism; and we disarm sin of its imaginary power in proportion to our spiritual understanding of the status of immortal being." Divine Mind is reflected in nothing unlike divinity; therefore man expresses no ungodlike quality, nothing less than perfection. As the child of the eternally wise Father, man inherits divine wisdom, perfect intelligence, unlimited ability, and ageless being. He is loved and loving, for he is created in the image of divine Love. He is healthy, for he expresses the wholeness of Soul. By such exalted attributes man represents God, his creator, in His perfect, enduring nature. What a truly incomparable status is that of the real man, including the real selfhood of every one!

In our everyday surroundings and associations, do we see "the real status of man" at all times? Or do we see as real something that is far from being perfect? Do we not often look for, and too often seem to see and to assign to ourselves and our brother man, many limitations, imperfections, and difficulties, none of which was or ever could have been part of the divine endowment, and which consequently cannot be attached to man.

Whence, then, does the discrepancy between the real and the unreal arise? Is it not in the failure to claim for ourselves and others the rightful nature accorded to man, as God's image and likeness? If one had accepted a certain position for which he was qualified, would he not naturally expect to assume the duties belonging to the post? Naturally he would. So should we unfailingly assume our rightful duty in manifesting the active, harmonious, happy freedom of right living, thus proving our real status, forever established in infinite divine Mind.

"The real status of man" in its glorious fullness was demonstrated for all ages by Christ Jesus, who claimed his heritage as the Son of God, and proved the Father's omnipotence and omnipresence in overcoming the severest trials ever presented to human experience. The earnest study of his words and works enabled Mrs. Eddy to discover the Science of Christ, and to present it to this age through her writings and her achievements, thus helping multitudes today to realize more clearly "the real status of man" as the child of God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

"EL ESTADO VERDADERO DEL HOMBRE"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN ESTOS DÍAS las agencias que se ocupan en buscar trabajadores para puestos en la defensa o en la industria entrevistan y clasifican a hombres y mujeres para averiguar sus calificaciones, que se miden generalmente por reglas definidas. En otras palabras, el estado o la condición de las personas se determina con la mayor exactitud posible, para que cada una pueda ser colocada en el lugar más apropiado.

Si es importante que uno conozca su estado por razones militares o de ocupación, ¡cuánto más importante, sin duda, y más indispensable es para cada uno conocer su estado con relación a su existencia verdadera! Para discernir este estado, el asunto debe ser tratado, partiendo de la base de la existencia verdadera y sus cualidades. Si vamos a determinar el estado del hombre, debemos comenzar con las cualidades permanentes con las cuales ha sido dotado divinamente.

En el primer libro de la Biblia se relata el hecho espiritual de que el hombre fué creado "a la imagen de Dios" (Génesis 1:27). De allí se deduce que el estado del hombre es espiritual, basado en Dios, el Espíritu, la Mente. Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, la Ciencia que ha ayudado a multitudes a alcanzar un mejor entendimiento de Dios y del hombre, ha explicado este hecho muy claramente en su declaración en la página 120 de SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "La Ciencia de la curación por la Mente enseña que es imposible para nada sino la Mente, el testificar verdaderamente o presentar el estado verdadero del hombre."

Es natural, por consiguiente, que el estado verdadero del hombre no puede ser medido por lo trivial, lo accidental, lo efímero, por aquello que hoy está aquí y mañana allá. Dios ha creado ya las características que son inherentes al hombre, porque Dios es el Padre-Madre del hombre; y Sus hijos que de El descienden son a Su propia semejanza y están por lo tanto dotados con las cualidades divinas que distinguen la Vida, la Verdad y el Amor.

"El estado verdadero del hombre", entonces, debe ser espiritual e inmortal. En SCIENCE AND HEALTH (CIENCIA Y SALUD) la señora Eddy escribe (página 178): "En proporción a nuestro entendimiento de la Ciencia Cristiana nos libertamos de la creencia en lo hereditario, en que haya mente en la materia o magnetismo animal; y desarmamos el pecado de su poder ilusorio en proporción a nuestro entendimiento espiritual del estado de existencia inmortal." La Mente divina no se refleja en nada que no sea parecido a la divinidad; por consiguiente, el hombre no expresa cualidad ninguna que no sea parecida a la naturaleza de Dios, nada menos que la perfección. Como hijo del Padre eternamente sabio, el hombre hereda sabiduría divina, inteligencia perfecta, habilidad sin límites y un ser sin edad. Es amado y amante, porque es creado a la imagen del Amor divino. Es saludable, porque expresa la perfección del Alma. Con tales atributos elevados el hombre representa a Dios, su creador, en Su naturaleza perfecta y perdurable. ¡Verdaderamente incomparable es el estado del hombre real, incluyendo la verdadera identidad de cada uno!

¿Vemos siempre el estado verdadero del hombre en nuestras asociaciones y contactos diarios? O, ¿vemos como real algo que dista mucho de ser perfecto? Muy a menudo buscamos y demasiado frecuentemente parece que vemos en nosotros mismos y en nuestros semejantes muchas limitaciones, imperfecciones y dificultades, ningunas de las cuales fueron o jamás pudieron haber sido parte de la herencia divina y por consiguiente no pueden ser adheridas al hombre.

Entonces ¿de dónde proviene la discrepancia entre lo real y lo ilusorio? ¿No es debida a nuestra falta de reclamar para nosotros mismos y para los demás la naturaleza legítima, concedida al hombre por ser imagen y semejanza de Dios? Si uno hubiera aceptado cierto puesto para el cual era calificado ¿no esperaría naturalmente hacerse cargo de los deberes pertenecientes al puesto? ¡Por supuesto que sí! Así debiéramos nosotros asumir sin falta el deber que por derecho nos corresponde, manifestando la libertad gozosa, activa y armoniosa de una buena vida y probando de este modo nuestro estado verdadero, que por siempre está establecido en la Mente infinita y divina.

"El estado verdadero del hombre" en su gloriosa plenitud fué demostrado para todas las edades por Cristo-Jesús, que reclamó su herencia como Hijo de Dios y probó la omnipotencia y omnipresencia del Padre, al pasar por las más severas pruebas que jamás se hayan presentado en la experiencia humana. El estudio sincero de sus palabras y obras capacitó a la señora Eddy para descubrir la Ciencia del Cristo y presentarla a sus contemporaneos por sus escritos y sus hechos, ayudando así a multitudes que hoy se dan cuenta con mayor claridad del "estado verdadero del hombre" como hijo de Dios.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiendose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Loitering in Luang Prabang

ONE OF THE great sights of Luang Prabang was the morning market to which many of the more prosperous people came dressed in imported clothes, though they carried native straw hats and baskets. The foods, which included all sorts of river fish, vegetables and tropical fruits, some of them prepared in quite unrecognizable forms, added a great deal of local color both in appearance and smell. There were also earthern jars, French trade goods, chickens, ducks, goats, and pigs. Everyone was talking or discussing prices, for every purchase is a transaction. . . .

A most delightful feature about this town was that it seemed quite unspoiled by our own civilization. The people still retain all their old festivals, and carnivals twice a year, of which one of the high points is a regatta with boat races. The Laotians are a soft, quiet, contented race. The men are good on the river and the women excellent weavers, but they hate other forms of manual labor, especially the cultivation of rice. When there is a famine or their local trading profit is poor, they go hungry. In town the richer women dress in all sorts of gaudy colors, and have a coquettish way of walking which is not unbecoming to their type of good looks. In the evening the men and girls of Luang Prabang follow a happy custom of singing on the banks of the river in the moonlight to the accompaniment of their stringed instrument known as a *ken*.

In one of our strolls we wandered down a narrow lane into a small yard where three men were working at a forge. They were silversmiths who did the most exquisite carving, hammering, and designing on pure silver bowls and boxes. They first melted French piastres, which are almost pure silver, into a solid lump. They then made a mold of native tar and covered this with molten silver. While it was still soft they would hammer it into fascinating designs. It was such slow work that it might take a month to do one small box, but what did time matter to these people?—From "Three Kingdoms of Indo-China," by HAROLD COOLIDGE, JR. (New York: Crowell.)

Fireplace Inscription

For you the endless seasons wrought
The sunny fire I bring to you;
Autumn's color, springtime's glow,
You light upon my hearth anew.

And when the sunshine fades that June
Wove softly on her scented loom,
I trust that love and peace will fill
The twilight of your firelit room!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

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Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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Intimate Message: Washington

A Constitutional Opportunity ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

The medical staff of the United States Children's Bureau will conduct a nationwide campaign this spring to get children vaccinated.

Parents will be urged by public schools and state and local health departments to have every child over nine months vaccinated against smallpox and immunized against diphtheria before May 1, which has been designated as Child Health Day.

The Children's Bureau has obtained President Roosevelt's support of its campaign in the form of a Presidential proclamation declaring in part: "I call upon the people in each of our communities to contribute to the conservation of child health and the reduction of illness among children by exerting every effort to the end that before May Day, Child Health Day, children over nine months of age be immunized against diphtheria and smallpox, the two diseases for which we have the surest means of prevention."

Though they are intending to conduct their campaign with as much drive and publicity as they can muster, Children's Bureau physicians admit there is no new compulsion about vaccination—no more, that is, than is already included in state laws.

States Hold Control

Control over vaccination is in the hands of state authorities, not the Federal Government. A survey of vaccination laws published by the Public Health Service in January, 1941, showed that only in 12 states is vaccination a regular prerequisite to school attendance.

The Children's Bureau campaign is directed in Washington by Dr. Martha M. Eliot, Assistant Chief of the Bureau and Dr. Hart van Riper, Assistant Director of Maternal and Child Health in the Division of Health Services. It has the sponsorship of the Conference of State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America.

Indication of the pressure that will be applied in the vaccination and immunization campaign can be seen in Children's Bureau press statements.

"It is important children be vaccinated before entering school, but this alone is not enough," says one. "Why should they wait until school age to have this protection, when they can be vaccinated earlier and be safe through the preschool years too? Today we ought to extend vaccination to all of our children as to all soldiers in the Army. There should be no exceptions."

Another quotes Dr. Eliot as saying, "When we think of the protection of our nation our minds leap first to the thought of safeguarding its little children from harm. To do so means not only protecting them against a foreign foe, but also making them safe at home against the common scourges of childhood."

"State and local health departments will take the lead in bringing to the attention of all parents the importance of having their children vaccinated and in providing opportunities to have vaccination given," says the Bureau. "Private physicians and health agencies will co-operate in an endeavor to make sure all children under their care are protected."

Where Required

The 12 states requiring vaccination as a prerequisite to school attendance are Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia. It is also required in Alaska, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Five additional states have statutes empowering school authorities to make vaccination a condition precedent to school attendance.

Eleven of these 17 states have some provision for exemption from vaccination—usually physical condition. Alaska allows exemption on religious principles. In Maine, children need not be vaccinated if a parent or guardian objects.

The vaccination campaign is another illustration of the effort to draw government and medicine closer together. The Social Security Board, in its annual report this week, flatly stated that the Government should make a beginning in the field of health insurance. The large proportion of young men of draft age who were found physically unfit is being used as an argument for greater government activity in both fields.

There is much talk today about the preservation of freedom of speech and other civil liberties. The Constitution proclaims religious liberty which to certain Americans means freedom to choose their own means of healing. The Federal vaccination campaign gives them an opportunity to support their rights in full harmony with the Nation's wartime idealism.

The Country Speaks: Los Angeles

Finding Enough Labor ..... *By Robert K. Shellaby*

War production officials in southern California are quite preoccupied with the giant job of finding enough labor for their immediate needs. So much so that the big news about war production here is that there isn't any exact news on the labor future.

Can aircraft and shipyards, the principal war industries, actually go all-out on a 24-hour day, seven-day week? How many workers will be needed at peak production? When will the peak come? How many will be needed this year, if the peak doesn't come? Will women be given adequate opportunity to work? Will Negro citizens be denied their rights to work? Will Government regulation of working conditions shed business-as-usual methods fast enough to keep step with military demands?

Short of specific answers, a look around town reveals good progress toward gearing immediate demand to supply. The War Production Board committee on labor supply estimates supply and demand down to the last mechanic and tells the United States Employment Service, whose headquarters is the closest thing to a one-stop service station on information. Plants with contracts tell the U. S. E. S. how many workers will be required tomorrow morning, or in the near future, say six weeks. Then the public schools are advised, and vocational classes are increased around the clock.

Care in Who Gets a Job

Generally speaking, no one gets a defense job without first registering at the Service, and no one gets into a training class unless the Service certifies him. This means that only those train who will take jobs immediately.

Despite all that fanfare months ago about "all-out" production, practically no plants are yet on a 24-hour, seven-day week basis, and few schools are even on a 24-hour day. Hunters for jobs or training may grumble at the apparent lack of simplification and co-ordination, but the chances are that those in charge have worked harder on the problem than the average citizen has done in his own role as a citizen of democracy. Whether officials have done enough to win, of course, is another question, which may, in terms of Wake Island and Manila, be often answered in the negative.

As a measuring of the unprecedented expansion, Los Angeles aircraft workers in 1941 increased 114 per cent, while shipyard workers increased 901 per cent.

Within a year, southern California is to put 50,000 more aircraft and 25,000 more shipyard workers on the war job, estimates David Babcock, head of the Labor Supply Committee. Where are they coming from? Women and workers from converted or nonessential industries, he believes, are two chief sources. Of the 143,000 estimated as unemployed in February, only 20 per cent are adaptable men, 40 per cent are women, 20 per cent are in the draft bracket, and the rest are unemployable.

The production front is to remain secondary to the military front, he believes. Physical and age standards are being lowered to make up for the incursion of the draft, which may take every replaceable man.

Obstacles to Additional Women

Some 2,000 women are already building aircraft. Chief obstacle to using more is the State code against their working between 11 p. m. and 6 a. m. unless the State certifies the need and unless the employer pays time and a half. Business-as-usual pervades State offices as the industrial Welfare Commission insists on prewar leisureliness to change the code.

Mr. Babcock urges temporary suspension of the "unless" rules. He reports the Government behind him and doesn't think any court would convict an employer for going ahead with more feminine workers; anyway, he predicts, official relaxation of the rule is coming "within 60 days."

Employers, reluctant to brave court action, claim in addition that shortages in materials are keeping them from full three-shift days, although many are on days of two shifts of nine or 10 hours each; at least one supply company is on two 12-hour shifts. Shipyards are going on a seven-day week, with one day off normally for each worker after six days.

A little appreciated obstacle to greater aircraft production is the lingering method of "custom-building." The tool-making industry, practically a stranger to local plants, could materially reduce the number of man-hours a plane. Tool-making is increasing, but no one expects enough results to reverse the trend toward more workers. Officials may have to come to conscripting tool-makers to break the local jam.

Another bottleneck is lack of skilled supervisors, which is keeping many from increasing the number of shifts. This may be rectified in time, or not in time.

Strenuous objection against employing women at San Diego's Consolidated plant has been voiced by the American Federation of Labor local, which even two months after Pearl Harbor threatened a strike on this issue. The same union also threatened a strike in Boeing's Seattle plant over the hiring of Negroes. Employers are quick to brand such tactics as irresponsible in the crisis and ones which will cause great losses to organized labor.

Any Angeleno who believes England's experience in the conscription of labor is a reliable guide for things to come, would do well, it is pointed out here, to take it upon himself or herself to look into the expanding industries here and start training for a production-line job. Such democratic initiative now is more in line with the best in the "American way" than waiting for conscription and that greatest of local "horrors," to be assigned arbitrarily for a job somewhere in the outer darkness beyond southern California.

To Change the Subject:

Dear Uncle Sam ..... *By Jessie Ash Arndt*

You were so understanding when I wrote to you before, I just thought I would write again. I hope you don't mind, Uncle Sam, having me write to you so often when you're so busy. But I do want you to know how thrilled I was when I saw that sign the other day, saying we should not talk about things—you know about what the soldiers are doing and everything, because the enemy might be listening.

It was just too mysterious and exciting; just like a movie, to think that right behind you there might be an enemy agent. As I told my taxi driver when we were talking about all those soldiers that were getting on the boat, you just can't tell whom you can trust. And it made me feel so important too, Uncle Sam, to think I could be guarding some of the information about our war.

And I want you to know that you can count on me as always to assist you in this matter. Why, even before I saw the sign, I warned the girls at our club that they mustn't breathe to anyone outside of our own membership what I told them about the soldiers leaving. (I just happened to find that out, you see.)

And just yesterday, Madge, our club President, thanked me for my message about this. When she was talking to the family at home that very night, she remembered and had one of the children go to the kitchen door to be sure the maid was not listening before she told all I had said. Wasn't that wonderful, Uncle Sam?

In the war relief workrooms all of the women always talk a great deal and of course, it is very safe to talk about the soldiers and sailors while we knit socks and seaboots for them isn't it? Some of the women have sons on the high seas or on different islands and they often tell where they are stationed and where they think they may be moved next. Of course, they are not always sure because the boys say they can't write much, which is too bad, as this is a very inspiring way to keep track of our war.

And I want to tell you Uncle Sam, that I never talk about what these women have said when I am on the streetcar or in the bus without first looking around me to see whether there are any dangerous characters near-by. I also listen to those near me to see whether there might be any talking German or Japanese or Italian and, in case there were, I would close my mouth as firmly as an oyster. I demonstrated the effectiveness of this plan only the other day, keeping silence on the bus for ten minutes before I could safely look behind me, and then I found that the man who had the strange Oriental accent was our Chinese laundryman. You will understand how relieved I was and then I knew I could again talk freely.

The woman beside me said her husband was working in a defense factory and told me many wonderful things about the precautions they are taking to protect the factory from the enemy. And I am so glad, Uncle Sam, that we are taking all these precautions in our war. We cannot be too careful not to let the enemy know what we are doing. And that is why I am writing you to let you know how inspiring I think it is.

And if I can help in any way, Uncle Sam, just say the word, and I will not only be at your service myself but I will pass your message on promptly to all the girls.

As ever, your devoted and watchful niece,

Susie

Brazilian Army Garrisons Close to German Areas

Military strategists at work to prevent building up of any 'Sudetenland'—Large numbers of Germans, Italians, and Japanese show need of Hemispheric defense.

Americans at War
Third of Forty-eight Articles

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTO ALEGRE, Brazil — Traveling out into the countryside from this metropolis of southern Brazil you see red earth being cut on hills where new barracks are being constructed for enlarged garrisons of the Brazilian Army. Invariably these permanent encampments are located within strategic distance of the heaviest German concentrations, not only inside the State of Rio Grande do Sul, but in its bordering regions where a total of nearly a million racial Germans reside in a population of 5,000,000.

Most of the German stock is found in Rio Grande do Sul, where estimates of their number run around 600,000 in a populace of 3,000,000.

Second in number, and highest in the proportion of Germans, is the State of Santa Catharina, next door on the north. There the ratio reaches nearly one person of German descent for every two Brazilians. The figures are somewhere around 280,000 Germans and 720,000 others in a population of 1,000,000.

In Paraná, the subtropical State between Santa Catharina and the industrial State of São Paulo, it is estimated there are more than 125,000 of German descent among the million inhabitants.

Sudetenland Barred

The size of these racial minorities goes far toward explaining why some of the best talent in the Brazilian Army is being devoted to the task of assuring that southern Brazil does not become another Sudetenland.

São Paulo in turn has large numbers of Germans, Italians, and Japanese. Considering only the citizens of those countries, the last census at hand (1934) listed 305,000 Italians, 131,700 Japanese, and 27,000 Germans. Especially in the case of Germans and Italians, the figures are much higher when descendants of those nationals are included. There probably are 1,000,000 of Italian descent in and around São Paulo, and up to 200,000 with some German blood.

From the outside looking in, the total of these statistics becomes startling. The four coastal States of Brazil south of the Federal Capital at Rio de Janeiro probably have the following numbers, making due allowance for the scantiness of exact data and the consequent wide divergence in estimates:

Germanic stock—1,200,000.
Italian stock—1,300,000.
Japanese—200,000.

Bloc of 2,700,000

This gives 2,700,000 as a lump sum for all of those in southern Brazil who might be viewed by the Nazi-Fascist-Japanese combination as potential aiders and abetters of any plots to overthrow the Brazilian Government and set up a pro-Axis regime.

From inside southern Brazil the situation does not look as threatening as the figures indicate. For one thing, the proportion of German, Italian, and Japanese citizens is relatively low. In Rio Grande do Sul the Federal Interentor (Governor), Lieut. Gen. Oswaldo Cordeiro de Farias, reports that there are not more than 10,000 German citizens in the over-all figure of 600,000 with some Germanic descent.

A German estimate, made by one Reinhard Marck and reproduced in the report made to the Interventor by Lieut. Col. Aurelio da Silva Py, Chief of Police in Porto Alegre, claims five times as many German citizens in Rio Grande do Sul.

The wide discrepancy in these figures may indicate that the Germans list as citizens many who appear on Brazil's roster as Brazilians. Herr Marck said there were about 50,000 German citizens in Rio Grande, 30,000 in Santa Catharina, and 25,000 in Paraná.

Even so, there appear to be some 65,000 German citizens in the three southernmost States, and 95,000 when São Paulo is included.

How many of the German citizens are trained and ready to take part in any attempted coup is not known, except possibly to the Brazilian secret police, who say they have case records on every Nazi. All Germans and other aliens are required to be registered. In Porto Alegre I was shown corridors of files reaching the ceiling, with efficient quick reference data available.

To illustrate how closely aliens entering Brazil, or residing there, are watched, Dr. Plinio Brasil Milano, State Police Delegate in Porto Alegre, called for my record while we were in his office. An assistant quickly came in with my card. It showed my movements since entering the State.

Every alien is similarly traced, and anyone suspected of being an active Nazi agent is under special surveillance. Most of the known Nazis with any dangerous inclinations have been locked up or deported during the last four years. Several who were at large before the recent break of diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy, and Japan have since been take ninto custody.

As you move through the Brazilian zones of heaviest German concentration, you find the Germans keeping out of sight as much as possible. Gone is the open display of Germanism which four years ago turned this region into a little Reich. Not once have I heard German spoken here, in stores, in hotels, on the street, at the airport, or elsewhere. On a trip in 1938 German was frequently heard, not only in this section, but in other parts of Brazil.

The Brazilians have taken possession anew of their country. A visitor is impressed, not with the evidences of German infiltration, as formerly, but the preponderance of things Brazilian.

The "Nazi Museum"

Shrewd observers, including the top Brazilian officials immediately charged with preventing a Nazi coup, have no illustions that the Nazis have retreated permanently. A visit to the "Nazi Museum" in police headquarters here shows how conscious the police are of what they have been combating.

Two large rooms are devoted to the exhibit, wtih another room of trophies seized from the outlawed Integralist Party, the Brazilian Green Shirts who still are one of the Government's concerns because of their widespread diffusion in the country.

Walls and ceilings are covered with bright banners taken from Nazi shooting clubs, cultural societies, Hitler Jugend (Youth) clubs, and other familiar "cultural" organizations that have served to train shock troops in the undermining of a score of countries abroad.

There are German maps in this museum, showing Rio Grande do Sul's road networks, the zones of German concentration, rail connections, and features of the terrain that could have interest only from a military standpoint.

Charts display the Nazi organization, from Nazi Party members up through "Cells," "Nuclei," "Groups," "Circles," the German Consulate, the German Ambassador, the Nazi General Headquarters for South America, the "Auslands Institut" for handling affairs of Germans abroad, and so to Hitler.

Many colorful episodes enliven the collection of this Nazi material. One Frederico Ried, German Consul in Porto Alegre, decided it was discreet to depart after the Brazilians had declared him persona non grata in 1939. He took many large cases with him. The secret Brazilian police sent agents disguised as stevedores to the dock, and gathered all essential data for imitating the wooden cases.

This information was sent ahead to Rio de Janeiro, where the boxes had to be transferred to another ship. There dummy cases were substituted, and Ex-Consul Ried went on to New York, where he found he had a fine assortment of old newspapers.

That was a rich haul for the Brazilian police. Many choice items in the Nazi Museum were bought with that cleverness and those old newspapers.

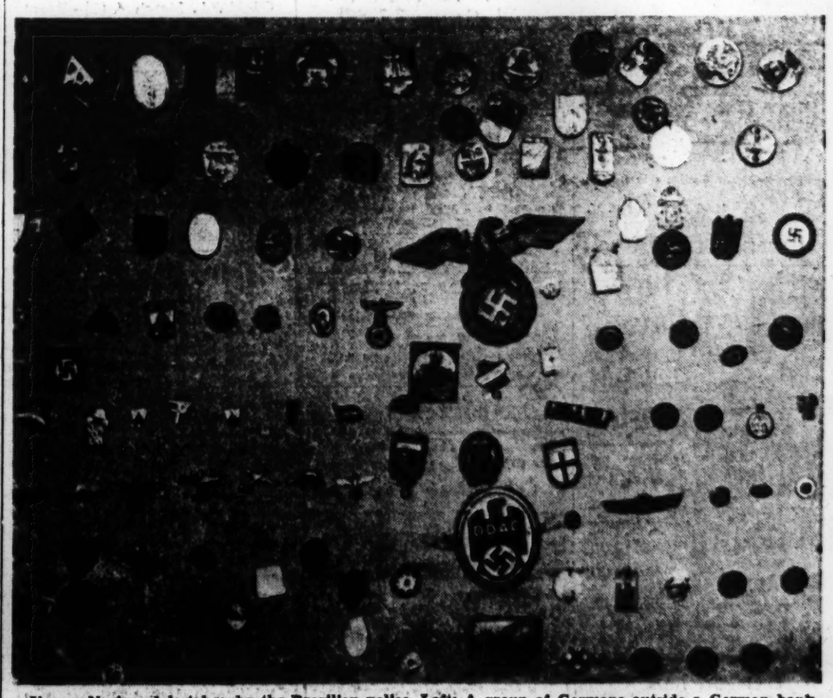
Photographs by Roland Hall Sharp

Sun-Whited Porto Alegre: Center of Brazil's German Problem

In the region surrounding this Brazilian metropolis are nearly 1,000,000 persons of German origin in a total population of 5,000,000.

Nazi activities among the workers of Brazil are shown by a display board seized by Brazilian police.

Left: In charge of uncovering Nazi activities is Porto Alegre's Police Chief, Lieut. Col. Aurelio da Silva Py. Right: Uniform of the Nazi youth movement in Brazil which he confiscated.



Upper: Nazi medals taken by the Brazilian police. Left: A group of Germans outside a German bank in Sao Leopoldo.

Red Sox Pitcher Has More Confidence This Season Resulting From Timely Advice

Williams Now Among Missing On Draft News

MINNEAPOLIS, March 4 (AP)—Whereabouts of Ted Williams, slugging Boston Red Sox ballplayer, was somewhat of a mystery today, with some folks who should know giving out conflicting reports.

From his hotel in Princeton, Minn., where he has been this winter, came the declaration that Williams was not "expected back until Thursday." At a friend's house last night, the statement was made that he had "left for Minneapolis."

Naval Station

Friends in Minneapolis, moreover, insisted he had left for the Red Sox training camp at Sarasota, Fla., and intimated he might stop at the Great Lakes, Ill., Naval Training Station to confer with officials there.

At any rate, Williams could not be located in this area.

Discussion regarding Williams' draft status, which had simmered since he was classified as 3A, reclassified as 1A, and then put in 3A again on an appeal, flared anew yesterday when Col. J. E. Nelson, head of the State Selective Service setup, called in newspapermen and said the ballplayer had sought deferment because of his recently divorced mother.

Keeps Records Straight

Colonel Nelson's statement, made "just to keep the records straight," followed that of Herbert W. Estrem, Government Appeal Agent for Draft Board No. 6 here, in which Estrem said he had investigated Williams' case on his own initiative. Estrem said he set the appeal machinery in motion with Williams' consent because he (Estrem) felt Williams' mother's welfare might be endangered by the ball player's loss of income.

"It should be stressed that he consented to the appeal," Estrem said. "I think the word 'request' is too strong although technically he did request it. That is the only way an appeal could be taken."

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results March 3

National League

Boston 5, Toronto 3.
Brooklyn 4, New York 4 (tie).

American League

Cleveland 5, Hershey 0.

American Association

Dallas 3, Tulsa 2.

Eastern Amateur League

Washington 9, Atlantic City 3.
River Vale 8, Boston 5.
Johnstown 4, New York 0.

Teamwork and Courage Bring Victory to Bruins

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

During the past few years when the Boston Bruins were riding so high through the ranks of the National Hockey League, it was team balance plus individual brilliance which made them superior to all opponents.

Today they have lost much of that balance and much of that individual brilliance, but in their place has come the kind of courage that won't be beaten, the kind of teamwork that really counts, and the kind of playing that calls for superlatives.

Toronto learned about this transformation the hard way last night when the Maple Leafs bowed to the Bruins 5-3 at the Garden in what was probably the most tense and exciting game of the season.

Inward Feeling

Although the visitors' coach, Happy Day, could not be called overconfident to outward appearances before gametime, inwardly he could not help but feel that here was one game his Leafs would probably take in stride. Hadn't the Bruins failed to win a game since the Krauts left? Hadn't they only a tie with Detroit to show for their effort in their last four games? Didn't they have three rookies and two minor leaguers in their line-up?

Possibly the Leaf players themselves thought along this line. If so they made a grievous mistake, for their resulting jauntiness made them play right into the Bruins' hands. They took off with a roar right from the opening whistle and tried to power-dive the Bruins into submission by a continual bombardment from a five-man attack. Their attack resulted in getting them the opening goal, to be sure, but left openings through which the Bruins sifted to take a lead they never relinquished.

Goalies Superb

Amazing as it seems, the Bruins even carried the attack to the Leafs, and spectators were treated to two grand exhibitions of goaltending by both Frankie Brimsek of Boston and Turk Broda of Toronto. Brimsek especially was superb, which led Coach Day to remark after the game, "We lost all right. We can beat the Bruins, but we can't beat that Brimsek."

As good as Frankie was, his efforts merely climaxed a whole series of outstanding performances by the Bruins. Roy Conacher, whose confidence returned with his two goals Sunday night against Detroit, winged his way to a goal and an assist and flashed his old form again. Eddie Wiseman skated his head off both up and down the ice, scoring two goals and barely missing a third. Flash Hollett was in the game all over despite the handicap of a bothersome leg. And the best defenseman of the night was none other than Harvey (Busher) Jackson, the veteran who was brought here for insurance and whose efforts last evening fully paid up his policy. "All-star, that Busher, all-star," Ross kept declaring as he relaxed on a trunk and let the tension drip away.

Rookies Impress

Even rookies Jack McGill and Lloyd Gronsdal shared in the honors, Jack setting up two goals and Gronsdal sinking his first N. H. L. tally. In fact it was his goal early in the second period which not only tied the score at one-all, but which gave the Bruins an added lift which saw them go on to win. "When the kid scored," said one of the few Bruin regulars, "everyone seemed to pick up and go places"' In that second period, to prove his words, the Bruins outshot the Leafs by a 23-11 margin and sank three vitally important goals.

It was an enjoyable experience watching the Bruins win last night. In the past victories were the usual thing; defeats something to be quickly forgotten because the team could have and should have played better. Now they can win only if everyone gives his all and if every Bruin plays wholly for the team. They did just that last night with unexpected results. They may never again this season reach such heights, but to their credit they did when everyone said they couldn't.

Over the Blue Line

The Bruins have just six games left to play, two at home and four on the road . . . Next Saturday they will be in Montreal and Sunday in Detroit . . . Tuesday they will be back here to face Chicago . . . March 12 they play at Rangers and the 14th at Toronto . . . March 17 they close out the regular season at the Garden against Americans.

* * *

Brooklyn tied Rangers 4-4 in New York last night to pull themselves out of the cellar and into a sixth-place tie with Montreal . . . Rangers by scoring thus went through their 96th game without being shut out and have only four more to play before reaching their desired goal of 100 games . . . That 100th game, by the way, will be the one with the Bruins March 12 . . . The Hextall-Patrick-Watson line of the R's appears a cinch to capture the scoring honors in one-two-three order . . . Lynn Patrick now has 27 goals and needs only three more to reach the charmed figure of 30, a mark no one has reached since Charlie Conacher bagged 36 in the 1934-35 season.

Dates Changed For All-America Golf Tournament

CHICAGO (AP)—The $15,000 Tam O'Shanter open and All-American golf tournaments will be held July 20 to 26, one week later than previously scheduled, President George S. May of the Tam O'Shanter Country Club has announced.

May said the dates were changed at the request of P. G. A. officials who felt the revised schedule would fit better into the association's country-wide tournament program.

May listed qualifying rounds in Monday and Tuesday, July 20 and 21; match play in the amateur event Wednesday, July 22, through Saturday, July 25. The open will get under way Thursday, July 23, and will conclude Sunday, July 26.

Flyers Win Again

OTTAWA, March 4 (AP)—Royal Canadian Air Force Flyers of the Ottawa City Senior Hockey League advanced another step on the road to the Allan Cup last night by defeating Hull Volants, 5—2, to take the second straight game of the best-of-seven series for the league championship.

The former Boston Kraut line of Milt Schmidt, Woody Dumart and Bobby Bauer came through with only one of the goals, Bauer making a first-period tally, assisted by Dumart.

Indians Use Rayner

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 4 (AP)—The Springfield Indians of the American Hockey League announced last night that "Chuck" Rayner of the Brooklyn National League club would tend goal for them tonight in their game with the Philadelphia Rockets.

Earl Robertson, whose spot Rayner will take, is ill but is expected to return in time to serve against New Haven on Saturday.

Whips Itself!

SPOKANE, Wash., March 4 (AP)—Whitworth College whipped itself in a basketball game last night, 46 to 35.

Two weeks ago, Spokane Junior College merged with Whitworth but retained intact its flashily outfitted cage squad. The two teams met last night.

Whitworth lost—won—aw, you figure it out.

Newest Distance Runner in Limelight

Associated Press

Informal Scenes of Boston A. A. Track Star

An athletic hero since he won the A. A. U. indoor mile, Feb. 28, at New York in 4:08.7, Gilbert Dodds also has plenty of homework to do. The Falls City, Neb., racer is a divinity student at Gordon Seminary, Boston, and, top left, he gets in some deep study. Bottom left, dinner at home with his wife, Mrs. Erma Dodds, with whom he went to high school in Falls City. She has been telling him that he was as good as the rest of the milers, and in the A. A. U. meet he proved it by beating Leslie MacMitchell. Right, Dodds pitches in to help with the dinner dishes.

Braves Sacrifice Pitching For More Hitting Ability

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANFORD, Fla., March 4—Days after the Brooklyn Dodgers and New York Giants have played their first exhibition game, the Boston Braves were to hold their first 1942 practice session here today 'in the best ball park in Florida." The quotes are Bob Quinn's, who came down here last fall and, after looking over the facilities decided to move his ball club from San Antonio to this pleasant town for spring training.

Until Monday, when the fielders report, pitchers and catchers will receive all of Casey Stengel's attention. The rubber-faced funnyman and spell-binder who is starting his fifth season as manager of the Braves, has outlined the usual program of throwing, running, fly-chasing, and fielding for his hurlers.

Skull Practice

There will be skull work, too. Stengel and Coach George Kelly will try to improve Art Johnson's throw to first base. They'll make Tom Earley and Frank Lamanna cover up their pitches until the last instant. They'll have Jim Tobin show the rest how to field bunts. It won't be very exciting, but it will be well worth while.

Since Stengel succeeded Bill McKechnie as manager of the Braves, there has been less emphasis on pitching and more emphasis on hitting. This may partially explain the fact that the team has finished seventh the past three years, but if it does, the Braves are still stressing the presence of sluggers on their 1942 roster.

Lombardi's Hitting

In the absence of a single illustrious pitching name, the Braves are talking in terms of Ernie Lombardi's hitting ability, the power in Chet Ross's bat, the endless promise of Max West, and Clyde Kluttz's .336 average last year on the Coast.

"We're going to have the best hitting team in my seven years with Braves," promised Bob Quinn. "It's still pitching that counts, but the fans want to see a lot of runs and long hits, so we've tried to get some fellows who can satisfy them."

There will be some hitting the next few days, but the sum total of Braves power is not due in camp until Monday. Then the conditioning the pitchers have gained in these few days of concentrated endeavor will come in handy, for batting practice for the Braves this spring is not going to be an empty ceremony.

The willingness of the Braves to change a losing ball club was evident as soon as the official party from Boston reached camp yesterday afternoon. A third of the pitchers and catchers here are strangers. But don't think fellows like Lombardi, Kluttz, and Washburn aren't welcomed strangers.

The Southern Exposure

When it comes to size, these 1942 Braves have the equipment. Take the three farm youngsters invited here for tryouts—Harold O'Connor, the Brockton outfielder, stands six-one; Jim Hickey, the Abington pitcher, who will be here soon, stands six-two; and Frank McElyea, the Evansville first baseman, stands six-three. . . . John Sain, the right-hander here from Nashville "on a look," also stands six-three . . . George Washburn reveals that he pitched in one game for the Yankees last season, allowed four runs in two innings, and was charged with a defeat. . . . Players are expected to walk the nine blocks between the Mayfair Hotel and the ball park. There are fewer automobiles in camp than usual, so walking will be easier.

Around The Hub

Re Williams Case

Apart from the home run in the All-Star game and the brush with local baseball writers last year, Ted Williams has now reached his peak for publicity. This draft business has two sides and the columnists have taken hold lustily—some with a vengeance.

Much of the hue and cry is wasted space, but the young fellow and his situation cannot be ignored. It is unfortunate that such space could not have been devoted to his credit, but the whole situation was misguided from the beginning. The next best thing is to print news items and await final results. It is to be hoped that his guidance for the future will be wise, for any hasty moves now merely touch more fire to more oil.

* * *

Harvard sports teams engage in three varsity encounters tonight, facing Princeton in hockey at the Skating Club rink at 8 o'clock, and meeting Boston University in varsity and freshman basketball and the Providence and Boston Boys' clubs, respectively, in varsity and freshman swimming at the Indoor Gymnasium, all starting at 7:30 o'clock.

* * *

Although the top-seeded pair, Mrs. Mary Whittemore Schlem and Frederick Bogardus, Jr., advanced to the quarter-finals of the mixed doubles for the State badminton championships at the University Club, an upset occurred when Mrs. David E. Judd and Don Richardson were toppled by Mrs. Robert Perry and C. Porter Atherton, 15-12, 5-15, 15-11.

* * *

The Union Boat Club retained its State Class A squash racquets title be defeating the Harvard Club 4-1 last night. . . . The Boston Olympics dropped to third in the Eastern Amateur Hockey standing last night in losing to River Vale 8-5, while Johnstown shutout the N. Y. Rovers, 4-0. . . . Stories about town indicate that Jimmy Dunn, Northeastern football and basketball coach, will soon be in the Army and that Mel Collard, B. U. basketball coach, will turn to the Navy.

* * *

The Commonwealth Skating Club will stage an ice carnival at the Boston Arena Friday night, but details and information are not available. . . . There will be plenty of local hockey going on here this week end with the Intercholastic and N.E.A.A.U. championships to be played, and the Olympics appearing at the Garden Saturday night and Sunday afternoon.

Seeks Letter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RANDOLPH FIELD, Texas—At the University of New Hampshire, Edward D. Smith, of Wilton, N. H., won letters in baseball and basketball; now he's got his eyes on only one award—a pair of Uncle Sam's "wings" which will be awarded when he finishes his flying course. Now at the "West Point of the Air," the second step, Smith will "letter" in about 15 weeks.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	For	Agst
New York	32	19	5	69	248	194
Johnstown	31	18	5	67	219	198
Boston	30	18	6	66	235	191
Washington	26	25	5	57	240	230
Baltimore	24	28	4	52	233	246
Atlantic City	18	36	1	37	215	284
River Vale	16	33	4	36	168	221

Boardwalk Cup Standing

	W	L	T	Pts	For	Agst
New York	15	8	3	33	117	81
Johnstown	14	9	1	29	99	91
Washington	13	11	2	28	116	106
Baltimore	11	13	2	24	108	114
Atlantic City	11	13	1	23	97	108
Boston	9	13	2	20	89	103
River Vale	8	14	1	17	80	101

Michigan State beat Butler in Lansing, 40 to 39. Butler beat Michigan State in Indianapolis, 38 to 36.

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

Tampa, Fla.—Outfielder Mike McCormick, leading Cincinnati hitter last season, will be used as a second-string infielder, probably at third base, during the training season camp games. The Reds have nine outfielders in camp but only seven infielders.

* * *

St. Petersburg, Fla.—Joe Gordon, the holdout New York Yankee second baseman, is so eager to play ball that yesterday he picked up a mitt and "caddied" for Manager Joe McCarthy, who was batting to Shortstop Phil Rizzuto.

* * *

De Land, Fla.—Arrival of Bob Swift, sophomore catcher, boosted to 13 the number of batterymen at the St. Louis Browns' training camp. The holdouts and the weather, however, continued to play havoc with Manager Luke Sewell's plans.

* * *

San Bernardino, Calif.—The welcome hand was out today for the Pittsburgh Pirates, whose squad of batterymen was due after a final brief workout at El Centro. The remainder of the Pirate squad is expected Thursday.

Bill Baker, young catcher, bagged the first Pittsburgh homer of the season in yesterday's 14-to-4 triumph over San Diego.

* * *

Clearwater, Fla.—Two rookies up from Wilkes-Barre get their first workouts with the Cleveland Indians today. They are Charles (Red) Embree, who won 21 and lost five last season, and Larry Barton, first baseman slated for a trial at Hal Trosky's old job.

* * *

Pasadena, Calif.—Although the Chicago White Sox had one of the better pitching staffs last year, Manager Jimmy Dykes is looking for even a finer record in the coming campaign.

He plans to carry 10 flingers instead of the customary nine.

* * *

Avalon, Calif.—The veterans in the Chicago Cub camp get their first taste of competitive work in the club's second intrasquad game today. The rookies played yesterday, with Catcher Clyde McCulough's team triumphing, 17 to 9. Most effective youngster was Henry Wyse, Tulsa property but likely to get a Cub bid.

* * *

Orlando, Fla.—Two veterans, Steve Sundra and Walter Masterson, and Rookie Ray Scarborough will pitch for the Washington Senators against the New York Yankees Monday. Manager Bucky Harris has given Scarborough, 20-game winner with Selma, Ala., in the Southeastern League last season, plenty of attention.

* * *

Sanford, Fla.—The Boston Braves will stage a four-hour session for their first workout today. But for the remainder of the season Casey Stengel has ordered two workouts a day in order to give all his hopefuls attention. Ernie Lombardi, huge catcher obtained from Cincinnati, reported 10 pounds lighter than last season.

* * *

Anaheim, Calif.—Connie Mack expects Mike Kreevich, outfielder acquired from the White Sox during the winter, to replace Sam Chapman adequately in centerfield for the Philadelphia A's. Chapman enlisted in the Navy several months ago.

Joe Dobson Gives Foxx, Pytlak Credit for Work

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 4—Big Joe Dobson was sitting on the long bench in front of his locker in the Payne Field clubhouse. A heavy blanket was wrapped around his shoulders, and as he leaned forward, perspiration dripped from the point of his chin like water from a loose faucet. He had just finished pitching a couple of rounds of batting practice and was through for the day, although it probably would be another hour before he could cool off, take a shower and get dressed.

A baseball writer went over and sat down. "Do you think you'll have a good year Joe?" he asked the six-foot-two Red Sox right-hander, who last year began his Boston career with an impressive 12-and-5 record.

New Confidence

"I think I finally 'found' myself a year ago," Dobson answered, still staring down at the floor and the pool of water at his feet. "All at once I learned how to pitch and my confidence came. Sure, I guess I must have had a little confidence the season before, while working out of the bull pen in Cleveland. But Joe Cronin let me start last year; and when I found out that I could go through nine innings and win, it just gave me that little extra confidence that every pitcher must have to be a success in this league.

"Frankie Pytlak started me on the right track," Joe continued, wiping his tanned face with a towel. "I'd warm up on the sidelines and throw every ball hard. One day Frank said to me: 'Take it easy, Joe. Don't put so much on the ball. Practice throwing different speeds. Don't try to fire every ball right through the catcher.'

Advice From Foxx

"Then, one day I was pitching a game—I can't remember where it was, I do remember, though, that I was having quite a battle. The first couple of innings I'd have three and two on every hitter, but somehow would get out of trouble when Doerr or Cronin would come up with a double play ball. About the fourth inning Jimmy Foxx got the ball and walked over to the mound. He told me the same thing Pytlak had: 'Take it easy, Joe. Let up a little. You don't have to strike out every hitter. We're behind you. We'll help you get them out.'

"So I went back to work remembering what Foxx had told me. I didn't throw quite so hard. Once in a while I would, but most of the time I'd pull the string a little and the boys suddenly stopped teeing off. I had them guessing. They couldn't figure it out. If I hadn't been so hard headed I probably would have been a better pitcher long ago. But some of us have to be told a few times before we get it. Anyhow, I think I'll be a long time forgetting what I learned from Pytlak and Foxx."

What about this spring? Did he feel that his first big year in the win column was just around the corner?

"I feel great," was Dobson's answer, as he threw off the blanket and began pulling a wet shirt over his head. "I guess that's the way every pitcher feels when he knows he can win up here. That confidence is more important than a lot of people think. Now that I've got it, it'll never get away."

Would he like to open the season for the Red Sox?

"Sure I would!" boomed Joe, kicking off a shoe. Then, more quietly: "But I don't care if I don't. All I want is a lot of work. I'm a big, strong guy, and I need plenty of work to keep in shape—to keep sharp. Just as not throwing so hard improved my control, plenty of work keeps it."

When Dobson starts the approaching season, he will be sporting a seven-game win streak. Beginning on Aug. 14 of last year, Joe beat the Athletics, Senators, White Sox, Senators again, Yankees, Browns and his old pals the Indians. In winning the last five he started and went the full route. The triumph over the troublesome Browns was a five-hit shutout. Up on the front line from the opening gun in April, Joe should win 20. And this is one spring prediction that probably will hold up.

* * *

This will be Dobson's fifth season in pro ball. Since 1937, he has been with Troy, New Orleans, Cleveland for two years, and the Red Sox. Joe joined the Sox Dec. 12, 1940, along with Sammy Hale and Frank Pytlak, for Gerry Walker, Jim Bagby and Gene Desautels.

* * *

Mike Ryba wore out two baseballs working out in his cellar before reporting here. He would throw the pellet the length of the basement, bounce it up against the cement wall, then sprint in and pick it up. Sounds childish, but try it sometime for about an hour.

* * *

Bill Conroy, the six-foot catching rookie from Oakland, gets good power behind his drives. Joe Cronin is anxious to see how he acts in a regular game, against curve ball pitching.

* * *

Lou Finney, outfielder, agreed to terms over the phone yesterday, leaving only Dom Di Maggio unsigned. Frankie Pytlak is due here anytime and Johnny Pesky remains a mysterious absentee, although not outside the contract fold.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Will Mize Help Giants?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 4—It probably is a little early to pass judgment, but some of the boys down here in the Grapefruit League are wondering if big Johnny Mize is another one of those players the Cardinals unloaded just in time. Remember Dizzy Dean and Joe Medwick? Rival club owners now have a stock phrase when Branch Rickey walks up, flashes his best St. Louis smile, and offers them a ball player. The phrase goes something like this: "Well, what's the matter with him?"

There may not be anything the matter with Mize, of course. But you hear a word here, and another one there, and you wonder what it all adds up to. Who was it that said: "Where there's smoke there's fire."

Not In Shape

For instance, the Brooklyn Dodgers were interested in Mize when it became known that Rickey had put him on the market. But when the Ebbets Field entry investigated, the report was—as mentioned in this column the other day—"He can't get through a door." In other words, it will take a lot of conditioning to get him in playing shape again. On top of that, an arm and shoulder are giving him trouble. All of which would seem to put the big fellow in a questionable state.

Despite a lack of aggressiveness, Mize, as everyone knows, has been one of the game's really great hitters over the most recent six years. His extra-base clouting has sparked the Cardinal offense. As he goes into the approaching campaign with the Giants, his lifetime big league average will be a neat .336, with 653 runs batted in and 158 four-baggers for the six seasons in the National League.

Hot In 1940

That was the Mize the Giants were thinking of when they made the purchase, which went through as cash, plus Bill Lohrman and Ken O'Dea. But the Mize of 1940, when he paced the circuit in homers and run production, and the Mize of 1942, may be far removed.

Even though Joe Medwick hit .318 a year ago and helped the Dodgers win the pennant, he was not worth the sort of money Larry MacPhail turned over. MacPhail was buying the Medwick of 1937 and '38—one of the leading all-around performers in baseball. The Chicago Cubs, when they bought Dizzy Dean, were blinded by his sensational Cardinal record of a couple of seasons before. But the Cardinals were smart enough to unload the big pitcher at a time when the market price was high. They did the same with Medwick. Maybe Mize's name belongs on the list. However, we hope not. Mel Ott is a nice fellow and we would like to see him get off on the right foot as Bill Terry's successor at the Polo Grounds.

* * *

Briefs . . . One of the big stories down this way concerns Bill McKechnie's hunt for a left fielder. He tried four or five in 1938, with Wally Berger and Dusty Cooke doing most of the work. Eight were tried the following year as the Reds won their first pennant in 20 years. It was seven in '40, to help win the second flag. Last year the count dropped to five—McKechnie must have been in a slump. The new list includes the names of Ernie Koy, Mike McCormick, Hank Sauer, Frank Secory, Mike Dejan and Eddie Lukon . . . Detroit Pat Mullin takes his final exams for the Army Air Corps on March 16, leaving Doc Cramer and Barney McCosky the only sure starters in the Tiger outfield

* * *

Nothing but words of praise for Frankie Graham's book, "Lou Gehrig, A Quiet Hero" . . . Peewee Reese is the new Dodger lead-off man . . . While at El Centro, Calif., in the Imperial Valley for their early conditioning drills, Frank Frisch's Pirates were operating below sea level. But the Fordham Flash figures to keep his head above water when the flag race begins . . . The draft may yet hit the Yankees in a couple of key spots . . . Hans Lobert's training schedule is the most strenuous on record. The Phils work from 9:30 until noon, and from 1:30 to 4:30. Wonder what the boys do in their spare time?

Saber Awarded

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Fred (Ted) Harrison, of Lawrence, Mass., Yale's brilliant baseball, football and hockey star, was awarded the Connecticut Department American Legion saber given to an outstanding Yale R. O. T. C. senior for military proficiency.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	For	Agst
New York	27	14	2	56	165	131
Toronto	25	14	3	53	140	110
Boston	22	14	6	50	123	100
Chicago	21	19	3	45	128	128
Detroit	15	24	4	34	119	155
Brooklyn	14	27	3	31	131	157
Montreal	14	26	3	31	113	160

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New Films in Prospect for Boston—Art, Music, and Theater News

Miss Hepburn, Spencer Tracy In Star Roles

Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy are co-starred in "Woman of the Year," new MGM film coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum. The story, which is concerned with a career girl, interested in international politics, and her marriage to a sports writer, was written by Ring Lardner, Jr., son of the humorist, and Michael Kanin, brother of the director. It was chosen by Miss Hepburn as a vehicle for herself with the stipulation that Tracy be her co-star. George Stevens directed. Fay Bainter plays the role of an aunt of the girl, and Reginald Owen is a managing editor of a newspaper. Among the others in the cast are Minor Watson, William Bendix, Gladys Blake, Dan Tobin, Roscoe Karns, and William Tannen.

The other feature, "The Man Who Returned to Life," is described as a story about a man undecided whether or not to risk his business career and his family to save an innocent person convicted of murder. John Howard, Lucile Fairbanks, Marcella Martin, Ruth Ford, Roger Clark, and Paul Guilfoyle are among the players.

Keith Memorial

A fourth week is scheduled at the Keith Memorial for "How Green Was My Valley," film version of the novel, with Maureen O'Hara, Walter Pidgeon, Donald Crisp, Roddy McDowall, and Sara Allgood among the prominent members of the cast. Another week is scheduled too for the co-feature, "Niagara Falls," with Marjorie Woodworth and Tom Brown in the principal roles.

At the Metropolitan

"Kings Row," a film adaptation of the novel of the same name, will be the principal feature on the screen at the Metropolitan beginning Thursday. The story seems to be a tragic one of a small town in the Middle West. Particularly concerned are four young people who grew up there. Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan, Robert Cummings, and Betty Fiedl play the principal roles, and in the supporting cast are Charles Coburn, Claude Rains, Judith Anderson, Nancy Coleman, Kaaren Verne, Maria Ouspenskaya, Harry Davenport, and Ernest Cossart.

The companion feature will be "Melody Lane," a musical, with the radio industry as a background, and with the Merry Macs, Leon Errol, Baby Sandy and Anne Gwynne as the chief entertainers.

Paramount and Fenway

"Song of the Islands," Technicolor musical film starring Betty Grable, Victor Mature, and Jack Oakie, will move Thursday from the Metropolitan to the Paramount and Fenway. The supporting cast includes Thomas Mitchell, Billy Gilbert, Hilo Hattie, and Lillian Porter. The other feature now at the Metropolitan, "No Hands on the Clock," featuring Chester Morris and Jean Parker, also moves to the twin houses.

At Keith-Boston

"Ride 'Em Cowboy," the new Abbott and Costello comedy, will continue for a second week at the Keith-Boston, but a new stage show will arrive Friday, with Woody Herman and his orchestra heading the bill.

At South Station

Short features in the program at the South Station Theater beginning Friday include: "Safeguarding Military Information"; a Pete Smith specialty, "How to Hold Your Husband"; a new film on Alaska by the Rev. Bernard R. Hubbard, S. J.; "Changed Identity—A Crime Story"; "Screen Snapshots"; Toronto's Skate Club Carnival; a film on Carlos Molina and his orchestra; Donald Duck and another color cartoon; an Andy Clyde comedy; and news.

MGM Photo by Clarence S. Bull

Katharine Hepburn

In "Woman of the Year," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum

Rex Harrison and Wendy Hiller

In Shaw's "Major Barbara," now at the Community Playhouse in Wellesley Hills.

20th Century-Fox

Sara Allgood

In "How Green Was My Valley," continuing at the Keith Memorial.

Flute Players' Concert

Two novel works and a chamber ensemble new to Boston, the Berkshire Quartet, marked the second concert of the season by the Flute Players' Club, given Sunday afternoon at the Hotel Vendome. The compositions new to Boston were Shostakovitch's Piano Quintet and Hindemith's Sonata for English horn and pianoforte. The third item of the program was Dvořák's Piano Quintet.

The members of the Berkshire Quartet are Rolland Tapley and Malcolm Holmes, violinists; George Humphrey, viola, and Karl Zeise, cello. Jesús María Sanromá was the pianist, and Louis Speyer played the English horn. All the artists are members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra except Mr. Holmes, who is a choral conductor at Radcliffe and Wellesley colleges.

Shostakovitch's quintet, which won a Soviet Government award last year, is in five movements, three slow and two quick. The slow movements all show a preoccupation with melody, but their length is not justified by melodic interest, harmonic dress, or construction. The fast movements, on the other hand, are gay, and one of them, the Scherzo, is witty. Evidently Shostakovitch is still more at ease with irony than with tenderness, just as he was when he wrote "Lady Macbeth of Mzensk."

Hindemith's sonata seems to be primarily another experiment in the manipulation of unusual combinations of instrumental timbres. Such experiments are naturally of more interest to the composer than to the listener, unless they embody also an exceptional musical interest. Mr. Hindemith has written well, as always, but this work is not musically the most interesting from his pen. As for interplay of tonal colors, the composer has not made much out of the uneasy combination.

Mr. Speyer, to whom the sonata is dedicated, played with his customary virtuosity and musicianship, and Mr. Sanromá was his equal partner. The pianist, indeed, played with brilliance throughout the afternoon, adapting himself without difficulty to the disparate styles of Shostakovitch and Dvořák.

The Berkshire Quartet gave a good account of itself, playing with accuracy and with a sense of style. A better balance of voices and a greater mellowness of tone where it is called for will no doubt come with more experience in playing together. In most quartets which have not achieved a consistent balance it is the first violin or the cello that dominates; in this one, oddly enough, it is the viola.

L. A. S.

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "Two Faced Woman," with Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas, and "Unholy Partners," with Edward G. Robinson, Edward Arnold, and Laraine Day.

International Program

A program illustrating Rhythm in Movement and Music as known in different parts of the world will be presented at an International Evening and Open House at the International Institute, 190 Beacon Street, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Sumita Devi, a pupil of Tagore, will represent India; Gayl Partlow, a pupil of Florence Fleming Noyes, America, and Africanus Schaack of Liberia, Africa. Mr. Schaack will be assisted by Donald Joseph.

Weidman Master Class

Under the auspices of the Boston Dance Council Charles Weidman is currently conducting a master course of three lessons at the Jan Veen Studio, 295 Huntington Ave., on Sundays from 11:30 to 3:30. The second class in this series will be given next Sunday (March 8), and the third on March 22.

NBC

Jarmila Novotna

As Violetta in "La Traviata," which the Metropolitan Opera Company will present at the Metropolitan Theater, Saturday afternoon, March 21.

Prints Shown At the Museum Of Fine Arts

From its vast collection of prints, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts puts on display from time to time very interesting selections. The arts of engraving and etching, lithography and color printing have grown to dimensions undreamed by by the initiators of these processes. What we see in the displays in the Museum is the continued interest, the unfolding experimentation over the centuries, the fashions and decisive influences, the peaks of accomplishment, and finally the continued enthusiasm in our own time for printmaking.

The earlier prints of the Italian and Netherlandish Schools reveal the talent for intricate workmanship. There is a clarity and precision, a feeling for rhythm, and a love of ornament. The early engravings are luminous and graphic. They bear the characteristics of mannerism or naturalism which prevailed in painting.

The Dutch etchings, executed by followers of Rembrandt, disclose the great influence of that master. Ferdinand Bol, Salomon Koninck, Jan Lievens, and Jan Lutma, 2d, all reveal close kinship with the master. They emulated him in composition, handling of chiaroscuro, and even in selection of types portrayed.

The exhibition of portraits by Anthony Van Dyck is still on display.

The art of printmaking is brought right up to date. There are prints by modern masters; a lithograph by Paul Cézanne, a sculpturesque figure also in lithograph by Aristide Maillol, prints by Toulouse-Lautrec, Odilon Redon, Camille Pissarro, Georges Braque. Stencils by Gleizes and Lurcat show how modern abstraction has been converted into the colored print.

Book illustration is a delectable instrument for the graphic artist. Many modern painters were engaged to illustrate books in Paris and there are some beautiful specimens of modern bookmaking in this display at the Museum. There are illustrations for "The Passion" and "Circus" by Georges Rouault, "La Bestiare" illustrated by Raoul Dufy, and other handsomely printed volumes with pictures by Mariette Lydis, Giorgio de Chirico, Jean Charlot, and Frans Masereel.

D. A.

Dance Symposium

The annual Junior College Modern Dance Symposium is to be held this year at Bradford Junior College, Bradford, Mass., Saturday afternoon. Colleges expected to participate are: Bennett, Bradford, Briarcliff, Colby, Erskine, Hillyer, Lasell, Pine Manor, and Westbrook.

Demonstrations, which will begin at 2:30 p. m., are to consist of original dance studies by the groups, illustrating any one or more of the aspects of space, force, time, form, or content, in relation to dance. Hanya Holm will conduct a master class later in the afternoon, and in the evening Jan Veen and Erika Thimey will give a program of modern theater dance.

Recital for Miss Stoska

Polyna Stoska, soprano, heard with the Boston Symphony Orchestra last week and previously in recital in Jordan Hall, will make another Jordan Hall appearance in mid-April, Aaron Richmond announces. Edwin McArthur will be her accompanist. Incidentally, this department has been reminded that the organization which sponsored the contest which Miss Stoska won several years ago was the Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs, not the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, as inadvertently stated in the Christian Science Monitor's review of last week's symphony concert.

News of the Stage

Eddie Dowling's production of "Life, Laughter, and Tears," which was scheduled for a postponed opening at the Plymouth Theater tonight, has been cancelled for Boston for the present because of the indisposition of Mr. Dowling, who plays one of the principal roles. According to information in New York, however, the production may still come here next week instead of making its debut on Broadway next Wednesday. The decision on which course will be pursued is still to be made. If the company does come to Boston next week it would probably tenant the Wilbur as all of the other downtown houses have already been booked for other shows.

"Hellzapoppin," which has been sojourning in Philadelphia, has been booked into the Majestic for an engagement beginning Tuesday evening. Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton head the cast.

The new musical, "My Dear Public," which comes to the Colonial Monday evening, will have its debut at the Shubert Theater in New Haven Thursday night.

The Tributary Theater announces that seats are now on sale for its production of "Peer Gynt," which will be given at Jordan Hall on April 17. Reservations are being made through the group's headquarters at 739 Boylston Street.

Ballet in New York

S. Hurok will present both Ballet Theater and the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo in a two-weeks spring season at the Metropolitan Opera House, beginning April 6.

According to the announcement Ballet Theater will play the first week, giving the world premiere of Antony Tudor's "Pillar of Fire," to Schönberg's "Verklärte Nacht," with scenery and costumes by Jo Mielziner, and the New York premiere of Michel Fokine's "Russian Soldier," to Prokofieff's music for the Soviet film, "Lieutenant Kije," scenery and costumes by Matislaw Doboujinsky, which received its first performance in Boston in January.

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo will restore to the repertory Leonide Massine's "St. Francis," with score composed for it by Paul Hindemith, and scenery and costumes by Pavel Tchelichev.

The leading dancers in both companies are expected to return.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theater

Shubert—
"Louisiana Purchase," with William Gaxton, Vera Zorina and Victor Moore, and Irene Bordoni. Music by Irving Berlin. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"Our Town, by Thornton Wilder. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Co. 8:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Jordan Hall—
Hour of orchestral music by the Orchestral Class of the New England Conservatory of Music. Francis Findlay, director. 3:05. (No tickets necessary.)

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"The Prime Minister," John Gielgud and Diana Wynyard. 2, 4:20, 6:45, 9:05.

Exeter—
"Week-End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. "Sundown," George Sanders, Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.

Fenway—
"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis, Jimmy Durante, Monty Woolley, and Ann Sheridan. 11:30, a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:35, 4:55, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodward, Tom Brown and Zasu Pitts. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Metropolitan—
"Song of the Islands," Betty Grable, Victor Mature and Jack Oakie. 10:05 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris and Jean Parker. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—
"Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope, Victor Moore and Vera Zorina. 9:30 a. m., 11:30, 3:25, 6:40, 9:45. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:25.

Orpheum—
"Hay Foot," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer and Noah Beery, Jr. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7:15, 10:05. "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:20, 9:15.

Paramount—
"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis, Jimmy Durante, Monty Woolley and Ann Sheridan. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:40.

R-K-O-Boston—
"Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:40, 7:35, 10:10. Stage Show; 12:25, 3:25, 6:20, 9:15.

Scollay—
"Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope, Victor Moore and Vera Zorina. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Three Travelogues — China's Second Burma Road Through India—Java—Trinidad." "Main Street on the March," "Sittin' Pretty," "Popular Science," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Hay Foot," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer, and Noah Beery, Jr. 11:50 a. m., 3, 6:05, 9:10. "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10.

Trans-Lux—
"Law of the Jungle," Arline Judge. 9:30, 11:40 a. m., 2, 4:20, 6:30, 8:50. "Black Dragon," Bela Lugosi. 10:30 a. m., 12:50, 3, 5:20, 7:40, 10.

Uptown—
"Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 3:05, 6:35, 9:55.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Two Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan and Walter Huston. "The Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney and Humphrey Bogart. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Pennies from Heaven," Bing Crosby. "Convoy," 2, Evenings, 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Babes on Broadway," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell. 2:05, 5:05, 8:10.
Brookline Village: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3, 6:05, 9:20. "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis. 1:45, 5, 8:05.
Cleveland Circle: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "Mr. District Attorney in the Carter Case," James Ellison. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Lydia," Merle Oberon. "Broadway Limited," Victor McLaglen. 2 and 8.
University: "The Stars Look Down," Margaret Lockwood and Michael Redgrave. 2:50, 6:15, 9:35. "Seven Sinners," Merle Dietrich and John Wayne. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.
Strand: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Anne Shirley. 1:45, 7:45.
Codman Square: "Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Lloyd Nolan. "Lives of a Bengal Lancer," Gary Cooper. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 2:30, 8:17. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger. 1:30, 7:10, 10:07.
Park: "The Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. "Sailors on Leave," William Lundigan. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Gay Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Night of January 16th," Preston Foster and Ellen Drew. 1:53, 8:08. "They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn. 3:16, 9:31.
Hyde Park: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Dreaming Out Loud," Lum and Abner. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. 2:30, 8:15. "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 3:30, 6:30, 9:40. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 2, 5:10, 9:20.
Mystic: "The Outsider," George Sanders. 2:10, 8:15. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. 3:45, 7, 9:50.
Maplewood: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 1:45, 7:30.
Orpheum: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 1:45, Evenings, 7:11.
Strand: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 3:15, 8:20. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2:05, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 3:35, 8:35. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Johnny Downs. 2:30, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 3:35, 9:20. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple and Herbert Marshall. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Babes on Broadway," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Sundown," Gene Tierney. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 2:05, 6:30, 9:20. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce and Joseph Allen, Jr. 3:40, 8:05.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Lydia," Merle Oberon. "Honolulu Lu," Lupe Velez. 3 and 8.
Strand: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Remember the Day," Claudett Colbert and John Payne. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert, John Payne. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days." 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. "Escape to Glory," 2 and 8.
Strand: "Target for Tonight," "Among the living," Albert Dekker. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. "Officer and the Lady," Roger Pryor and Rochelle Hudson. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "New Wine," Ilona Massey. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," John Sutton and Lynn Bari. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell, and John Howard. 2:07, 7:52. "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 3:33, 9:20.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Anne Shirley. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 1:30, 7:30.
Watertown Square: "Lady for a Day," M. Robson and G. Farrell. "Mercy Island," R. Middleton and O. Kruger. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Lydia," Merle Oberon. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller and Rex Harrison. 2:30 and 8:15. (All seats reserved).

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Night of January 16th," Preston Foster and Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 3:41, 8:11. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 2:16, 6:40, 9:47.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SHOW PLACE OF THE NATION **RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL** ROCKEFELLER CENTER

HELD OVER FIFTH WEEK

"Film of the Year"—World Telegram
"Loaded with Laughter"
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ON THE GREAT STAGE: "Words and Music," by COLE PORTER—Leonidoff's gay spectacular revue with Rockettes, Corps de Ballet, Glee Club and specialties. Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Erno Rapee.

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GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 St. Cl. 6-6740. Evgs. 8:40. Evs. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 55c to $2.20. Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

"A honey for your money." — Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
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"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years." — Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick
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NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6230. EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. and SAT. at 2:40

"I am still laughing" — Robert Benchley
"Genial, comic and original." — Atkinson, Times
CAFE CROWN with MORRIS & SAM CARNOVSKY & JAFFE
CORT, 48th St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-0046. No Mon. Perf. Evs. incl. SUN. 8:40. Mats. Sat. and Sun. 50c-$2.20

"A GREAT SHOW" — Herald Tribune
50c, $1 and $1.50, plus tax, no higher
2ND YEAR—2ND EDITION of the Sensational Musical Icetravaganza
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. except Mon. Mats. Sun., Wed. & Sat., 2:40
501 Seats for Every Perf. 50c. EVGS. at 8:40

"'Junior Miss' is a joy." — Watts, H. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40
290 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
Empire, Broadway and 40 St. 280 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

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CHERYL CRAWFORD presents
George Gershwin's
PORGY AND BESS
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Evgs. incl. Sun. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed., Sat., $2.20-55c

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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3rd Great Week
Richard Llewellyn's
HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY
WALTER PIDGEON
MAUREEN O'HARA
Co-Feature
NIAGARA FALLS
MARJORIE WOODWORTH • TOM BROWN

NOW! **METROPOLITAN**
Betty GRABLE • Victor MATURE • Jack OAKIE
"SONG OF THE ISLANDS"
Plus "No Hands on the Clock"

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NOW
Bette DAVIS • Ann SHERIDAN • Monte WOOLLEY
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BOSTON (CONCERTS)

TICKETS TODAY, TOM'W SYMPHONY HALL
"For pianistic form and box office appeal"
RUBINSTEIN
rates with the best of them—titanic Sergei Rachmaninoff; glittering Vladimir Horowitz..." (Time Mag.)
Beethoven "Appassionata" Chopin and Brahms groups; "Petrouchka" Suite; pieces by deFalla Poulenc. (Steinway).
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GLADYCE BACHMANN
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Sunday Afternoon, March 8, 3:30 o'clock
Women's City Club Auditorium
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IRVING CAESAR presents
THE GAY NEW MUSICAL
"MY DEAR PUBLIC"
with a stellar cast of BROADWAY FUNMAKERS
Evgs.: 1.10 to 3.30. Wed.-Sat. Mats. 83c to 2.20
SEATS NOW

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	409,120
1942 volume to date	21,654,786
1941 volume to date	22,740,545

Stock Market Is Moderately Lower Today

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—The stock market felt the force of profit selling today and most leaders backed down for fractional losses.

Best prices were recorded at the opening, with rails, rubbers and industrial specialties receiving the best support. As buying interest thinned out many of the plus marks were erased and near the final hour prices were generally soft although there were a few firm exceptions. Dealings were at the rate of approximately 400,000 shares.

Trying to account for the relapse after the market in the previous session had weathered the shock of the Treasury's tax program and still pushed ahead for its average best gain in about three weeks, analysts suggested a resurgence of fears for Java and danger of real French collaboration with the Nazis in consequence of British bombing of industrial areas near Paris.

Shares on the offside most of the time included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, United Aircraft, Texas Co. and Santa Fe. American Telephone gave up most of yesterday's steep advance. Resistance was shown by Johns-Manville, U. S. Gypsum and Great Northern Preferred. Santa Fe slipped after setting a new 1941-42 high.

Slightly ahead in an uneven Curb were Brewster Aero, McWilliams Dredging and Sherwin Williams. Lower were American Cyanamid and Humble Oil.

Rail Bonds Rise

Railroad bonds showed modest improvement in today's market while small changes either way ruled in other groups as the session neared the final hour.

Well up in front most of the time were New Haven collateral 6s, Wisconsin Central 4s, Pennsylvania 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Rock Island general 4s, St. Paul 4½s, and Abitibi Paper & Power 5s.

Moving narrowly from one side to the other were Pacific Gas 3¾s, Southern Railway 4s, Western Union 5s, International Telephone 5s, Consolidated Oil 3½s, and American Telephone 3s.

U. S. Governments were steady on both the stock exchange and over the counter, but changes in both markets were generally small.

Further demand lifted some South American loans moderately higher. These included Argentine 4½s and Panama 3¼s.

Prosperous Economy Seen Available To Postwar America

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — Postwar America will have all the elements for a prosperous economy and it must make the most of them "for I am certain that free enterprise cannot survive another mass unemployment," Willard Chevalier of New York, publisher of "Business Week," declared.

After the war, Mr. Chevalier said in an interview, America will have:

1. Large accumulated demands for goods;
2. Increased supplies of raw materials;
3. Increased skilled labor;
4. The task of remaking industry into peacetime pursuits.

Asserting that the nation could not adjust itself to changed conditions by relying on old methods of stimulating business, the New York publisher said:

"For instance, if we think after the war that we will return to the 'good old days,' then we'll have a first-class depression.

"The all-essential problem of the post-war period is going to be to find employment for all people. We are going to have to do whatever is necessary to make employment. I am confident that business and free enterprise can handle the situation."

Mr. Chevalier is attending a convention of American Road-builders' Association here.

Wheat Prices Ease In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, March 4 (AP)—Lack of Washington developments regarding pending farm legislation and weakness in securities imparted an easier tone to the grain markets at the close today.

While the undertone was firm at the start and wheat prices at times advanced as much as ½ cent, interest in the market was lacking and the volume of trade was light. Around midsession most prices were at or slightly under the previous close. Most traders apparently took to the sidelines to await developments, and the market drifted gradually lower.

Canada to Study Bill for 2 Billions

OTTAWA, March 4 (AP)—Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley announced today that the Government would introduce in the House of Commons a $2,000,000,000 appropriations bill for the year ending March 31, 1943.

Business Failures Fewer

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported that business failures in the week ended Feb. 26 totaled 215, compared with 305 in the corresponding week of 1941. The continuing decline of failures was reflected in an eight-weeks total of 1,657 against 2,306 in the comparable part of 1941.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	44½	Abbott (1.60a)	1	43¼	43⅛	43¼	— ⅛
108¼	105½	Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	107¾	107½	107⅜	M'r 2
48¾	46½	Acme Steel (4)	2	47½	47½	47½	M'r 3
7½	6⅝	Adams Ex (.60g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19	19	19	
11¾	10⅞	Addressog (1)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	M'r 2
38¼	32½	Air Reduct (1a)	5	34⅝	34	34½	+ ⅛
½	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
2⅝	1⅞	Alaska Juneau	12	2	2	2	M'r 3
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	5	⅛	¼	⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	4	Alleg pf xw	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'r 2
6	4¼	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
17	13	Alleghany pr pf	2	13½	13	13½	Feb26
22¾	20½	Alleg Lud Stl ½e	6	21¼	21⅛	21¼	— ⅛
5⅛	4¼	Allen Indust (1)	3	4½	4¼	4½	
149	128½	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	7	131½	130	131	+1
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	M'r 2
14¼	13½	Allied M (1¼g)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'r 3
6⅛	5¼	Allied Stores	4	5½	5¼	5½	
81	74½	Allied Str pf (5)	1	74	74	74	— ½
30⅛	27⅛	Allis-Ch M 1½g	2	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
18¾	17½	Alpha P Cem ¼e	5	17⅝	17½	17½	M'r 3
1½	1⅛	Amal Leather	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 2
18⅞	17⅝	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Feb14
56	51	Amerada Pet (2)	4	51	51	51	—1½
23⅝	21	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	3	22	22	22	— ½
48¼	39½	Am Airlines 1½g	2	39½	39½	39½	
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	3	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5¼	3⅞	Am Bosch	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'r 3
33	29	Am Brake 1.20g	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
1¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	7	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 2
65¼	58½	Am Can (4)	4	61⅞	61⅜	61⅞	+ ⅜
166	161½	Am Can pf (7)	4	164	164	164	+ ½
33	29¾	Am Car&Fy(1g)	5	31⅜	30⅞	31¼	
73¾	68	Am C & F pf(7)	5	71½	71½	71½	+1½
20½	18	Am Ch & C (½e)	6	18⅝	18½	18½	— ½
110	108	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	110	110	110	M'r 2
95	70	Am Chicle (4a)	3	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Feb26
9¾	8	Am Comm Al	1	8	8	8	M'r 2
22¾	18	Am Crys S (½e)	2	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	7	¾	¾	¾	
6	5	Am Europ (.40g)	2	5½	5½	5½	Feb27
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
24½	16¼	A F P $6pf(.30k)	3	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
28	18⅞	A F P $7pf(.35k)	17	26½	25½	25½	— ½
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'r 3
32	27	Am Haw SS (5g)	1	28	28	28	— ¼
3½	2⅝	Am Hide & Lea	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
35	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	Feb27
46½	37	Am Home (2.40a)	3	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
1½	1⅛	Am Ice	5	1½	1½	1½	M'r 3
26¼	25¾	Am Ice pf	1	26	26	26	Feb20
4	3⅛	Am Internat'l	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 3
7	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	7	6½	7	Jan21
10¼	8¼	Am Locomotive	13	9	9	9	
89½	85	Am Loco pf 1¾k	7	88½	88½	88½	M'r 3
11⅜	9⅞	Am M & F (.80)	14	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
5¼	4⅛	Am M &Metal	6	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
23⅜	19¾	Am Metal (¼e)	51	23¾	22⅜	23½	+1¼
⅞	⅝	Am Power & Lt	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
26¼	21½	APL $6 pf (1⅞k)	3	22⅞	22½	22½	— ⅜
22	16⅞	APL $5 pf $1.56k	7	19½	19½	19½	— ⅜
4⅞	4⅛	Am Rad & S .15e	38	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
12	10⅜	Am Roll Mill ¼e	5	11	10¾	11	— ⅛
5½	4⅞	Am Saf R (½g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
7⅝	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'r 3
43	38⅜	Am Smelt (½e)	9	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
147	144	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	144	144	144	M'r 3
34¼	32¼	Am Snuff (1e)	4	33½	33¼	33½	M'r 2
20⅞	19⅛	Am St Fdrs(½e)	14	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
12	9⅜	Am Stores (¼e)	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
8½	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8	8	8	
21¼	17	Am Sugar (2e)	1	17½	17½	17½	
97½	89	Am Sugar pf (7)	6	89	89	89	M'r 2
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	19	19	19	—1⅞
134¾	123	Am Tel & Tel(9)	19	128¾	127¼	127⅜	—2⅛
49¾	44¾	Am Tob (1e)	7	45⅝	44½	44½	— ¾
50¾	45¼	Am Tob B (1e)	7	46	45⅜	45⅜	— ⅞
143⅝	135	Am Tob pf (6)	2	137½	137½	137½	Feb28
5	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
27	23½	Am Viscose(½e)	8	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅜
116½	111½	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	112¾	112¾	112¾	M'r 3
3¼	2½	Am Water Wks	9	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
70¼	65	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	69	69	69	Feb24
5⅝	4⅛	Am Woolen	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
76⅝	71	Am Wool pf 12g	2	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	M'r 2
5⅞	4	Am Zinc L & S	1	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
50	45½	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	45½	45½	45½	Feb19
28⅝	26	Anaconda (½e)	15	27¼	26⅞	27	— ¼
17	13½	Anchor H (.90g)	1	14	14	14	M'r 3
10	8¼	Andes Cop (1)	1	9	9	9	M'r 2
1⅝	1⅛	A P W Paper	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb24
35	33	Arch-D-M (½e)	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	M'r 3
111½	109⅞	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111¼	111¼	111¼	Feb25
4⅛	3¼	Armour Ill	6	3½	3½	3½	
67½	61¼	Arm Ill prpf 1½k	1	66	66	66	— ⅝
66	66	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan21
26¼	21	Armstrong C ¼e	4	23¼	23	23	— ½
7¼	6⅞	Arnold C (¼e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb 4
4	3⅜	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	M'r 3
6¾	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	5	5⅜	5¼	5½	
77½	70	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	72½	72½	72½	Feb13
83	73	As D 2pf (5¼k)	1	73	73	73	M'r 3
25	20	Associates (2a)	2	25	25	25	Feb26
36⅛	27½	Atch T&SF (1e)	41	38⅜	37½	37⅝	— ⅛
70	60½	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	4	70	69¼	69½	— ¼
26	20½	Atl Coast L (1g)	7	25	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅞
34	22	Atl G&W I (3g)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'r 3
45½	36½	Atl G & W pf 5g	1	36½	36½	36½	—1
23½	19⅞	Atl Refining (1)	5	20	20	20	
109¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	M'r 2
7	6⅛	Atlas Corp (¼e)	1	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	49	Atlas Cp pf (3)	9	49½	49½	49½	M'r 3
70	59¼	Atlas Powd (¾e)	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	Feb27
9⅛	7⅞	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	8½	8½	8½	M'r 3
2⅝	1½	Austin Nichols	1	2	2	2	M'r 3
4⅛	3⅜	Aviat Corp (.15g)	14	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
		B					
14¾	12¾	Bald Loco ct	9	13½	13¼	13⅜	— ¼
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	9	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6¾	6½	6½	
6½	4¼	Bangor & Ar	1	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
9⅞	7⅞	Barber Asphalt	4	8¼	8	8	— ¼
6	5⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
11⅛	8⅞	Barnsdall O (.60)	8	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
18⅛	15	Bath Ir W (1¼g)	10	16¼	16	16⅛	— ⅛
19½	18	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
24⅛	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	23⅜	23	23	— ⅜
104⅛	104	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	102⅝	Beat-Cr pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Feb16
100¾	81	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	81	81	81	Feb21
7⅜	6¾	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7	7	7	
39⅞	32⅛	Bendix Av (1e)	8	36¾	36½	36½	— ¼
14	11¼	Benef Ind (.40e)	9	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
52	48	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	M'r 2
24¼	20¾	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
66⅞	58½	Beth Steel (1½e)	14	61¾	60⅞	60⅞	— ⅞
121	116¾	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	116¾	116¾	116¾	M'r 2
22½	20	Bigelow-S (½e)	1	20½	20½	20½	Feb28
19¾	17¼	Black & D (1.60)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	M'r 2
7⅞	6	Blaw-Knox (.60)	3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
14½	13¼	Bliss & L (2g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Feb19
21⅛	16⅝	Boeing Airplane	10	17⅞	17½	17¾	— ⅜
31¾	26	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
17¼	15	Bond Strs (1.60a)	3	15	15	15	M'r 2
20⅝	19½	Borden Co (.30e)	12	20¼	20	20	
23⅝	19¾	Borg-Warn (2g)	2	23⅛	23	23	
2½	1½	Boston & Maine	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
30⅝	26	Bower Roll B (3)	1	26	26	26	Feb20
18½	17½	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb18
9⅛	8⅛	Bridgeport B (1)	3	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	M'r 3
18½	15¼	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	8	18½	18⅛	18¼	— ¼
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	1	28½	28½	28½	
45¼	31⅝	Bristol-My 2.40a	2	32½	32¼	32¼	
½	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 2
1¼	1⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 3
9¾	7¾	Bkly Un Gas	4	9	9	9	M'r 2
35	31½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	Feb 4
14	12	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	4	12¼	12	12¼	M'r 3
8⅞	7⅞	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	2	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
3⅜	2¾	Budd Mfg	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	6¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	2	7	7	7	
23	19½	Bullard Co (2)	2	21½	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
26	24¼	Bulova Watch 2a	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	
19¼	17⅛	Burling M (1.40)	2	18	18	18	
55½	54	Burling pf (2¾)	1	55	55	55	M'r 3
7½	6¼	Burr Ad Ma .15e	3	7	6⅞	7	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 3
6¼	5⅛	Butler Bros .60a	3	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	M'r 3
20⅝	19⅝	But Bros pf (1½)	1	20	20	20	M'r 3
3⅞	2¾	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 3
8¼	7⅛	Byers (AM) Co	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
11¾	10	Byron Jack ¼e	1	10	10	10	Feb28
		C					
19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	16	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¾
50⅞	50⅞	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb25
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	11	¾	¾	¾	
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
13½	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	1	13	13	13	
12½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	2	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
4⅞	3⅝	Canadian Pacific	2	4½	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
37½	33¼	Cannon Mills (2)	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	Feb25
2⅝	1¾	Capital Adm A	8	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Feb10
27¾	24⅞	Carpenter S 2¼g	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	M'r 3
3	2⅝	Carr & Gen .225g	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 3
69	63½	Case (JI) (7g)	2	64½	64½	64½	+ ¾
42	33¾	Caterpil Tr (2)	11	34¼	33½	33½	+ ⅜
21¼	18	Celanese (½e)	3	19½	19½	19½	— ⅜
8¼	7⅛	Celotex (1)	13	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
23⅝	18	Cent Aguirre 1½	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
2¼	1¾	Cent Foundry	7	2	2	2	M'r 2
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	3	3½	3⅛	3½	M'r 3
18	15½	Cent Violetta 1g	5	16	16	16	— ⅜
3¼	2½	Century Rib M	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb13
31¾	27	Cerro de Pas(1e)	2	29½	29½	29½	+ ¼
2½	1⅞	Cert-teed Prod	4	2	2	2	M'r 3
19	16½	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'r 3
17	16	Champ P&F(¼e)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	Feb28
7½	6⅛	Checker Cab	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	M'r 3
36¾	33	Ches & Ohio (3a)	34	33⅝	33	33¼	— ¼
98	95½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95½	95½	95½	M'r 3
4	3½	Ches Corp	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Feb27
1⅝	1	Chi & E Ill	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 3

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	3¾	Chi & E Ill A	2	4½	4⅜	4½	
2⅜	1¾	Chi Great West	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
12⅜	9½	Chi Great W pf	9	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
4⅝	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (½g)	5	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
17⅛	15	Chi Pneu T (½e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Feb27
39⅜	37	Chi P ⅞ cv pf (3)	1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	Feb26
⅝	⅜	Chi Rock Is & P	1	½	½	½	— ⅛
⅞	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	12	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
⅝	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	2	½	½	½	+ ⅛
9½	8⅝	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Feb25
13⅜	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
2¼	1½	Childs Co	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 3
52⅜	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	22	52⅜	51⅝	51¾	— ⅜
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	7	10⅛	10	10	
2⅝	2⅜	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	M'r 2
34⅛	31	Clark Equip (¾e)	1	33	32½	33	Feb28
29	25⅝	Clev Graph B 2g	1	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
44	37¼	Climax M (1.20a)	3	40½	40	40	— ⅜
36½	30¾	Cluett Peab ¾e	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ½
79¼	59¼	Coca-Cola (5g)	3	62	61½	61½	— ¾
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	57½	57½	57½	Feb26
13⅜	12⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
105½	102½	Colg-P pf (4¼)	4	103	102½	102½	Feb25
14¼	12¼	Collins & A (¼e)	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	M'r 3
18⅛	15¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	3	16	16	16	+ ¾
13⅜	9⅞	Colum Br A .30e	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	M'r 3
21	10	Colum Br B .30e	2	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
1¾	1¼	Col G & E (.10g)	113	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
54	45¾	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	46½	46	46	— ½
6½	5⅛	Columb Pict	1	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
26½	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	5	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	Feb24
72	66½	Colum Carb (1e)	7	70	66¼	66¼	—3¾
18⅝	16⅛	Coml Credit (3)	11	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	— ¼
100	94	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100	100	100	Feb28
25	20¼	Coml Inv Tr (3)	22	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
102½	102	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	Feb25
9⅜	8⅛	Coml Solv (.55g)	7	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	232	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	38	Com&Sou pf (3)	11	38¼	37	37	—1⅛
23¾	20½	Com Edis (1.80)	25	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
3⅜	2⅛	Conde Nast .40e	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 3
16½	14⅜	Congoleum (1a)	12	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
21½	16½	Cons Airc (4g)	6	18	17½	17½	+ ⅛
11½	9⅞	Consol Cig(1½g)	2	11⅛	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
7⅜	6	Cons Cop (¾g)	6	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
14	12¼	Cons Ed (1.60)	37	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
94	85	Cons Ed pf (5)	7	86	85⅝	85⅝	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Cons Film Ind	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 2
9	7½	Cons Film pf(1g)	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	M'r 3
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	4	2	2	2	
6⅛	5⅛	Consol Oil (½)	10	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	3	7½	7	7	M'r 3
5⅝	4⅞	Consol'n Coal	7	5	5	5	M'r 3
29	22	Consol'n Coal pf	1	28½	28½	28½	
94¼	91	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	92½	92½	92½	Feb28
13½	12	Container (¼e)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
3¼	2⅝	Cont Baking	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
111⅜	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	4	111⅜	111⅞	111⅜	Dec29
103½	94⅝	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	94½	94½	94½	M'r 3
27¼	23¼	Cont Can (½e)	9	26¼	25¾	26⅛	— ⅜
8¼	7⅜	Cont Diam F (1)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
42	37¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	37½	37½	37½	— ¾
3¾	3⅛	Cont Motors .10e	23	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
24	20⅜	Cont Oil Del ¼e	23	21½	21¼	21¼	
19⅞	18	Cont Stl (¼e)	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
12½	10¼	Cop'weld S (.80)	2	10¾	10⅝	10¾	M'r 3
51½	49	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Feb26
55¾	51¼	Corn Prods (3)	8	51	50½	51	— ¼
3⅜	2⅞	Coty Inc (½g)	11	3	3	3	M'r 2
⅞	⅝	Coty Internat'l	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb24
14	13	Crane Co (1g)	20	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	4	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
7	6¼	Crosley (.30g)	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
19½	16½	Crown C&S ¼e	2	18	18	18	M'r 2
41	38½	Crown C pf 2¼g	1	38½	38½	38½	M'r 3
11⅞	10⅜	Crown Zel (¼e)	5	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
36	30¾	Crucible Stl (1g)	5	33½	32¾	32¾	— ⅜
79¼	76	Crucible pf (5)	2	77¼	77¼	77¼	M'r 3
9	7⅜	Cuban-Am Sug	1	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
83	74½	Cuban-AS pf 5½	1	82	82	82	M'r 2
13¼	11¼	Cudahy Pack	4	11⅞	11½	11½	Feb28
15½	14	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Feb27
¾	⅝	Curtis Publish	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	
18¾	16	Curtis P p pf (3)	11	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
9⅛	7⅜	Curtiss-W (1g)	3	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
25⅞	24⅝	Curtiss-Wr A 1e	3	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	14⅛	Cutler-H (.35e)	8	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ¼
		D					
3¾	3	Davega S (.70g)	1	3	3	3	Feb25
16	15½	Davega S pf(1¼)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Feb26
11⅝	10	Davison C (.60g)	3	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
8½	7	Decca Rec (.60a)	14	7½	7	7	— ½
24⅛	21	Deere & Co (2g)	7	22¼	22	22	— ¼
29	27	Deere pf (1.40)	11	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	M'r 3
11⅞	10½	Deisel W-G (1½)	5	10½	10½	10½	Feb27
10⅜	7	Del & Hudson	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	3½	Del Lack & West	5	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
½	⅛	Den&Rio G W pf	3	¼	¼	¼	Feb10
18⅝	16⅞	Detroit Ed (.35e)	4	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
27¼	23	Diam Match ⅜e	1	24	24	24	+ ¼
38⅜	34½	Dia Mat pf (1½)	42	36	36	36	M'r 3
9⅜	8⅝	Diam T Mot (1a)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Feb25
18	16⅞	Dist C S (h2.22)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
76½	70	Dist C-S pf (5)	1	76½	76½	76½	Feb20
9	8⅛	Dix-Vortex (¾g)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Feb28
21	19	Doehler D (½e)	2	20	20	20	M'r 3
13⅛	10½	Dome Min h.90g	12	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
70½	58½	Douglas Air (5g)	4	65¼	64¼	64¼	—1
124¼	108⅜	Dow Chem (3)	1	110	110	110	
15⅛	13¼	Dresser Mfg 1½g	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
3½	3	Dunhill Int	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	8	Duplan (.60g)	1	8	8	8	—1½
144	115⅜	du Pont deN 1¼e	20	120	117⅝	118	—1¾
126½	121	du Pont pf (4½)	1	123	123	123	—1½
		E					
27½	21⅛	East Air Lines	4	22¼	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
3⅜	2⅛	East Roll Mill	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'r 3
141	127⅜	Eastman (6a)	•1	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	—1⅛
31⅞	28¼	Eaton Mfg (3)	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅜
15	14⅝	Edis Bros (1.20)	1	15	15	15	Feb11
⅞	⅝	El&Mus Ind .06e	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 3
23¾	20⅝	El Auto-Lite ¾e	14	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅜
13⅝	11⅞	Elec Boat (.90g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅞	El Power & Lt	1	1	1	1	
32¾	25¼	El P&L $6pf .30k	3	26¼	25½	25½	—1
35¼	28½	El P&L $7pf .35k	8	29⅜	28¾	28¾	—1¼
32⅜	29	El Storage Bat 2	4	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
26⅜	23	El Paso N G 2.40	1	26	26	26	Feb25
48⅝	44¼	Endi-John (3)	2	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ¼
3⅛	2¼	Eng Pub Service	3	2½	2½	2½	
66	64½	Eng P S $5 pf (5)	1	64½	64½	64½	— ⅛
73	69⅞	Eng PS5½pf(5½)	1	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	Feb17
¼	⅛	Equit Off Bldg	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅜	Erie RR	6	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	— ¼
6⅞	3⅞	Erie RR ct	67	6	5⅞	6	
44	32¾	Erie RR pf A(5)	9	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛	— ½
2¾	1½	Eureka V Clean	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5⅜	4¾	Evans Products	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
25½	21¼	Ex-Cello (2.60g)	2	23½	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
⅝	½	Exchange Buffet	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 3
		F					
37¼	31	Fairb Morse (2a)	3	32½	32½	32½	M'r 3
29¾	22⅞	Fajardo S (½e)	5	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	
8¼	7¼	Fed Lt & Tr (1a)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Feb26
24½	20½	Fed Mng & S 1e	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	M'r 3
10½	9	Fed Mogul (1)	2	10½	10½	10½	M'r 2
4¼	3⅜	Fed Mot Tr .10g	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
18⅛	15¼	Fed D Str (.45e)	1	15½	15½	15½	M'r 3
87	81	Fed Str pf (4¼)	2	81	81	81	M'r 3
11	9¾	Ferro Enam (1)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Feb25
41¾	36⅜	Fid P F I (1.60a)	3	36⅜	36½	36⅜	— ¼
16⅝	13⅝	Firestone T(¼e)	2	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
92	90⅝	Fire T&R pf (6)	1	91¼	91¼	91¼	M'r 3
39½	35½	First Nat Str 2½	2	36½	35¾	35¾	— ¾
10¼	9¼	Flintkote (1)	10	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
96½	94	Flintkote pf 4½	1	94	94	94	M'r 2
20	16½	Florence St (3g)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	M'r 3
21¾	21	Florsheim A (2)	1	21	21	21	Feb27
5⅛	3⅞	Follansbee Steel	4	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
32½	30	Food Ma (1.40a)	1	30½	30½	30½	Feb27
12⅞	10¾	Foster Wheeler	4	12	11¾	12	M'r 3
10¼	8	Francisco Sugar	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	M'r 3
38¾	35	Freeport S (2)	5	36	36	36	M'r 3
19	16¼	Fruehauf (1.40)	3	17	16¾	16¾	M'r 3
		G					
2⅜	1⅝	Gabriel Co A	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
2⅜	1¾	Gair (Robt)(¼g)	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	
11	9⅜	Gair pf (1.20)	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	Feb24
3⅜	3	Gar Wood In .40	7	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
7	6¾	Gar Wood pf(½)	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
10¼	9¾	Gaylord C (½a)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	M'r 2
52½	51	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	52½	52½	52½	+2¼
5¼	4	Gen Am I (¼g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'r 3
104	103½	Gen Am I pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	Feb 2
46¾	41½	Gen Am Trans 3g	4	45⅞	45⅜	45½	
4⅛	3⅜	Gen Bak (.45g)	10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
3¾	3	Gen Bronze	1	3	3	3	
3	2½	Gen Cable	4	3	2⅞	3	M'r 2
9⅜	7⅜	Gen Cable A	3	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
90½	88	Gen Cab pf 1¾k	3	89½	89½	89½	+ ½
20	17½	Gen Cigar (1a)	2	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ½
28⅝	24⅞	Gen Elec (.70e)	36	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅜
40½	32	Gen Foods (2)	14	33	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅜
116	112⅞	Gen Fds pf (4½)	2	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	Feb25
1¾	1	Gen G & E A	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 3
83	79¾	Gen Mills (4)	1	79⅞	78½	78½	—1¼
34¾	30	Gen Motors (½e)	42	34¾	34⅛	34¼	— ½
126	123½	Gen Motor pf (5)	2	125½	125⅛	125⅛	
3½	2⅝	Gen Out A (.20e)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
30	20	Gen Out A A (4)	5	19½	19½	19½	
5⅜	5⅛	Gen P Ink (.65g)	2	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
½	⅜	Gen Pub Service	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
12⅝	11	Gen Ry Sig (¼e)	2	12¼	12	12	M'r 3
⅛	⅛	Gen Real & Util	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 3
27	24	Gen Real & U pf	1	26	26	26	M'r 2
19¼	15⅝	Gen Refract .35e	1	17½	17½	17½	Feb28
10	8⅞	Gen Shoe (¼e)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
20	16⅝	Gen Tel (1.60)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
12⅞	10⅞	Gen Thea Eq ¼e	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'r 2
16½	14½	Gen Time (2)	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
8⅞	7½	Gen T&R (½e)	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	Feb24
3¾	3	Gillette (.45g)	15	3⅜	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
48½	44⅝	Gillette S pf (5)	3	45	45	45	Feb27

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5⅞	4¾	Gimbel Bros	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ½
65½	60	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	1	63½	63½	63½	Feb26
14⅝	12½	Glidden Co 1½g	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
44	37¾	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	1	43	43	43	+1½
⅞	⅝	Gobel (Adolf)	2	⅛	⅜	⅜	M'r 3
2⅝	2	Goebel Br (.20a)	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 2
15½	13	Goodrich (2g)	8	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ¼
60¼	56	Goodrich pf (5)	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ⅛
13⅞	10¼	Goodyear (¾e)	12	13⅞	13¼	13½	— ⅛
69⅞	60¼	Good T&R pf (5)	1	69	69	69	
2⅝	1¾	Goth Hosiery	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
1	⅝	Graham-Paige	11	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	4⅛	Granby M (.60a)	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	M'r 3
7⅝	6	Grand Union (5)	4	6	6	6	M'r 3
8¼	6⅝	Granite C S .35g	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	M'r 3
31	27	Grant (WT)1.40a	2	27½	27½	27½	— ½
25	23½	Grant pf (1)	5	23½	23½	23½	— ¾
16½	15½	Gt Nor Ir ct 2g	14	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
28⅝	21¼	Gt Nor pf (2g)	21	25¼	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	25½	Gt W Sug (2)	4	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ¼
33½	28½	Green (HL)(2a)	1	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
12¾	11⅛	Greyhound (1a)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	10⅝	Greyh'd pf (.55)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	11	Grum Airc 1½g	1	12¼	12	12	— ¼
3⅞	2⅝	Guantan Sugar	1	3⅛	3	3	M'r 3
4	2⅝	Gulf M & O	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
29⅝	20½	Gulf Mob pf 3½g	6	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅞
		H					
25	24	Hack Wat (1⅛)	1	25	25	25	Feb17
10¼	9	Hall Print (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Feb27
10⅞	9	Hamil W (¼e)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb10
16⅝	14½	Harb-Walk (⅜e)	7	15¼	15¼	15¼	
4½	3⅝	Hat Corp A (½g)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	M'r 3
1⅞	1¼	Hayes Mfg	16	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ⅛
93½	82⅞	Hazel Atlas (5)	1	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	M'r 3
6⅝	5½	Hecker P (.60)	11	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
57	53½	Helme GW (5a)	1	56	56	56	Feb27
12¾	11¾	Hercules M 1½g	2	12¾	12¼	12¾	Feb24
72	61	Herc Pow (.60e)	7	61⅝	61	61	— ¾
40⅝	32¼	Hershey Ch (3)	2	33½	32¼	32¼	Feb19
102½	80	Hersh cv pf (4a)	3	80	80	80	M'r 2
13⅛	12⅝	Hinde & D (1½g)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Feb17
13⅜	11⅛	Hires C E (1.20a)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Feb21
17⅛	14¼	Holland F (2a)	7	17	16¾	16¾	— ½
6⅝	6	Hollander (1¼g)	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅜
18⅝	14¾	Holly Sugar(¾e)	1	16	16	16	
38¼	35¼	Homestake (4½)	14	35½	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅝
34	27	Hou Her A (2½)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
10⅝	8¼	Houd-Her B ½e	5	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅛
44	38⅞	Household (4a)	7	39½	39½	39½	M'r 2
105	100	Household pf (5)	5	100	100	100	Feb20
3⅛	2¾	Houston Oil	2	3	2¾	2¾	
34¾	31	Howe Sound 3a	1	32	32	32	M'r 3
⅜	⅜	Hudson & Man	1	½	½	½	M'r 3
4	2	Hudson & M pf	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Feb25
21	18	Hudson B (h2g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
3⅞	3⅛	Hudson Motor	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
¾	⅛	Hupp Motor	5	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
		I					
8	5⅝	Illinois Central	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
18¾	14¾	Ill Central pf	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅜
9¾	6⅛	Indian Refin	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
16⅜	14¼	Indpls P&L 1.60	9	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— ¾
27	24⅞	Indust Ray 1½e	5	26⅞	26½	26½	M'r 3
100	88½	Inger-Rand 1½e	1	88½	88½	88½	M'r 3
74½	69½	Inland Steel (4a)	2	71	70¼	70¼	— ¾
12⅜	10	Inspirat Cop ¼e	2	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
6⅞	6⅛	Insuran ct (.20)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	M'r 3
23½	19⅞	Interchem (1.60)	2	22½	22⅜	22½	M'r 3
10⅜	7	Intercon R (.40g)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
8	6⅝	Interlake (¾g)	7	7¼	7	7⅛	M'r 3
151½	118	Int Bus Ma (6a)	2	125¼	125	125¼	+ ¾
52	46	Int Harvester (2)	6	48½	47½	47½	—1
160½	157½	Int Harv pf (7)	1	159¼	159¼	159¼	— ¾
3⅞	2⅛	Int Hydro El A					
12½	9⅛	Int Mer Marine	5	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	M'r 3
2⅜	1⅞	Int Min'ls&Chem	3	2	2	2	
60	48	Int Min&Ch p pf	2	55¾	55¾	55¾	+ ⅛
3	2¼	Int Mining (¼g)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
28⅞	26⅛	Int Nick Can (2)	15	27	26⅞	26⅞	M'r 3
129	126⅞	Int Nick pf (7)	5	130	130	130	+1
15¾	13¼	Int Paper Co	26	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
60⅞	56⅞	Int Paper pf (5)	2	57¾	57¾	57¾	
2⅞	2	Int Ry Cen Am	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
48¼	45½	Int Salt (½e)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	M'r 2
32	27½	Int Shoe (.45e)	2	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
39	35¾	Int Silver (1e)	1	36	36	36	—1
§104	95	Int Silver pf (7)	2	100	100	100	Dec15
2⅝	1½	Int Tel & Tel	10	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅞	Int T & T for ct	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb27
9¼	8	Interst Dept ¼e	1	9	8¼	8¼	
9	8⅝	Intertype (¼e)	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Feb10
32⅜	27¼	Island C (2½g)	1	29	29	29	M'r 2
		J—K					
8	5⅝	JarvisWB (1½g)	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'r 3
33½	25	Jewel Tea (2.40)	3	26½	26¼	26¼	—1¾
107⅞	101	Jewel Tea pf 4¼	1	101½	101½	101½	Feb28
61½	54¾	Johns-M (¾e)	5	62⅜	62	62	+ ⅛
24¾	21⅛	Jones & L Stl ¼e	28	24	23½	23½	— ½
64	60	Jones&LStlpfA 5	3	61½	61½	61½	M'r 2
79⅞	74½	Jones&LStlpfB 5	2	78	77½	78	M'r 3
11	9⅝	JoyMfg (1.20)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Feb27
6	5	Kalam S&F (.60)	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
4¾	2¾	Kan City South	1	4	4	4	
22	16½	Kan C Sou pf 2g	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
11⅞	10	Kaufman D (.80)	1	10	10	10	Feb26
8	7	Kayser (J)(½e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Feb21
12¾	11	Kelsey-H W (1k)	2	12½	12½	12½	M'r 3
5⅜	4¾	Kelsey-H W B	25	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅛
37½	32⅜	Kennecott (½e)	16	33⅜	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
13½	12⅛	Keystone (.35e)	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
29	27½	Kimberly-C (1a)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	Feb28
2⅜	1⅜	Kinney (GR) Co	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Feb17
22⅞	20¾	Kresge SS(1.20a)	8	20½	20⅜	20½	
3¼	3⅛	Kresge Dept Str	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun30
27	23¼	Kress SH (1.60)	3	23¾	22⅞	22⅞	— ½
29½	26¾	Kroger Groc (2)	3	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
		L					
12½	11⅛	Lambert (1½)	2	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
9¾	9	Lane Bryant (1)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Feb10
18⅞	16⅞	Lee R&T (¾e)	1	17½	17½	17½	Feb20
23½	22	Lehigh P C (¾e)	1	22	22	22	
1¾	1	Lehigh Val Coal	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13½	8⅛	Lehigh Val C pf	7	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
4	2⅞	Lehigh Val RR	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
21⅜	19⅝	Lehman Corp 1	3	20⅜	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
13	12⅛	Lehn & Fink .35e	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
20½	18½	Lerner Strs (2)	1	19	19	19	M'r 3
23⅝	20½	Lib-O-F G (¼e)	6	21½	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	4¼	Lib McN&L .35g	4	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
33	20⅞	Life Savers 1.60a	1	21	21	21	M'r 3
73½	68¼	Lig & Myers (4a)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	M'r 2
74½	67	Lig & My B (4a)	2	66	65½	65½	—1½
175	174½	Lig & My pf (7)	1	174¼	174¼	174¼	Feb25
19	18½	Lily Tulip (1.20a)	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb25
32⅜	30	Lima Loco (¼e)	1	30½	30½	30½	— ½
34	30	Link Belt (2a)	1	30	30	30	Feb20
10⅜	9⅜	Lion Oil Ref (1)	4	10¼	10	10	+ ⅛
15¼	12⅞	Liquid Carb (1a)	1	14	14	14	Feb28
24¼	20	Lockheed Air 2g	3	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
41¼	37	Loew's Inc (2a)	24	40⅜	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅜
42½	39¼	Lone Star (3a)	1	40½	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Long Bell Lb A	1	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
18¾	17⅜	Loose-Wil (1)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	M'r 3
15¼	13⅛	Lorillard (1.20)	12	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
76½	67	Lou & Nash (2e)	1	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	M'r 3
18¼	16½	Lou G&E A(1½)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
		M—N					
23¼	20¼	Mac A & F (2a)	2	20⅜	20¼	20¼	Feb20
35⅜	30¼	Mack Truck (3g)	8	31¼	30½	31⅛	+ ⅛
21½	19	Macy (RH)(2)	2	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	12½	Mad Sq Gar(½e)	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
27¾	24¼	Magma Cop ½e	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
4⅜	3⅜	Manati Sugar	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	5⅜	Mandel Bros ⅛e	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
16⅝	13¾	Manh Shirt (1a)	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ½
1⅝	1	Maracaibo Oil		1	1	1	Feb26
3½	3	Marine Mid .10e	8	3½	3	3	— ⅛
12⅝	10¼	Marsh Field (.80)	6	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
26⅛	21	Martin G L (3g)	13	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
6⅛	4¼	Martin-Parry	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
27½	25	Masonite Cp (1)	5	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	
24⅛	21⅛	Master El (2.40)	1	21½	21½	21½	Feb17
29½	26½	Math Alk (1½)	1	26⅝	26½	26½	— ½
46½	39¼	May Dept Str (3)	4	39½	39½	39½	M'r 3
1⅝	1¼	Maytag Co	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb20
17⅛	16	Maytag pf (3)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Feb26
10⅞	9½	McCall Cp (1.40)	10	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	M'r 2
14	12	McCrory Str (1a)	12	12½	12	12	
108¼	107	McCrory pfww 5	1	107	107	107	Feb17
17⅛	14½	McGraw Elec 2a	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	
8	6½	McGraw-H (¾g)	2	7½	7½	7½	M'r 3
32⅞	29⅞	McIntyre h2.22a	4	32	31¾	32	M'r 3
12⅞	9¾	McKess & R ½e	41	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅛
108⅝	104⅛	McKes & R pf 5¼	2	106	106	106	+ ⅛
7⅛	6¼	McLellan (.40e)	11	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	6	Mead Corp (¼e)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
72	68	Mead pfB ww5½	2	69	68⅝	68⅝	M'r 3
32	26	Melville S (2a)	2	26½	26⅜	26⅜	Feb20
5⅝	4½	Mengel Co(½g)	4	5	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
29½	22⅝	Merch & M (1g)	2	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅛
30½	26	Mesta Mach 1½e	1	27½	27¼	27¼	— ¾
7⅛	5⅝	Miami Cop (¼g)	8	6	5⅞	6	M'r 2
16	13	Mid-Cont (1.15g)	2	13½	13⅜	13½	M'r 3
23½	19⅛	Midland Stl(½e)	2	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ½
41⅛	35½	Minn-Hon (2a)	5	39½	39¼	39½	+ ½
3⅜	2	Minn-Moline	3	2½	2½	2½	M'r 3
66⅛	60⅛	Minn-M pf 1⅛k	2	67	67	67	— ⅛
12	10⅛	Mission C (.85g)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Mo-Kan-Texas	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
2¾	1⅝	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	5	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
13⅞	12⅛	Mohawk C (½e)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
94	70½	Monsanto (2)	2	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	+1¾
28⅝	25½	Montg Ward (1e)	19	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
40	37½	Morrell J (2)	1	40	40	40	Jan30
7⅝	6⅛	Motor Prod (1g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'r 3
12⅛	10	Motor Wh (.20e)	7	10⅛	10	10	M'r 3
25⅜	23	Mueller Br (½e)	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
3¼	2⅛	Mullins Mfg B	11	3	2⅞	2⅞	
13½	11½	Munsing (2½g)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	M'r 2
69⅝	58¼	Murphy(GC)(4)	20	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	M'r 3
5⅝	4¾	Murray Cp (½g)	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
39⅝	36¼	Myers Bro (½e)	1	37	37	37	—1
2⅛	1¾	Nabco Liq Co	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Feb26
4⅞	3⅜	Nash-Kelv (½e)	19	4½	4⅜	4½	
18	16½	Nat Acme (½e)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
3⅞	3⅛	Nat Aut Fib(.60)	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 2
6⅝	5⅜	Nat Auto pf(.60)	2	6	6	6	
8⅛	7¼	Nat Aviat (.55g)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'r 3
16	14⅝	Nat Bisc (1.60)	9	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
166½	161¼	Nat Bisc pf (7)	1	162	162	162	Feb26
15	13½	Nat Bd&S (.60a)	2	15	15	15	Feb24
5½	3¾	Nat Can (¼g)	4	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	M'r 3
14⅛	11	Nat Cash Reg (1)	12	14	13⅝	14	
9½	8½	Nat Cylinder .20e	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
14⅞	13½	Nat Dairy (.80)	10	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	4⅝	Nat Dept Stores	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9½	8⅞	Nat D Str pf(.60)	3	9	9	9	Feb20
22⅝	20	Nat Dist (2)	2	20⅞	20¾	20¾	
16	15	Nat En&Stp 2⅛g	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb26
4⅝	4⅛	Nat Gyps (.40g)	1	4⅝	4½	4½	
16¼	13⅜	Nat Lead (½a)	1	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅜
168	162½	Nat Lead pf A(7)	1	168	168	168	Jan29
17¾	15⅞	Nat M&S (¼e)	4	17⅝	17½	17½	
35	32⅛	Nat Oil Pr 1.95g	1	34	34	34	Feb28
3⅛	2	Nat Pow & Lt	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
53½	48½	Nat Steel (3)	•2	50¼	50	50	
6⅛	5⅛	Nat Supply	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
63	57¾	N S 5½% pf 8.94g	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	Feb26
16⅝	14¼	Nat Supply $2 pf	1	15⅛	14¾	14¾	— ¾
3¼	2¾	Nat Tea	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
9⅛	8⅝	Natomas (1a)	6	8¾	8¾	8¾	
7	6	Nehi Corp (.60)	7	6	6	6	
14½	11	Neisner Bro (1a)	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	M'r 2
35	31¾	Newberry (2.40)	1	33	33	33	Feb27
30½	27¼	Newmont M ⅜e	5	29¼	29¼	29¼	M'r 2
11⅜	8⅛	Newport Ind .20e	6	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
25½	21½	Newp N S (½e)	6	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ½
109½	107½	Newp N S pf (5)	1	109½	109½	109½	M'r 3
32¼	28½	NY Air Br (½e)	3	29¼	29	29¼	M'r 3
10	7⅞	NY Central RR	72	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ¼
17⅛	14¼	NY Chi & St L	6	15½	15½	15½	— ¾
51	42	NY Chi&St L pf	14	49¾	48½	48½	—1
15⅞	10¼	NYC Omnibus 2	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
6	5	NY Dock	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Feb26
15½	14	NY Dock pf	2	15	15	15	
¾	⅛	NY NH & H RR	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
2½	⅜	NY NH & H pf	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'r 3
⅛	⅛	NY Ont & West	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 3
30¾	25	NY Shipbldg(3g)	8	26	26	26	— ½
23⅜	20½	Noblitt-Spk 3½g	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	M'r 2
192	168½	Norf&West(10a)	11	168½	167	168½	M'r 3
14	11½	No Am Av (2g)	7	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
10⅜	8⅝	No Am Co (.36f)	•28	9⅛	8⅞	9	
52⅞	50½	No Am 6 pf (3)	6	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	+ ⅜
53	50	No Am 5¾ pf 2⅞	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb27
7	4½	Northern Pacific	28	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
108½	105½	Nor St Pow pf 5	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	Feb28
11⅛	9¾	Northwest Airl	13	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅜
2	1	Norwalk T & R	1	1½	1½	1½	M'r 2
10¼	8⅜	Norwich Ph .20e	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Feb27
		O					
8¼	7¼	Ohio Oil (½g)	11	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
20⅝	17	Oliver Farm ½e	12	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
6½	2½	Omnibus Corp	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
3⅜	3¼	Oppenheim(.40g)	2	3⅜	3¼	3¼	Feb17
13⅛	11¾	Otis Elev (.20e)	4	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
6¼	4¾	Otis Steel	21	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
61	51	Otis Stl 1 pf 2¾k	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	— ⅛
22¾	20	Out M&M (½e)	1	21	21	21	M'r 3
54	45½	Owens-Ill (½e)	8	46½	45	45	—1½
		P—Q					
8⅞	7½	Pac Am Fish 1g	5	8	8	8	
12	7	Pac Fin Cp 1.20a	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
20	17⅞	Pac G & E (2)	3	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ¼
31	27½	Pac Lighting (3)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ¼
18⅛	13⅜	Pac Mills (½e)	2	17	17	17	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅜	Pac Tin C (.70g)	12	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
5¾	5⅛	Pac West Oil	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Feb28
2½	1⅞	Packard M (.10g)	12	2⅛	2	2⅛	
17⅜	14⅛	Pan Am Air (1g)	2	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	
8⅞	8	Pan Am Pet ¼g	6	8	8	8	
1⅜	1	Panhandle (.10e)	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb20
26	22½	Paraffine (2)	4	24	23½	23½	+ ⅛
15⅝	13⅞	Param Pict (½e)	24	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	—1½
114½	108	Param 1 pf (6)	1	107	107	107	—2
17	17	Park & Tilford	1	17	17	17	Feb13
2	1⅛	Park UCM (.10g)	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
29⅛	25	Parke Davis .40e	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
17½	15½	Parker Rust (1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	M'r 2
½	⅛	Parmelee Trans	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb 6
20½	13⅞	Patino Mines ½e	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
55½	51½	Pen & Ford (¾e)	2	52	52	52	— ⅜
80½	66	Penney (JC)(3a)	4	67½	66½	66½	—1½
2⅝	2	Penn Coal & C	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Feb24
2	1⅛	Penn-Dix Cem	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
44	38½	Penn-Dix pf A 4g	1	41	41	41	M'r 3
13½	13	Penn Gl Sand (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	Feb19
24⅛	18⅞	Penn RR (2g)	29	23⅜	22⅞	23	— ⅜
23⅛	19⅞	Peoples Dr 1.60g	1	20	19⅞	20	Feb28
46⅞	42¾	People GL&C(4)	2	44½	44	44½	M'r 3
1½	⅞	Peoria & East	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
21	16⅛	Pepsi-Cola(2½g)	9	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅜
7½	6	Pere Marquette	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Feb24
27¼	24⅞	Pet Milk (1)	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	Feb13
6	5⅛	Petrol C (.45g)	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
8	7⅜	Pfeiffer (1)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'r 2
32⅝	28⅜	Phelps D (.40e)	16	29⅜	28⅞	29	— ¼
40½	37¼	Phila 6% pf (3)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	
10⅝	9½	Philco Corp(¼e)	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
75	67⅜	Philip Mor (3a)	2	67⅜	66⅜	66⅜	— ¾
107	104⅞	Philip Mor pf 4¼	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ¼
9	8⅛	Phillips-Jones	1	7⅜	7¾	7¾	Feb24
41⅝	35⅝	Phillips Pet (2)	9	37	36⅜	36⅝	— ¼
2⅛	1⅞	Phoenix Hos'ry	11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 2
18½	15½	Pillsbury (1)	2	18	18	18	Feb28
10⅝	8	Pitt & West Va	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	M'r 3
4⅜	3⅛	Pittsburgh Coal	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Feb14
36⅝	31⅞	Pittsburgh C pf	1	32½	32½	32½	Feb27
6⅜	5¼	Pitt C&I (½g)	6	6	6	6	Feb27
9⅝	8¾	Pitt Forg (¼e)	1	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	M'r 2
5¼	4¼	Pitt S & B (.60)	1	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	5⅛	Pitt Steel	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
1⅜	1	Pittston Co	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 2
14⅝	13⅝	Plymth Oil 1.20a	2	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
17	16⅜	Pond Creek 1¾g	3	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	Feb10
5¼	4⅛	Poor & Co B	1	4½	4½	4½	M'r 3
13	9⅞	Postal Tel pf	4	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	
8⅞	7⅜	Pressed Stl Car	8	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	M'r 3
8⅞	7⅜	Pres Stl 1 pf ¾g	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'r 2
29¼	25½	Press Stl 2 pf 5g	1	27½	27½	27½	Feb24
52	42	Proct & G (2a)	8	45⅜	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
14½	12⅜	Pub Sv NJ (.30e)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
111	100	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	3	101	100½	101	Feb28
99½	91	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	1	91	91	91	M'r 2
86⅛	75	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	75	75	75	M'r 3
115	113½	P S El&G pf (5)	1	113½	113½	113½	Feb26
26⅞	23⅛	Pullman (1a)	10	24⅛	23⅞	24	— ⅛
10	8⅛	Pure Oil (½g)	6	9	8⅞	9	
101¼	96	Pure O 6% pf (6)	1	96	96	96	
91¼	84	Pure O 5% pf (5)	1	91	91	91	—2
10⅞	9¾	Purity Bak (¼e)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	M'r 2
9⅛	8⅝	Quaker Oil (¼e)	1	9	9	9	Feb27
		R					
3⅛	2⅝	Radio Corp (.20e)	135	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
54¼	49½	Radio pf cv 3½	1	51	51	51	M'r 3
§88	85	Radio pf B (5)	2	88	88	88	Dec30
3⅛	2¾	Radio-Keith-Or	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb27
46⅛	45	R-K-O pf	1	45	45	45	Feb21
17	15½	Raybest-M (2g)	6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Feb24
11⅞	9⅝	Rayonier (¼e)	5	10	9⅞	10	M'r 3
26¾	23¾	Rayonier pf (2)	3	25⅛	25	25	M'r 3
15⅛	13	Reading Co (1)	1	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
27⅛	24⅞	Reading 1 pf (2)	2	26⅛	26½	26½	+ ⅛
23	20⅝	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	Feb26
1⅝	1⅜	Real Silk Hos'ry	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb19
7⅛	7	Reliable Strs(½)	4	7½	7⅛	7⅛	M'r 2
12¼	12⅛	Reliance Mfg ¼g	2	12⅛	12	12¼	Feb 2
9⅝	8⅜	Rem Rand (.45e)	2	9	9	9	M'r 3
61	59½	Rem pf ww(4½)	1	59½	59½	59½	Feb27
4⅛	2⅜	Reo Mot ct	1	3	3	3	
19	16⅜	Repub Stl (½e)	18	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	— ⅛
86⅝	81½	Rep Stl pf A (6)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Feb27
6⅝	5	Rev Cop & Brass	4	5⅛	5¼	5¼	M'r 3
8⅞	7¼	Reynolds Metal	4	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
4⅞	3¾	Reynolds Spr ¼g	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	M'r 2
27½	24⅝	Rey Tob B (2)	12	25⅛	25	25	— ¼
9	7⅝	Richfield Oil ⅜g	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
8¾	7⅜	Ritter Co	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Feb21
5⅛	3⅝	Roan Ant C .28g	2	4	4	4	M'r 2
17⅞	16	Ruberoid (1¾g)	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
10⅛	9	Rustless (.60)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
⅜	¼	Rutland RR pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Feb19
		S					
44	39¼	Safeway St (3a)	4	40	39¾	39¾	— ⅜
34⅞	29¼	St Joseph Ld ¾e	7	31⅞	30⅞	31	— ⅞
⅜	⅛	St L-San Fran	28	¼	⅛	⅛	
⅞	⅜	St L-San Fran pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
19¼	15⅜	Savage A(½e)	8	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
16⅝	14½	Schenley (1g)	8	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛
89½	84¾	Schenley pf(5½)	1	84	84	84	— ¾
36½	32	Scott Pap (1.80)	2	32	32	32	Feb21
⅛	⅛	Seaboard Air L	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1	½	Seaboard A L pf	3	¼	¼	¼	Feb19
13¼	11⅝	Seaboard Oil (1)	2	11½	11⅜	11⅜	Feb26
3¼	2⅛	Seagrave Corp	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Feb26
57	49½	Sears Roeb'k 3a	35	50	49½	49¾	— ¾
6⅝	5¾	Servel Inc (1)	4	6⅛	6	6	
10	8¾	Sharon Stl (¼e)	2	9⅝	9½	9⅝	M'r 3
7	5½	Sharp & D (¼e)	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
60	55½	Sharp & D pf 3½	2	61¼	60¾	60¾	+ ¾
5¼	4⅛	Shattuck (.40)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
14⅜	11⅜	Shell Un Oil (1g)	3	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅜	Silver King (.40)	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
13½	12	Simmons Co(2g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
1½	1	Simms Petrol	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb 9
26	25	Simonds S (.40e)	1	26	26	26	
28½	22¼	Skelley Oil(1½g)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	M'r 2
20⅜	19	Smith (AO)(½g)	5	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	11	Smith & Cor (1a)	1	11	11	11	Feb24
17	15⅜	Snider Pack (1a)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	M'r 3
8⅛	6⅞	Socony-Vac ¼e	24	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
2	1⅜	So A G&P (.20g)	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
26¼	21	So P Rico (¼e)	6	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
15¾	14⅛	So Greyh L(1½)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
20⅜	17⅜	So Cal Ed (1½a)	12	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	10⅛	Sou Nat Gas (1)	6	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
13⅝	11½	Southern Pacific	23	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	16⅞	Southern Ry	8	17⅞	17¼	17½	— ½
35⅜	31½	Southern Ry pf	5	33½	32½	32½	— ¾
47	34¾	So Ry M&O	3	44¾	44¾	44¾	M'r 2
1⅞	1⅜	Sparks Withing	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
3½	2¾	Spear & Co	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb26
20¾	18½	Spencer Kell (2)	1	19½	19½	19½	
31⅜	25½	Sperry Corp (2g)	8	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅝
36½	34	Spicer Mfg (1a)	1	34	34	34	Feb13
4⅛	3¼	Spiegel Inc (.60)	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
38⅜	32¾	Square D (3g)	1	33⅜	33	33⅜	M'r 2
49½	45⅛	Squibb & S 1⅝g	1	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	Jan31
113	113	Squibb pf (5)	1	113	113	113	Jan 8
5	3¼	Stand Brands	58	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
110	103½	Stand B pf (4½)	1	103½	103½	103½	M'r 3
⅛	⅛	Stand Gas & El	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	1⅛	Stand Gas $4 pf	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 3
11½	8¼	Std Gas $6 pr pf	11	8½	8	8	— ½
13¼	10½	Std Gas $7 pr pf	22	10⅜	10	10	— ½
22⅞	18⅞	Stand O Cal 1.40	23	20⅝	20⅜	20½	— ¼
27½	21	Stand O Ind (1a)	20	24⅜	23¾	24	— ¼
42¼	34⅜	Stand O NJ (1a)	14	36⅜	35⅞	36¼	— ⅛
33¼	26½	Stand O Oh 1½a	6	28½	28	28½	+ ⅛
34⅜	30⅜	Starrett (½e)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	Feb27
56½	42⅞	Sterling P (3.80)	7	46½	45½	45½	
6	5⅛	Stewart W (½g)	4	5½	5⅜	5½	Feb27
4⅝	3¾	Stokeley Bros	13	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
5⅜	4⅝	Stone & W (.60g)	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
5¼	3¾	Studebaker Cp	11	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
55¾	50⅛	Sun Oil (1a)	25	50	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅝
5⅞	4⅛	Sunshine M (1)	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅛	13⅛	Superheater (1a)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
1⅜	1¼	Superior O(.05g)	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13¾	12	Superior Steel	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
19¼	17⅜	Sutherland (1.20)	4	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
§5½	3	Sweets Co of Am	13	3½	3½	3½	Dec28
25	23⅞	Swift & Co 1.20a	15	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	+ ¼
24¾	19⅝	Swift Int'l (2a)	5	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	4⅜	Syming-G (1g)	1	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	M'r 3
		T					
4¾	4½	Talcott (.60g)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Feb28
2¼	1⅝	Telautogr (.10g)	11	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
9⅜	8	Tenn Corp (¼e)	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
11⅜	7⅜	Texas & Pac Ry	2	11	11	11	
39⅛	33	Texas Co (2)	7	35¼	34¾	35⅛	+ ⅛
3	2⅛	Texas G Pr .10e	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
34⅞	32⅞	Texas Gulf S(2a)	14	34	34	34	+ ⅛
6⅝	5⅝	Tex PC&O(.40)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ¼
6	5	Tex Pac L T .10g	6	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
9¼	6⅝	Thatcher Mfg	7	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
41½	41½	That cv pf (3.60)	1	41½	41½	41½	Jan20
2¾	2⅜	The Fair	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 3
4⅜	3⅜	Thermoid (.60g)	2	4⅜	4	4	
3⅜	2	Third Ave Ry	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb20
6¼	5⅞	Thomp JR (.15e)	1	6	6	6	M'r 3
27⅛	24⅛	Thompson (½e)	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
⅞	⅞	Thompson-Star	1	½	½	½	M'r 3
10⅝	8¼	Thompson-S pf	1	10	10	10	Feb20
10⅝	9⅛	Tide Wat A(.60a)	9	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
95½	91⅞	Tide W pf (4½)	2	94	94	94	M'r 3
34⅛	29	Timken-Det (1e)	1	32	32	32	+ ⅛
43⅛	37⅛	Timken R B ½e	8	39	39	39	
4⅛	4	Transamer (½)	2	4	4	4	
10⅛	9	Trans & West A	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅞	Tran&Wil (1¼g)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'r 2
1	⅝	Tri-Cont Corp	25	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
7	6	Truax-Traer ⅜e	12	7	7	7	+ ⅛
11	11	Truscon Steel	1	11	11	11	Feb13
9⅝	7⅞	Twenty C-Fox	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	19¼	Twen C-F pf 1½	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Twin City Rap T	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6¾	5⅞	Twin Coach (¾g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	M'r 3
		U					
33¼	28⅞	Underwood 3¼g	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
9⅛	8	Union B&P (1)	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
74¾	63⅛	Union Carb 1½e	14	66¼	64⅝	64⅝	
13⅜	11⅞	Union O C (1)	7	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅜
77½	63¾	Union Pac (6)	12	76	75⅝	76	+ ⅛
81⅛	78¾	Union Pac pf (4)	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	M'r 3
11½	10⅛	Union Prem(1)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	M'r 3
30	26	Union T C (2)	1	29	29	29	+ ¼
11⅞	10	United Air Lines	9	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
36⅞	28⅛	United Airc (4g)	8	32	31	31	—1
104⅛	96⅛	Unit Air pf (5)	2	98	97⅞	97⅞	— ¼
11⅞	10⅛	United Bisc (1)	4	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	M'r 3
42⅞	37⅛	United Carb(3)	2	42⅝	42⅜	42⅜	Feb28
20	17⅜	Unit-C F (1.20a)	•1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
		United Corp	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
16⅜	14⅛	United Corp pf	12	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅜
6⅝	4⅞	United Drug	8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
2⅜	2	United Dy'wood	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'r 2
4⅞	4	United Elec Coal	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb28
35	31¼	Unit E&F (⅜e)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	M'r 3
72⅛	52⅜	United Fruit (4)	8	54⅝	54½	54⅝	+ ¼
5½	4¾	Unit Gas I (.60)	27	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
106⅛	102½	United G pf (5)	1	102½	102½	102½	M'r 3
15⅛	13	Unit M&M (¾g)	12	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Unit Paperbd ¼e	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
11⅝	8⅝	US & For Sec	6	3	3	3	Feb25
		US Freight (1)	2	11	11	11	
		US Gypsum (2a)	5	48¼	47⅝	47⅝	
		US Hoffman M	2	6	6	6	M'r 3
		US Indust A (1a)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	Feb28
		US Leather	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
		US Leather A	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
111	99	US Le pr pf 3½k	1	110	110	110	M'r 3
25⅛	23	US Pipe & F (2a)	1	25	25	25	M'r 3
30	27⅝	US Play Cd (2a)	4	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	M'r 3
24½	23⅛	US Plywood 1.20	1	22	22	22	—1⅛
		US Real & Imp	1	¾	¾	¾	M'r 2
17⅝	14½	US Rubber (2g)	6	16⅛	15½	15½	— ⅛
72½	60	US Rub 1 pf (8)	1	65	65	65	— ¾
51¼	44½	US Smelt (1e)	1	45½	45½	45½	— ¼
71	67	US Smelt pf(3½)	1	67	67	67	M'r 3
55⅜	50	US Steel (1e)	18	51⅞	51	51¼	— ⅜
119⅜	113⅜	US Steel pf (7)	2	114⅜	114¼	114⅛	+ ⅛
24	19	US Tob (.32e)	2	19	19	19	
1	⅞	United Stockyd	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'r 3
11	⅛	United Stores A	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44	42½	Unit Strs pf (7g)	3	43½	43¼	43½	Feb27
14⅝	13½	Univ-Cyclops 2g	1	14	14	14	Feb 4
		V					
11	⅞	Vadsco Sales	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb28
11½	10	Van Norm (¼e)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	M'r 2
24¾	20	Van Raalte (½e)	1	20	20	20	M'r 3
20⅞	17⅜	Vanadium (1½g)	1	18½	18½	18½	
41⅞	33½	Vick-Chem (2a)	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
25½	21	Vic Ch Wk 1.40g	2	21⅜	21	21	Feb27
2⅛	1	Va-Caro Chem	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
29¼	22⅛	Va-C Ch 6 pf 1g	2	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
31¾	30	Virginia Ry (2½)	1	30	30	30	Feb25
29½	28½	Vir Ry pf (1½)	3	29¼	29¼	29¼	M'r 3
		W					
30¾	26⅛	Wabash pf (wi)	2	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
7⅛	7	Waldorf Sys (1)	4	7⅛	7	7	
18⅛	16⅝	Walgreen (1.60)	2	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
101⅞	99	Walg'n p ww 4½	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	M'r 3
34	32⅛	Walker (H) (h4)	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
15⅛	14	Walker pf (h1)	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3¾	Walworth Co ⅛g	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3⅜	3	Ward Baking A	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jan21
1⅛	⅝	Ward Baking B	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 3
19⅛	16	Ward Baking pf	2	17	17	17	Feb27
5⅞	5	Warner Bros Pic	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
1¼	⅞	Warren Bros	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'r 3
39⅛	31⅞	Warren Fdy (2a)	1	32	32	32	—1
19	15⅛	Wash G Lt (1½)	4	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	M'r 3
13⅛	12	Waukesha M(1a)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	M'r 3
13⅛	11½	Wayne Pump ½e	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
2⅜	1¾	Webster Eisen	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 3
20¼	18⅛	Wesson O&S ¾e	2	19	19	19	— ⅛
70	66½	Wess O&S pf (4)	1	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	— ⅛
18	16	W Va P&P (½e)	1	17	17	17	M'r 2
104½	104	W Va P&P pf(6)	2	104½	104½	104½	Feb 3
16½	14	West Auto (2)	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
3½	2½	West Maryland	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	6	West Mary 2 pf	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	M'r 3
⅞	½	West Pacific pf	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 3
26⅛	23⅛	West Union (2g)	6	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	— ⅛
19¼	17⅛	West Air Br ¼e	6	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
81⅛	73⅛	West E&M (1e)	5	75⅛	75	75⅛	— ⅜
29½	27½	Weston El I (½e)	2	28	28	28	
31½	28	Westv Chl (1.40)	2	28	28	28	Feb24
27⅛	24⅜	Wheeling Stl ½e	1	26	26	26	— ⅛
14	13½	White Dent(.30e)	4	14	13⅝	13⅝	Feb10
15⅜	13½	White Mot (¼e)	4	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
3⅞	3⅛	White R'ck(.10g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3½	2⅜	White Sew M	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
53	50	White Sew pf ½g	1	50	50	50	
22¼	19	White pr pf (2)	1	20	20	20	M'r 2
2⅛	1¾	Wilcox Oil	17	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb28
1⅛	1⅜	Willys-Overland	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6⅛	5	Willys-Over pf	10	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
6⅛	5⅛	Wilson & Co	10	5⅜	5	5⅛	— ⅛
73¾	66½	Wilson $6 pf 1½k	3	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	Feb28
24	21½	Woodward I (2g)	1	21½	21½	21½	
28	24	Woolworth .40e	3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
21⅜	18⅛	Worth P & M	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
57¼	53½	WPM cv p pf 4½	1	56	56	56	Feb 3
54	50½	WPM pr pf 4½	1	51½	51½	51½	M'r 3
62	49⅞	Wrigley Jr (3a)	4	50½	50	50	— ⅛
		Y—Z					
19⅛	15⅜	Yale & T (.60a)	5	18⅛	18⅛	18½	M'r 3
13½	11¾	Yel Tr & C (1a)	8	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
7¼	5⅜	Young S&W (1g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	M'r 2
37½	33¾	Young S & T (3)	12	34¾	34	34	—1⅛
84	78	Yng Sh&T pf 5½	2	82	81⅞	81⅞	Feb26
12¼	10⅝	Youngst St (¼e)	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	
10	8¾	Zenith Rad (1g)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2⅜	1⅞	Zonite Prod .15g	4	2⅛	2	2⅛	

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) Paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1941; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; §1941 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations • **Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market** • Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Production Of Trucks Is Halted by WPB

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—The War Production Board today ordered a halt to the production of trucks of any size immediately upon exhaustion of supplies of fabricated or partly fabricated materials which were in manufacturers' hands on February 28.

Direct military and lend-lease orders for trucks or troop carriers were exempted from the stock-order.

Manufacturers of medium trucks, whose large production quotas have been cancelled, were prohibited from turning out more of this type on completion of their February quotas.

Production of heavy trucks, defined as those weighing more than 16,000 founds, probably can continue for several months with fabricated or partly fabricated materials on hand, it was stated, but no further materials may be fabricated.

The new order will concentrate materials now in the hands of the truck industry on production of the heavier types needed for hauling of supplies, WPB explained, and will conserve large quantities of steel and rubber for war use.

The prohibition against equipping trucks with tires was continued in force. Under earlier WPB orders, tires may be placed on trucks only to enable their delivery to dealers, after which the tires must be returned to the manufacturer.

The order does not affect recent permission granted manufacturers to carry over into March any uncompleted portions of their February production quotas. Some manufacturers had found it impossible to complete their full February quotas, because war orders with high priority ratings interfered with output of civilian equipment. Production of light trucks was ended simultaneously with that of passenger automobiles.

Republic Steel Building Gun Plant

CLEVELAND (AP) — Republic Steel Corp. has underway a large gun bloom forging plant, while the company has been authorized to operate a rough turned and bored gun forging factory.

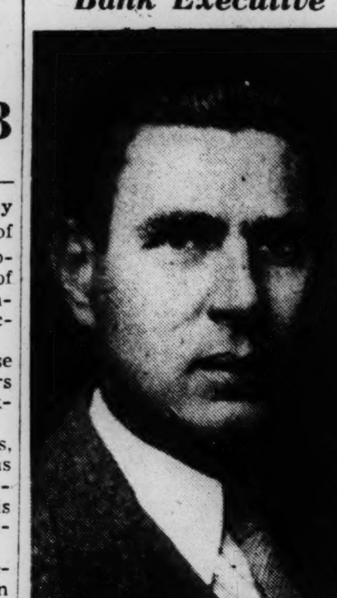
This was disclosed in Republic's annual report, which gave no details of the new plants because of the war.

"Axis leaders have taunted Great Britain and America as to the inability and ineffectiveness of democratic nations to unify their efforts for the successful prosecution of a great war," Chairman Tom Girdler and President R. J. Wysor told the stockholders.

"Now it is our great responsibility to demonstrate the superiority of a free people and to prove that in time of national peril we can forget all individual and group differences and display such a united power as is not possible in a nation dominated by autocratic government."

The report said Republic produced steel ingots at 99½ per cent of capacity last year, compared to 1940's 78 per cent. Net earnings of $24,038,339 for 1941, against $21,113,507 for 1940, were previously reported.

Bank Executive



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Clyde S. Casady

Banker Sees More Stress on Straight Life Insurance

There will be less emphasis on high premium endowments and retirement income plans; more on straight life, paid-up at age 65, and term insurance, declared Clyde S. Casady, Executive Secretary, Savings Bank Life Insurance Council, before the Boston Chapter of the American Institute of Banking Seminar.

"Life insurance is bound to be affected by the war," continued Mr. Casady. "New sales will decrease for the time being except to wage-earners and executives in defense industries, who will become an increasing proportion of potential buyers."

"Many salaried workers, professional men, salesmen and persons employed in non-defense industries who face rising living costs, taxes and possibly curtailed incomes will have to make adjustments in their present insurance programs.

"For many years in Massachusetts, and recently in New York and Connecticut, mutual savings banks have been offering safe life insurance protection over the counter at substantial savings in cost. Public interest and demand has been increasing and Savings Bank Life Insurance now promises to become one of the most important activities of mutual savings banks in the future."

Stocks at Higher Levels in London

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—The stock market today absorbed some profit taking and pushed on into new high levels on the present movement. British funds provided the feature.

Industrials participated in the advance and ended mostly steady. Rails were firm and oils mostly higher. Among mining stocks, the diamond issues attracted some buyers. Coppers were quiet and kaffirs eased in spots. There was little activity in rubber shares. Tea stocks inclined to ease.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2¼s 53-51	104.9	104.9	104.9
12 2¼s '55-52	100.24	100.24	100.24
12 2¼s '52	100.24	100.24	100.24
5 2¾s 63-58	108.16	108.16	108.16
5 2¾s 65-60	109.3	109.3	109.3
New York City Bonds			
28 3s 80	100¾	100¼	100¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Abitibi P&P 5s53st	58½	58½	58½
8 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	86	86	86
7 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	73½	73½	73½
5 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	59½	59⅜	59½
17 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	55	55	55
5 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¼	107⅛	107¼
29 Am&For P5s 2030	67	66½	67
5 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103¾	103½	103¾
5 Am T&T 3¼s 66	106½	106½	106½
3 Am T&T 3¼s 61	106⅛	106	106
35 Am T&T 3s 56	107½	107¼	107⅜
1 Am WW&E 6s 75	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Ann Arbor 4s 95	65⅞	65¾	65⅞
1 Arm Del 4s 57	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Arm Del 4s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
18 AT&SF 4s 95	107	106⅝	106⅝
3 Atl&Birm 4s 33	25	25	25
7 A C Line 1st 4s 52	82	81½	81½
15 A C Line clt 4s 52	71½	71	71½
7 A C Line 4½s 64	65	64⅞	65
35 A C Line 5s 45	98¼	98	98¼
2 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	36	36	36
1 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	97	97	97
14 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	64¼	64⅛	64¼
25 B&O 95 st A	38⅝	38	38
6 B&O 96 st F	38	37⅞	37⅞
76 B&O cv 60 st	40⅜	40⅛	40⅛
21 B&O 4s 48	61½	61⅛	61⅛
4 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	53½	53⅜	53⅜
21 B&OSW 50 st	46½	45½	46
6 BenefInd Loan 2¾s 50	99	99	99
11 Boston&Me 4½s 70	42	41¾	42
23 Boston&Me 4s 60	73⅝	73½	73⅝
9 Bos&NY Airl 4s 55	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
12 Buf R&P 57 st	40¼	40	40¼
5 Can Nat 5s 69 July	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct reg	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1 Can Pac 5s 54	84	84	84
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	95¼	95¼	95¼
15 Can Pac 4s perp	63	63	63
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96½	96½	96½
8 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
12 Cen of Ga 5s 59C	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
12 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	16¼	16	16
10 Cen Pac 5s 60	56½	56	56
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	77	77	77
5 Cen RRNJ 5s 87	17¾	17¾	17¾
55 Cen RRNJ 5s 87 reg	15½	15⅜	15½
28 Cen RRNJ 4s 87	16¼	16	16
2 ChampionP&F 4¾s 50	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
76 Chi&Alton 3s 49	17½	17¼	17½
3 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	79½	79¼	79½
25 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	94¾	94¾	94¾
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
35 Chi&E Ill inc 97	33	32⅝	33
1 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	45	45	45
77 ChiGtWest 4s 88	66	66	66
282 CMSP&P 5s 75	13⅞	13½	13½
6 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2½	2½	2½
48 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	49¾	49	49½
119 CM&SP 4½s 89C	49½	48⅞	49½
53 CM&SP 4½s 89E	49½	49	49¼
52 CM&SP gen 4s 89	49	48½	48⅞
52 CM&SP 3½s 89B	45	44¼	45
18 Chi&NW 6½s 36	40	39½	39½
5 Chi&NW arf 5s 2037	22	22	22
73 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	34	33⅝	33¾
20 Chi & NW cv 4¾s 49	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	21½	21⅜	21⅜
27 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	21½	21¼	21¼
26 Chi&NW 4s 87	26	33¼	33
5 CRI&P 4½s 52A	14¾	14⅜	14⅜
24 CRI&P 4s 88	25	24⅞	24⅞
44 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
3 CSL&NO 5s 51	80	80	80
5 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	96½	96¼	96¼
1 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	22½	22½	22½
24 CCC&StL 4½s 77	51½	51¼	51½
5 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	81	81	81
2 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	71	71	71
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	66⅜	66	66
33 Col&So 4½s 80	23½	23	23
11 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	100½	99¾	99¾
6 Columbia G 5s 52 May	100¼	100	100
16 Columbia G 5s 1961	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
5 ComlMack inc 69 ww	25	25	25
4 Comwlth Ed cv 3⅛s	109	109	109
1 Con Edis 3½s 56	104½	104½	104½
4 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
10 Con Rys 4s 54	29	29	29
20 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110	110	110
4 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	92	92	92
15 CubaNoRy5½s42 rct	26	25½	26
20 Dayton P&L 3s 70	104¼	104	104¼
17 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	59¾	59½	59¾
26 D&RG 4½s 36	15	15	15
68 D&RG 4s 36	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞
1 D&RG West 5s 55	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
80 D&RG West 5s 78	15⅛	14½	15
5 Det Ed 3s 70	103⅛	103	103⅛
20 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	25	24½	25
12 Erie 4¾s 57	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝
44 Erie 4½s 2015	55¼	55	55¼
56 Erie 4s 95	90	89½	89¾
15 Firestone T&R 3s 61	93¼	93⅛	93¼
1 Food Mach 3s 56	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
10 Ga&Ala cn 5s 45	20½	20½	20½
5 Ga Car&Nor 6s 34	30½	30½	30½
7 Goodrich 4¼s 56	98	97¾	97¾
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
7 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	86⅞	86¾	86⅞
7 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	86	85⅞	85⅞
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107	107	107
9 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	97¾	97⅝	97¾
16 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	95¾	95½	95¾
4 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	78⅛	78	78⅛
2 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	72½	72½	72½
5 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	103½	103½	103½
9 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	110½	110½	110½
11 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	79	78⅞	79
7 Hoe&Co 1st mtg 44	101	101	101
3 Housatonic 5s 37	83	83	83
1 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	38½	38⅛	38½
2 Huds Co Gas 5s 49	119	119	119
Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	43½	43¼	43½
15 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10¾	10½	10¾
2 Ill Cen 3½s 52	41½	41½	41½
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	48½	48	48
7 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
16 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45½	45¼	45½
3 Ill Cen 5s 55	53¼	53	53
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
1 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	43½	43½	43½
17 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	48¼	48⅛	48¼
34 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44	43⅞	44
25 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	2	2	2
9 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	15¾	15½	15½
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	26½	26½	26½
5 Int Paper 6s 55	105½	105	105¼
5 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	89½	89½	89½
6 Int T&T 4½s 52	47	46½	46½
18 Int T&T 5s 55	48¾	48¼	48¾
1 Jones&L St 3¼s 61	94¾	94¾	94¾
6 KCFt S&Mem 4s 36	46½	46	46
11 KCFtS&M 4s 36 ct	45	45	45
15 K C South 3s 50	62½	62¼	62¼
10 K C Term 4s 60	109¼	108⅞	109¼
2 Koppers Co 3½s 61	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4 Kresge Found 3s 50	101	101	101
2 Lac Gas 6s 42A	88½	87½	88½
1 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	90½	90½	90½
9 Lac Gas 5½s 53	77	77	77
5 L E & West 3s 47	95¾	95¾	95¾
10 Lautaro Nit inc 75	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝
5 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	77¾	77¾	77¾
16 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	53⅝	53	53
5 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32¾	32¾	32¾
14 Leh Val Term 5s 51	58⅛	58	58⅛
1 Libby McN&L 4s 55	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Liggett & M 5s 51	122	1222	122
13 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96¾	96⅝	96⅝
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96½	96½	96½
10 Lorillard Co 7s 44	114	114	114
2 Lou&N24½s 2003	96¼	96⅛	96¼
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	90	90	90
5 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
4 Louis & N 3½s 50A	103	103	103
1 Mich Cen 3½s 52	96	96	96
6 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106	105½	105½
12 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	43	42¼	42¾
11 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	27¾	27	27
3 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11½	11½	11½
28 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	35¾	35¼	35¼
23 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	14½	14½	14½
30 M-K-T 4½s 78	31	30⅝	30¾
44 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	39⅞	39	39½
21 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	30	29½	29¾
14 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1½	1⅜	1⅜
17 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	29¼	29	29¼
3 Mo Pac 5s 65 A ct	29	29	29
3 Mo Pac 5s 65 A ct	29	29	29
81 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	29¼	29	29⅛
5 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	28¾	28¾	28¾
30 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	29¼	29¼	29¼
16 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	29¼	29¼	29¼
75 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	29⅛	29	29⅛
3 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3½	3¼	3½
5 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	85½	85½	85½
2 HMohawk & Mal 4s 91	50⅜	50¼	50¼
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s 60	109¾	109¾	109¾
6 Mor & Essex 5s 55	43¼	43	43
12 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	38¼	38	38¼
2 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	41⅜	41¼	41¼
6 Nash Cha&StL 4s 78	68	67¼	67¼
1 Nat Dairy 3¾s 60	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 N Orl Term 4s 53	76	76	76
4 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	44⅜	43⅜	43⅜
1 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	42	42	42
13 NYC rfg 5s 2013	57	56½	56½
20 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52	51⅝	51⅝
14 NYC cn 4s 98	55¾	55⅝	55¾
6 NYC 3¾s 46	97½	97½	97½
20 NYC cv 3½s 52	59	58⅝	58⅝
7 NYC&HR 3½s 97	76	76	76
3 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	42	42	42
6 NY Chi&St L 6s 50	94½	94¼	94¼
24 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	80½	80¼	80½
16 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	66⅞	66⅜	66⅞
4 NY Connect 3½s 65	100	100	100
1 NY Dock cv 5s 47	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
2 NY Dock2Co 4s 51	63	63	63
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	107½	107⅛	107⅛
1 NY Edis 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
3 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	62½	62½	62½
2 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	55½	55⅜	55⅜
44 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	37⅝	37	37½
52 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	52	51½	52
42 NYNH&H 4½s 67	34⅞	34⅝	34¾
3 NYNH&H 4s 47	31½	31½	31½
10 NYNH&H 4s 55	31½	31½	31¼
25 NYNH&H 4s 56	31½	31	31½
5 NYNH&H 4s 57	7½	7½	7½
6 NYNH&H 3½s 54	28¾	28⅛	28⅛
5 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	28½	28½	28½
5 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	5	5	5
1 NY Steam 3½s 63	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 NY S&W gen 5s 40	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
32 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	103	103	103
35 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67	66¾	67
10 NorPac 5s 2047C	56	55¾	56
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	55¾	55¼	55¼
7 NorPac 4½s 2047	51⅞	51½	51½
10 Nor Pac 4s 97	74⅝	74½	74½
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¼	43¼	43¼
107 OklaG&E 3¾s 66	107¾	107⅝	107¾
1 Okla G&E 4s 46	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105	105	105
3 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	90½	90¼	90¼
2 Pac Gas&El 3s 70	99	99	99
7 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	108¾	108⅝	108¾
9 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	111	110⅞	111
6 Pac Mo 2d 5s 38	84½	84½	84½
2 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Panhandle EPL 3s ..0	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Pen Co 4s 63	104¼	104¼	104¼
32 Pen P &Lt 4½s 74	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
3 Pen RR gen 5s 68	110½	110½	110½
2 Pen R cn 4¼s 60	121¼	121¼	121¼
8 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	104¼	104¼	104⅜
7 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
12 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	99½	99½	99½
6 Pen RR 4s '48 st	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
8 Pen RR 3¼s '52	86	86	86
2 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	113⅛	113	113
9 Pere Marq 4½s '30	71⅝	71½	71⅝
29 Pere Marq 4½s '80	62½	62⅜	62½
1 Pere Marq 4s '56	62¼	62¼	62¼
7 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	107	106⅜	106⅜
14 Phila Co 4¼s '61	103	102½	102½
1 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
19 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	8	7⅝	7¾
5 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	28	28	28
6 Phillips Pet 1¾s '51	99¾	99¾	99¾
7 PCC & St L 4½s '77	103	102¾	102¾
2 Pitt Steel 4½s '50	98½	98½	98½
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60 C	61¼	61¼	61¼
12 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	84¼	83¾	83¾
1 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	95	95	95
4 PubSvc No Ill 3½s 68	108⅞	108¾	108¾
7 Readg 4½s 97A	81	81	81
7 Rem Rand 3½s 56	99⅞	99¾	99¾
2 Republic Steel 4½s 61	103	102½	102½
2 Rev Cop & B 3¼s 60	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
4 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
14 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	21½	21⅜	21½
1 StLPub Svc 5s 59	85	85	85
15 StLSF 5s B 502ct	15	15	15
95 StLSF 4½s 78	15⅝	15½	15½
34 StLSF 4½s 78ct st	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
46 StLSF 4s 50 A	14½	14¼	14½
2 StLSF 4s 50A ct	14⅛	13¾	13¾
26 StL SW rfg 5s 90	26⅜	26⅛	26½
15 StP E Gr Trk4½s 47	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3 SA&A Pass 4s 42	100	100	100
1 Scioto V&N E 4s 89	124¼	124¼	124¼
17 Seab A L cn 6s 45	9⅞	9½	9½
18 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
30 Sea-AllFla6s 35A ct	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
21 Shell Un 2½s 54	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝
7 Simmons cv 4s 52	102½	102¼	102½
11 Socony-Vac 3s 64	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
6 So Bell T&T 3s 79	105	105	105
10 Sou Pac 4½s 68	53¾	53¾	53¾
35 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52⅞	52½	52¾
49 So Pac 4½s 69	52	52⅝	52¾
52 So Pac 4s 55	68¼	67¾	68¼
43 So Pac clt 4s 49	61⅛	61	61
18 So Pac 3¾s 46	84¾	84½	84½
30 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55	54⅞	55
1 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	83½	83½	83½
7 South Ry 6½s 56	90	90	90
1 South Ry gen 6s 56	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 South Ry cn 5s 94	90	90	90
10 South Ry gen 4s 56	65⅛	64¾	64¾
9 SpokInt4½s 2013A	39½	39	39½
1 StandOilNJ 3s 61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 Swift & Co 2¾s 61	102⅝	1-02½	102½
1 T RR A St L 4s 53	109¾	109¾	109¾
25 Tex Corp 3s 65	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
2 Tex Corp 3s 59	105⅛	105	105
2 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	67	67	67
4 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	66⅞	66¾	66⅞
1 Third Ave 4s 60	54½	54½	54½
1 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	100¼	100¼	100¼
9 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109⅞	109½	109½
5 UUn Pac 3½s 71	96¾	96¾	96¾
10 Un Pac 3½s 70	97	97	97
2 Unit Drug 5s 53	95¾	95⅝	95¾
2 U S Steel 2.55s 54	100½	100½	100½
1 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	94	94	94
1 Utah P & L 5s 44	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Va El & Pow 3½s 68	110	110	110
1 Wabash 1st 5s 339	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
20 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	84⅝	84½	84½
2 Wabash 5s 76	27¼	27¼	27¼
7 Wabash 5s 76 asd	27¼	27¼	27¼
23 Wabash 4¼s 91 wi	38⅞	38⅜	38⅜
30 Wabash 4s 71 wi	76¼	76¼	76¼
17 Warner Bros 6s 48	100½	100	100½
23 Warren Bros 6s 41	95⅛	95	95
6 West Shore 4s 2361	48¼	48	48¼
6 Westn Md 4s 52	90½	90½	90½
25 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	30½	30	30½
34 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	30⅜	29⅞	30⅜
3 Western Un 5s 51	85	85	85
6 Western Un 5s 60	83	82¾	83
14 Western Un 4½s 50	83¾	83½	83½
3 Westhouse Elec 2¼s 51	101	101	101
8 Wh & L E 4s 49	112½	112¼	112½
8 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	93½	93	93½
29 Wis Cen 4s 49	47½	47	47½
1 Wis Cen 4s 49 ct	45¼	45¼	45¼
2 Young S&T cv 4s 48	101½	101½	101½
1 Young S&T 3½s 60	99¾	99¾	99¾

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Antioquia 7s 45 A	11¾	11¾	11¾
6 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	67¾	67¼	67¾
5 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	68	68	68
1 Argentine 4½s 71	75	75	75
2 Australia 5s 57	44¾	44¾	44¾
10 Belgium 6½s 49	90	90	90
47 Brazil 8s 41	30¼	30	30
10 Brazil 6½s 26-57	25½	24¾	25⅜
30 Brazil 6½s 27-57	25½	24¾	25½
7 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	25¾	24⅞	25⅜
3 Brisbane 6s 50	46	46	46
2 Buen A 4¾s Apr 76	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
3 Canada 5s 52	100¾	100½	100½
5 ChileMtBk 6¾s 61 asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 ChileMtgBk 6s 61 asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
4 ChileMtgBk 6s 62 asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Chile 7s 42	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
16 Chile 6s 60 asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
3 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
3 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	44	44	44
12 Colomb6s 61 Oct	44	43¾	43¾
22 Colomb 3s 70	34	33⅞	34
10 Cuba 5½s 45	107	107	107
1 Denmark 4½s 62	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
1 Helsingfors 6½s 60	57½	57½	57½
5 Minas Ger 6½s 58	15	14⅞	14⅞
11 Minas Ger 6½s 59	15	15	15
5 Noray 4½s 56	54½	54½	54½
1 Panama 3¼s 94A st	59	59	59
3 Pernambuco 7s 47	11¾	11⅝	11¾
37 Peru 7s 59	10½	10¼	10½
37 Peru 1st 6s 60	10⅛	9⅞	10
26 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	10	9¾	10
6 Porto Aleg 8s 61	14⅝	14½	14⅝
3 Porto Aleg 7½s 66	14¼	14¼	14¼
18 Rio de Jan 8s '46	14⅝	14½	14⅝
50 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	12⅝	12½	12½
6 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	15⅝	15¼	15¼
2 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	14	14	14
7 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	13¼	13	13¼
1 Santa Fe (Prov) 4s '64	64	64	64
10 Sao Paul Cty 6½s '57	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
4 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	59¾	59½	59½
1 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	29	29	29
1 Serbs Cts 8s '62	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Sydney 5½s '55	43	43	43

Total today 5,006,000, previous day 9,110,700, week ago 7,856,750, year ago 6,772,300, two years ago 6,706,925. Jan. 1 to date 398,948,200, year ago 375,579,225, two years ago 390,508,325.

Boston Stocks

March 4

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	100	99	100	100
2.00	Bos Edison	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	24⅜
5.00	Bos Elevated	45½	45½	45½	45½
..	Bos & Me pr pf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
.72b	Bos Pers Prop	10	9½	10	9½
..	Bos & Prov	21	21	21	20
..	East Gas & Fuel	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
2.25c	E Gas & F pf	30½	30½	30½	31⅝
2.50	First Nat Stors	36¼	36	36¼	36⅝
*4.00a	Mergenthaler	32½	32½	32½	33
1.75d	N E Tel & Tel	99½	99	99	99¾
..	North Butte	55	51	51	55c
2.00	Torrington	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
4.00a	Un Twist Drill	35	34¾	35	35
2.12½b	Unit Shoe M	55	54¾	55	54¼

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1941 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Asbestos Mfg Co $1.40 cum cv pf ($1)	35c	..	Mar. 10	Feb. 28
Con Car & Fdy Co 7 cum par pf	44c	..	Apr. 10	Mar. 20
Can Cem Co 6½pf	$1.25	..	Mar. 20	Feb. 28
Can Wire Boxes, Ltd, $1.50 A	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Comwlth & S C pf	75c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Cudahy Pack 6 pf	$3	..	Mar. 16	Mar. 6
do 7 pf	$3.50	..	Mar. 16	Mar. 6
Elec P & L C $7 pf	35c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 6
do pf	30c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 6
Hamilton Cotton Co $2 cv pf	$2.50	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Nat Refin Co $6 cum pr pf	$1.50	..	Mar. 10	Feb. 28
Hearst Con P A	43¾c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 2
Lit Bros pf	$2.50	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 17
New Eng Pub Svc $7 pr lien pf	87½c	..	Mar. 16	Feb. 28
Do pr lien pf	75c	..	Mar. 16	Feb. 21
Revere Cop & Br 5¼ pf	$5.25	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
do pf	$7	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
do pf	$1.75	..	May 1	Apr. 10
Victor Equip Co $1 cum cv pf	50c	..	Mar. 16	Mar. 5
Irregular				
Barber-Ellis Co of Canada Ltd	12½c	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Basic Refractories	10c	..	Mar. 16	Mar. 6
Campbell Wy&C F	25c	..	Mar. 23	Mar. 10
Capital City Prod	25c	..	Mar. 20	Mar. 10
Chil Mill & Lumb	30c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Dewey & Al Chem	25c	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Do. B	25c	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Garrett Corp	10c	..	Mar. 20	Mar. 2
Gen Fire Ext Co	25c	..	Mar. 14	Feb. 27
Gen Refractories	35c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 10
Glen Alden Coal	30c	..	Mar. 20	Mar. 4
Interstate Dep Str	25c	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 25
Ind Stl Prods Co	12½c	..	Mar. 12	Mar. 2
Kern Co Land Co	25c	..	Mar. 10	Feb. 25
Lawrence P Cem	25c	..	Mar. 10	Mar. 3
Leonard Ref Inc	15c	..	Mar. 11	Mar. 2
McWilliams Drdg	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Merrimack Hat Cp	25c	..	Mar. 2	Feb. 20
Messer Oil Corp	20c	..	Mar. 10	Mar. 2
Meyer Blanke	30c	..	Mar. 12	Mar. 5
Nat M & Stl Cst C	25c	..	Mar. 21	Mar. 6
Niles-B-Pond	25c	..	Mar. 14	Mar. 5
No-Sag Spring Co	25c	..	Mar. 13	Mar. 5
Rem Rand	20c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Reliance Stl Corp	40c	..	Mar. 12	Mar. 2
St. Hel P & Pa Co	20c	..	Mar. 10	Mar. 3
Victor-Mona Co	$1.25	..	Mar. 2	Feb. 20
Final				
Court'ld ord (reg)	5%			
Extra				
Brown&SharMfg	$1.50	..	Mar. 10	Feb. 28
Foundat Co of Can	25c	..	Apr. 18	Mar. 31
Special				
Potash Co of Am	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Resumed				
Ryan Aero Co	25c	..	Mar. 25	Mar. 5
Regular				
Alleg Ludlum Stl	50c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 9
Am Home Prod	20c	M	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Amer Optical Co	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Arrow-H & Hegeman Elec Co	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Baldw&Co A pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 14	Feb. 28
Bastion Blessing	40c	Q	April 1	Mar. 16
Br Columbia Pow A	50c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Brown & Sh Mfg	$1.50	Q	Mar. 10	Feb. 28
Burd Piston Ring	10c	Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 10
Burlington Stl Co	15c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Can For Inv 8 pf	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Chestnut Hill RR	75c	Q	Mar. 4	Feb. 20
Clark Control Co	50c	..	Mar. 14	Mar. 9
Coml Inv Tr	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Do pf	$1.06¼	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Consol Ret Strs pf	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Do pf	$2	Q	July 1	June 15
Do pf	$2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Crown Zellerbach	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
De Long Hook & Eye Co	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Delta Electric Co	20c	Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 10
Dixie Ice Cream	12½c	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 25
Eagle Picher Lead	10c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
East Malleable Iron	50c	..	Mar. 10	Feb. 25
El Paso Elec Co (Del) 7 pf A	$1.75	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do 6 pf B	$1.50	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Eversharp, Inc pf	25c	Q	Mar. 31	......
First N Stores	62½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 9
Foundation Co of Can. Ltd	25c	Q	Apr. 18	Mar. 31
Fuller Brush Co 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Gen Elec Co	35c	..	Apr. 25	Mar. 13
Gen Ry Signal	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Globe-Wernickle Co 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Goodrich (B F) Co pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Gorham Mfg Co	50c	..	Apr. 3	Mar. 2
Hoskins Mfg Co	20c	..	Mar. 26	Mar. 11
Indianapolis Pw & Lt pf	$1.31¼	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Interstate Dept Stores, Inc	25c	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 25
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 16
Kayne Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Kerlyn Oil Co A	8¾c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Lind Lt & Ch pf	17½c	Q	Mar. 16	Mar. 7
Mag Rep Raz Co	25c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Do $5 pf	$1.25	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Marvens Ltd pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 14
Meyer Blanke pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Mont-Dak Ut Co	10c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
do 5 pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Montgomery Ward	50c	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 16
Do $7 A	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Nachman-Spring	25c	Q	May 31	Mar. 20
Natomas Co	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Nova Scotia Lt & Pow Co Ltd	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Ohio Brass	50c	Q	Mar. 24	Mar. 7
Paramount Pict	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Patchogue P Mills	$1	Q	Mar. 10	Mar. 5
Phila Da Prod pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Phila El Pow pf	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Pitts, Ft Wayne & Chic Ry Co	$1.75	Q	Apr. 7	Mar. 10
do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Pow Corp of Can Ltd 6 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do 6 non-cum pt p	75c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Rand's	5c	Q	Mar. 16	Mar. 5
do pf	10c	Q	Mar. 16	Mar. 5
Ray-O-Vac Co	25c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Do 8 pf	50c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Reos Bros, Inc	37½c	Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 10
Rub'stein (H) Cl A	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Rudd Mfg Co	25c	Q	Mar. 16	Mar. 6
Do	25c	Q	June 15	June 6
Scovill Mfg Co	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Sig Oil & Gas Co A	50c	Q	Mar. 14	Mar. 5
do B	50c	Q	Mar. 14	Mar. 5
Sign Roy Co A	25c	Q	Mar. 14	Mar. 5
Sec Gen $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 6	Jan. 31
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 6	Jan. 31
So Car E & G pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
So Cal Ed 5½ pf C	34⅜c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Do 5 orig pf	37½c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
So Can Pw Co Ltd	20c	Q	Mar. 15	Apr. 30
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Southw L & P pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Thew Shovel Co 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 16	Mar. 5
Tide Wat A pf	$1.12½	Q	Apr. 10	Mar. 10
Un Bag & Pap	25c	..	Mar. 20	Mar. 16
Union Elec $5 pf	$1.25	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
do $4.50 pf	$1.12½	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Union Sugar Co	30c	..	Mar. 10	Mar. 2
United Artists Theatre Circ, Inc 5 pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 16	Mar. 2
United Carr Fast	30c	Q	Mar. 14	Mar. 5
Waukesda Mot	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
West Coast Telephone Co 6 pf	37½c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
West Ind Sug pf	$1.25	S	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Westmoreland Coal	$1	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Westmoreland Inc	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
West Lt & T pf	43¾c	Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 10
WJR, The Goodwill Station	50c	Q	Mar. 12	Mar. 5
Worcester Salt Co	50c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 21

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	9⅞	10¾
American Barge Line Co	10¾	12⅛
American Hardware Co	19¾	21¾
American Manufacturing	18	21
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	...
American Wringer Co	3	4¼
†Amoskeag Company	19¾	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	69¼	...
Appleton Company	28¼	31
Appleton Company 7 pf	106	...
Applied Arts Corp	2¼	3⅛
Arlington Mills	39	42
Arnold Print Works	7½	8⅝
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	22¼	24¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	¾	1½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12⅝	14¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	18½	21
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	105½	...
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8⅞	10⅛
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	59¾	...
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	104¼	...
Boston Wharf Company	14⅞	16¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	27¾	30¼
Brown Co	1.60	2.10
Brown Co pf	25¾	28½
Campbell A S Co Inc	4	5
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	...
Chapman Valve Manufac	29¼	32
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13⅞	15¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	22¾	24⅞
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23¾	2¼
Draper Corporation	57¼	61¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15⅞	17¾
Eastern Corporation	5¾	6¾
Eastern Corporation pf	18⅛	20
Exelon Co	9⅞	11½
Family Loan Society Inc	12⅛	13¾
Family Loan Society pf A	22	24½
Fruit of the Loom	8⅞	10¾
General Fire Extinguisher	13⅞	15¾
General Machinery	27¾	30¼
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	11½	13⅛
Goodall Worsted Company	14¾	17¾
Graton & Knight Co	7⅞	9⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	66¼	70½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	25	27¾
Great Northern Paper Co	33	35½
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	56¾	...
Greenfield T&D 1.50 cv pf	15	18
Harrington & Richardson	3¾	4½
Heyood-Wakefield Co	6	7¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	10⅞	12¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	17⅞	19¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23	25¼
Hooker Electro Chem	23¼	25½
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	42½	44¾
International Machine Tool	10⅞	11¾
Keith George E Co	9⅞	...
Kendall Company	7⅞	9⅞
Kennedy's Inc pf	15⅜	17½
Landers Frary & Clark	22½	24¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	20½	22½
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	...
Ludlow Mfg Associates	78½	83½
Marathon Paper Mills	35	38
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	48	57¼
Merck & Co	26⅞	29½
Merck & Co 4½s pf	108¼	113¼
Merrimack Manucturing	19¾	22¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	69¼	...
†Metal & Thermit Corp	26	29
Millers Falls Company	9⅞	11¼
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	5⅛	6⅛
Nashawena Mills	16⅛	18
Nashaua Gummer & C Paper		58
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	48¼	52
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	15¾	17½
National Chemical & Mfg	5½	6¾
National Shirdt Shops	5⅞	7¼
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	45¼	49
Newmarket Manufac Co	39	42¼
Nicholson File Company	33¼	36½
Nonquitt Mills	24¾	28
Ohio Furnace	11⅞	13¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	34¾	37¾
Parker Appliance	13⅛	15
Plymouth Cordage Company	91½	96½
3rd add FIN Counter No 1		
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor&W	17	..
Quincy Mkt CS&W 5pf	60¼	...
Quisset Mill		40
Remington Arms Co Inc	3¼	4½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	18⅛	20
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	20⅛	22¼
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	43¼	...
Sanford Mills	22¼	24⅞
Submarine Signal Co	23¼	26¼
Tampax Inc	3¼	4
Triumph Explosive Inc	3¾	4½
Union Premier Fd Strs pf	38¼	42
U S Envelope Company	49¼	53½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	101	106
Valley Mould&Iron Corp	35¾	39
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	21	...
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	81½	...
Wamsutta Mills Inc	17¾	19¾
Warner & Swasey Co	20¾	22⅞
West Point Manufacturing	35¾	39½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	22⅞	25⅛
Narragansett Elec pf	48½	51¾
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	11⅛	13
N E Power Assn 6 pf	26¾	29
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	58¼	62¼
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	55¾	59¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	9⅞	11¼
N E Public Serv $6 pf	9⅛	11
Newport Electric	18¼	20¾
Providence Gas	7⅝	8¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	100½	105½
R I Pub Serv pf	28¾	30¾
Rockland Light & Power	4⅞	5⅞
Springfield Gas Light	12⅛	13⅝
Twin States Gas & El pr pf	104	...
Western Mass Companies	18¼	20¼

*Ex-dividend; †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	13¼	14½
Bank of New York (14)	293	303
Bankers Trust (2)	32	34
Brooklyn Trust (4)	56	60
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	67½	70
Chase National (1.40)	22¾	24¼
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	33⅜	35⅜
Commercial (8)	150	160
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	10⅜	11⅞
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	28½	29½
Empire Trust (3)	41¼	44¼
First National (.80)	1085	1115
Guaranty Trust (12)	206½	211½
Irving Trust (.60)	9¼	10¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	28⅞	30⅜
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51⅛	53⅛
National City (1)	21⅜	22⅞
New York Trust (3½)	64½	67
Public (1½)	26⅛	27⅝
Title Guaranty & Trust	3⅜	3⅞

a—Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	
First National (2)	33⅞	35⅞
Merchants National (12)	335	360
†New England Trust	‡400	
National Rockland (2)	48	53
National Shawmut (1)	17⅜	19
Pilgrim Trust (8)	195	215
Second National (4)	120	127
†State Street Trust (8)	260	280
United States Trust (.80)	5⅞	7¼
United States Trust pf (.80)	10⅜	12½
Webster & Atlas (2)	50	55

† Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	31¼	33¼
Continental Illinois (4)	69¾	73¾
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	25¼	27½

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	122½	126½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	46¾	48¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	25⅞	27⅜
American Equitable (1)	18	19½
American Insurance Newk (½a)	13	14
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	41¾	43¾
American Reserve	12	13
American Surety (2½)	47¾	49¾
Automobile (1a)	34	36
Baltimore American (.20a)	6⅜	7⅜
Boston (16a)	542	562
Camden Fire (1)	19¾	21¼
Carolina (1.30a)	25¼	27¼
City of New York (1.30)	20	21½
Connecticut General Life (1)	23¼	25¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	29½	31½
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	110	115
Firemen's Newark (.40)	9	10
Franklin Fire (1a)	23⅜	25⅜
General Reinsurance (2)	38¼	40¼
Georgia Home (1a)	22¾	24¾
Glens Falls (1.60)	38¾	40¾
Globe & Republic (½)	9½	10½
Globe & Rutgers	8¾	10⅛
Great American Insurance (1a)	23½	25½
Hanover (1.20)	23⅞	25⅜
Hartford Fire (2a)	80⅜	83⅜
Home Fire Sec		½
Home Insurance (1.20a)	27⅞	29⅞
Homestead (1)	16⅞	18⅜
Knickerbocker (½)	8½	9½
Lincoln Fire	2⅝	3⅝
Maryland Casualty	1⅞	2⅜
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	53	56
National Fire (2)	56¼	58¼
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅛	7⅛
New Amsterdam Casualty (.95)	41½	43½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	41½	43½
New York Fire (.80)	12⅛	14⅛
North River (1)	23	24⅛
Northeast Insurance	5½	6¼
Phoenix (2a)	80⅞	83⅞
Providence Washington (1a)	32½	34½
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	23⅜	25⅜
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	21⅞	22⅞
Rhode Island Insurance	3	4
St Paul Fire (8)	250	258
Springfield (4½)	107½	111½
Standard Accident	47½	51¼
Sun Life (15)	200	230
Travelers (16)	363	373
Unit States Fidelity & Guar (1a)	24⅞	26⅜
United States Fire (2)	44⅞	46⅞
Westchester (1.20a)	32⅞	34⅞

aAlso extra or extras. cDeclared or paid so far this year. ePaid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.96	2.15
Amerex Holding	12.125	13.625
American Business Shares	2.41	2.64
Axe Houghton Fund	9.88	10.62
Boston Fund	11.79	12.68
Broad Street Investing	17.93	19.38
Bullock Fund	10.84	11.89
Canadian Investment Fund	2.40	3.00
Century Shares Trust	22.40	24.08
Chain Store Investment	14.04	
Christiana Securities Co	1875.00	1975.00
Commodity Corp	10.52	11.50
*Colsolidate Investment Tr.	26.75	29.50
Dividend Shares	.93	1.03
Eaton&Howard Balanced Fd	1586	1686
Eaton&Howard Stock Fd	9.20	9.77
Equitable Invest Corp	21.33	22.94
Equity Corp $3 pf	15.25	15.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	13.46	14.49
Fund Investors Inc	14.12	15.47
General Capital	23.81	25.60
General Investors Trust	3.89	4.20
Incorporated Investors Tr	12.73	13.69
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.66	.73
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.05	1.15
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid		Asked
B-1	30.02	S-1	20.79
B-2	25.31	S-2	11.03
B-3	16.17	S-3	8.19
B-4	8.05	S-4	2.94
K-1	13.78	K-2	13.43

	Bid	Asked
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	70.40	70.40
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	28.80	28.80
Maryland Fund	3.05	3.75
Mass Invest Tr	15.38	16.54
Mass Inv 2d Fd	7.21	7.75
Mutual Invest	7.63	8.34
Nation Wide Voting	.91	1.03
New England Fund	9.86	10.63
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.125	14.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.30	.35
Putnam Fund	11.03	11.80
Quarterly Income Shares	4.25	5.10
Railway & Light Sec	5.625	7.25
Railwoy & Light Sec pf	96.50	
Repub Invest Fund	2.68	3.00
Scudder Stevens & Clark	73.59	75.07
Spencer Trask Fund	10.99	11.86
Stand Util Inc	.11	.13
State Street Invest	55.875	59.00
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.38	
Trusteed Industry Shrs.	.62	.70
Wellington Fund	12.58	13.86
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	4.00	4.75
Corp Tr A A mod acc mod	2.03	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.45	
Diversified Tr C	2.75	
Diversified Tr D	4.00	4.60
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.75	3.20
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.49	4.22
Nation Wide Sec	2.66	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.375	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.60	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.93	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.89	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.53	...
Super of Am Tr AA	1.77	...
US Elec Lt&Pow "A"	11.50	...
US Elec Lt&Pow "B"	1.17	...
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	.28	.40
First Boston Corp	9.125	10.625

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	105½	110½
Liberty Aircraft	9½	10⅝
Piper Aircraft	4¼	5⅜
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7⅝	8⅝
Taylorcraft	1	1⅞
Taylorcraft pf	4	5¼

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	103	105
Blackstone VG&E	4	1965	109½	
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	105	107
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	101½	103½
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	99	102
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	104	106
Mississippi R Pr	5	1947	104½	
Narragansett El	3½	1966	108	110
North Boston Ltg	3½	1947	103	105½
P S of N H ser D	3¾	1960	105¼	
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	105	
Springfield G&E	5	1957	105	
St Joseph RLH&P	4½	1947	102	
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	105	107

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	105¼	110½
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	82½	87
Birmingham Electric$7 pf	87	92
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	61¾	65¾
Central P & L 7 pf	98½	103½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	92½	97½
General Water G & E $3 pf	32¾	35¾
Jamaica Water Supply	23¾	26¼
Jamaica Water Supply $5 pf A	103½	108½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	89½	94½
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	94½	99½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	93½	98½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	105½	110½
New Rochelle Wat pf	6⅞	8⅝
No States Power Del 5 pf	104	109
No States Power Del 6 pf	47¾	51½
No States Power Del 7 pf	54¾	58½
Ohio Power 4½ pf	104½	109½
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	96½	101½
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	108¼	113½
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	78	83
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	99½	104½
Public Service Ind	9⅞	11
Public Service Ind 5 pf	87	92
Public Service Okla 5 pf	100½	105½
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	79½	84
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	88	93
San Diego Gas & Electric	9⅞	10⅝
Savannah Elec & Pow 6 pf	91½	
Sierra Pacific Power Co	16⅛	18⅛
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	112½	
Tampa Electric Co	17¼	19¼
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	93	98
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	84½	89½
Washington Ry & Elec units	14¼	15⅞

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	16⅝	18¼
Bangor Hydro-Electric 6 pf	110½	
Bangor Hydro-Electric 7 pf	133½	138½
Beverly Gas & Electric	40¼	44¼
Brockton Gas Light	3⅞	4⅞
Central Maine Power 6 pf	94½	99½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	102½	107½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	98½	
Conn Light & Power	28	30¾
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	109½	114½
Eastern Utilities Asso	16¼	18¼
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅛	1¾
Fall River Gas Works	14⅞	16⅞
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	31¼	34¼
Green Mountain Power pf	47¾	52¾
Hartford Electric Light	47¾	50¾
Haverhill Electric	27¾	30¾
Haverhill Gas Light	8⅝	10⅛
Holyoke Water Power	14⅛	16
Lawrence Gas & Electric	30¾	33¾
Lowell Electric Light	40¼	43½
Lynn Gas & Electric	68⅞	72¾
Mass Power & Light pf	11⅛	13¾

Corporation Earnings

For Year Ended Dec. 31, 1941

	1941 Net	1940 Net	Net Per Com. Shr. 1941	1940
American Stores Co.	$2,160,429	$989,802	$1.66	$.76
Bridgeport Brass Co.	1,932,150	1,258,776	2.03	1.33
Catalin Corp of America	203,101	174,727	.38	.32
Corn Products Refining Co	10,266,027	9,581,054	3.37	3.10
Crown Cork & Seal Co., Ltd.	302,798	243,245	3.03	2.43
Edison Bros. Stores, Inc.	1,305,680	1,041,223	3.15	2.51
Electric Storage Battery Co.	3,312,413	2,167,502	3.64	2.38
General Box Co.	450,302	291,446	.31	.20
Globe Wernicke Co.	298,675	175,146	†.91	2.11
Great Northern Paper Co.	2,432,261	2,865,667	2.44	2.87
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co.	2,608,813	2,513,935	‡1.81	1.71
Hazel Atlas Glass Co.	2,881,521	2,597,815	6.63	5.98
Intertype Corp.	365,003	286,560	1.65	1.29
Kalamazoo Stove & Furnace Co.	482,160	588,104	1.60	1.96
Loft Candy Corp.	5,804	*153,475	...	...
Marion Steam Shovel Co.	539,963	508,609	...	...
Marlin-Rockwell Corp.	2,501,068	2,432,030	7.63	7.16
Mesta Machine Co.	3,607,738	3,083,032	3.60	3.08
Mid-West Abrasive Co.	102,913	104,164	.34	.34
Monsanto Chemical Co	6,769,435	5,467,774	4.90	4.04
North American Cement Corp.	104,027	*327,094	...	...
North American Oil Consol.	170,101	184,442	$.62	.67
Norwich Pharmacal Co.	788,013	757,883	.99	.95
Oxford Paper Co.	1,056,841	807,448	1.44	.78
Scranton Lace Co.	265,174	247,664	2.47	2.56
Simmons Co.	3,511,112	2,702,298	3.03	2.33
Sivyer Steel Casting Co.	473,858	221,344	5.93	2.77
Spiegel, Inc.	1,605,676	1,791,446	.90	1.05
Taylorcraft & Aviation Corp.	9,785	57,068	...	.26
Wagner Electric Corp.	1,427,795	1,215,901	3.65	3.10
Waldorf System, Inc.	509,566	554,366	1.20	1.31
Woodley Petroleum	195,127	140,689	.70	.51
Six Months Ended Dec. 31, 1941				
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co.	217,277	99,176	1.26	.46
Holophane Co.	153,443	134,041	1.50	1.27
Quarter Ended Dec. 31, 1941				
North American Aviation	2,738,543	2,362,798	.80	.69

*Net loss. †After 5-for-1 stock split-up. ‡On smaller number of shares.

Union Gas Sale Proposed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Associated Electric Company advised the Securities Commission of a proposal to sell its wholly-owned subsidiary, Union Gas & Electric Company, to Union Utilities Company, Chicago, for $800,000. The Union Gas properties are in Illinois.

Bankers Trust Cuts Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—The Bankers Trust Co., one of the largest commercial banks in New York, announced it had cut its usual quarterly dividend to be paid April 1—from 50 cents to 35 cents a share. The trust company directors said they decided on the reduction because of increased taxes and in order to maintain a strong capital position.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Ainsworth (1¼g)	5½	5⅜	5½
100	Allied Prod (1a)	19	19	19
200	Am Beverage	⅝	⅝	⅝
800	Am Cyan B (.60a)	34¼	33⅝	34
600	Am Exp L (½e)	20¾	20⅛	20⅛
3	Am ForkHoe (¼e)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1800	Am2G&E (1.60a)	19	18⅝	18⅝
175	Am GE pf (4¾)	110½	101	101
150	Am Laun Mch (.80a)	20½	20½	20½
100	Am Mfg (3g)	19	18¾	19
500	Am Republics (.35g)	5½	5⅛	5½
100	Am Seal-Kap (.24g)	2	2	2
100	Am Superpow	3-32	3-32	3-32
50	Am Superpow 1 pf	44¼	44¼	44¼
100	Am Writ Pap	2½	2½	2½
100	Anch Post F	2¼	2¼	2¼
20	Appal El Pow pf4½	100	100	100
300	Ark Nat Gas	¾	¾	¾
500	Ark Nat Gas A	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Ark N Gas pf(.90g)	7¼	7	7
200	Art Met Wks (.60a)	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4¼	4¼	4¼
1000	Atl Cst Fish	3½	3⅜	3½
25	Atl Cst L Co (2½g)	26¾	26¾	26¾
3000	Atlas Corp war	¼	¼	¼
100	Automat Prod	2	2	2
200	Auto V Mach (½g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
600	Baldwin Loco war	3⅝	3½	3½
100	Barium Sta Stl	⅝	⅝	⅝
4	Beech Airc	9½	9¼	9¼
3	Bell Airc (2g)	16⅛	15¾	15¾
10	Bell Tel Can (h8)	115	115	115
2	Bliss (E W)	14½	14½	14½
1800	Braz Tr L&P (h.40g)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
200	Breeze Corp (1g)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
3800	Brewst Aero (.30g)	7⅞	7½	7⅞
400	Bridgpt Mach	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Brillo Mfg	13½	13½	13½
100	Brown-F-Dist	2¾	2¾	2¾
30	Brown-FDis pf	53	53	53
700	Brown Rubber	½	½	½
300	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	13¾	13¾	13¾
200	Bunk Hill & S (1)	9½	9½	9½
600	Can Marconi (h.04g)	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Carnation B (½g)	39¾	39¾	39¾
900	Carrier Corp	5¾	5¼	5¾
200	Catalin Am (¼g)	3	3	3
30	CenNYPow pf (5)	76	76	76
300	Cessna Airc (1.95g)	10	10	10
25	Childs pf	10½	10½	10½
100	Cit Svc pf (3g)	48½	47	47
10	Cit Svc pf BB	45	45	45
20	Cit Svc P&L $7pf (7)	73	72½	72½
50	Cleve El Illum (2½)	31	31	31
200	Colon Develop	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Colo Fuel & I war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
20	Colum G & E pf (5)	27¾	27¼	27¼
600	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	47¾	47¾	47¾
40	Cn G&E BlpfB (4½)	111	111	111
30	ConG&EBal pf C (4)	100¼	100¼	100¼
100	Cons Gas Ut	1½	1½	1½
1200	Cont Roll&Stl (½g)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	Cooper-Bess (½g)	7½	7½	7½
200	Cosden Petro	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Creole Pet (½a)	14½	14⅜	14⅜
100	Crocker-Wh El M	5¼	5¼	5¼
2000	Croft Brewing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Crown Drug (.05e)	1½	1½	1½
1100	Cuban Atl S (1½g)	14½	14½	14½
400	Dennison Mfg A	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Derby Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Det Gas&Mfg (1)	7¼	7¼	7¼
350	Driver-Har (2.40)	22¼	22	22
100	Durh Hos B	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Duro-Test	⅞	⅞	⅞
1000	Eagle Pich Ld (.10e)	8½	8¼	8¼
1000	East Gas&F	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	East G&Fprpf (4½)	50½	50½	50½
4000	El Bond&Sh	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
900	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
200	El Bo&Sh $5 pf (5)	51½	51½	51½
100	El P&L 2 pf A	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	EuityCorp$3pf(1½g)	16	15½	15½
200	Esquire Inc (.60g)	2½	2½	2½
300	Fairchild En & Air	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
100	Ford M Can A (h1)	12	12	12
25	Ford M Can B (h1)	12¼	12¼	12¼
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.11g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
10300	Frank Cou Dis	1	1	1
50	Froedt G&M (.80a)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Fuller (G A) (2g)	9¼	8¾	9¼
10	Gamewell pf (6)	95	95	95
100	Gen Firepig (¼e)	14¾	14¾	14¾
30	Gen Invest pf	70	70	70
50	Gen Pub S pf	27	26½	26½
200	Gilbert (A C)	5	5	5
900	Glen Ald Coal (.30e)	12	11½	11⅝
200	Godchaux Sug B	8½	8⅛	8⅛
50	Gt Atl & P nv (2e)	81	81	81
1800	Gulf Oil (1a)	30½	30	30
50	Hammer Pap (¼e)	17¾	17¾	17¾
50	Hearn D St pf	26	26	26
400	Hecla Min (¼e)	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
400	Humble Oil (⅜e)	51	50⅝	50⅝
100	Ill Iowa Pow	½	½	½
100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1000	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	6½	6½	6½
50	Ind Svc 7% pf	16	16	16
20	Indpls P&L pf (5¼)	104⅜	104⅜	104¼
150	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	69⅞	69½	69½
9000	Int Pap war	⅛	⅛	⅛
150	Iron Fire vtc (1.20)	13½	13	13½
400	Kennedy's (½e)	8	8	8
10	KingsCL pfB (3½k)	35	35	35
40	KoppersCo pf (6)	97	96½	97
300	Kress(SH) pf(.60)	13¼	13¼	13¼
300	LakeShoreM(h1)	7	7	7
100	Lehigh C&N (.65g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
1100	Lone Star Gas (.70g)	7¼	7⅛	7¼
200	Long IsL pf B	20	19½	19½
100	Louis L&E (.10e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Marion St Show	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300	McWill Dredg (¼e)	8½	8	8½
500	Memph N Gas (.45g)	3½	3½	3½
200	Mercant Strs (3g)	19	19	19
100	Mer&M Sec A (.40a)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1000	Mesabi Iron	¾	¾	¾
400	Mich Bumper	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Mich Sug pf(.30k)	8	8	8
200	Mid St P Avtc(.31e)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Midwest Oil (.90)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	MidwPip&S (.35e)	14	14	14
200	Molybdenum (½)	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	Monarch M T (4)	29	29	29
20	Montg Ward A (7)	155	155	155
100	Mount Prod (.60)	4½	4½	4½
200	†Nat Bellas Hess	¼	¼	¼
100	†Nat City Lines (1a)	14	14	14
200	Nat Fuel G (1)	9¾	9¾	9¾
350	Nat P&L pf (6)	88	87½	87½
300	Nat Sug Ref	8⅜	8	8⅜
100	†N E P A 6% pf	28	27⅜	27⅜
200	N J Zinc ½	67½	66¾	66¾
100	†N Y Auction (.40g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	N Y Wat Svc pf	23	23	23
400	†Niag Hud Pow	1⅜	1½	1⅜
100	Niag Sh Md B (.20g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Nor Am Ray A (2¼g)	17	17	17
500	Ogden Corp	2¾	2½	2¾
50	Ohio Brass B	16¾	16¾	16¾
50	Ohio Oil pf (6)	111¼	111¼	111¼
300	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
50	Pac Ltg pf (5)	94½	94½	94½
300	Pac Pub Svc pf (1.30)	12	12	12
200	Pantepec Oil Ven	4	4	4
100	Prksbrg R&R (½g)	5½	5½	5½
1200	Pennroad (¼g)	3	3	3
300	Pa-Cent Airl	7	7	7
150	PaWat&Pow (4)	42½	42¼	42½
1200	Phoenix Sec	4¼	4	4
50	Phoen Sec pf (3)	32	32	32
1300	Pioneer Gold (h.40)	1⅜	1¼	1¼
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40a)	5	5	5
40	Pitts & Lake E (6g)	59	59	59
400	Pitts Pl Gl (5g)	56¼	56	56¼
200	Plough Inc (.60)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Potrero Sugar	2¼	2¼	2¼
400	Premier Gld (h.08)			
200	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	45	44¾	44¾
50	Quaker Oats (4)	66	64½	64½
40	Quaker Oats pf (6)	144½	144½	144½
300	RKO opt war			
50	Raym Conc (1a)	16	16	16
2	Rio Grande Val G vtc	¼		¼
29	Roosevelt Fd (1¼)	3½	3½	3½
2	Royal Type (1e)	43	43	43
4	Ryerson & Haynes	½		½
5	St. Regis Pap	2⅛	2	2
25	St Regis Pap pg	112	112	112
1	Salt Dome Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Scranton Lace	17	17	17
1	Scullin Stl war		1-32	1-32
[illegible]	Sel Ind pr (5½)	44¾	44¾	44¾
100	Shat-Denn (¼g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
[illegible]	Sherwin-Wms (3)	67½	65	65
30	Singer Mfg (6a)	140½	140	140
100	Sonotone (.05e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	So Penn Oil (1½a)	33½	33½	33½
100	So C Ed B pf (1½)	26	26	26
200	Spencer Shoe	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Stand Cap&S	2⅝	2½	2½
100	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	12	12	12
100	St Oil Ky (1a)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
100	Std Stl Sprg (1½g)	17¾	17¾	17¾
200	Starrett Corp vtc	7-32	7-32	7-32
400	Sterl Al Prod (1¼g)	6	5¾	5¾
500	Sterl Brew (.17½g)	1	1	1
50	Sunray Oil cvpf(2¾)	44¼	44¼	44¼
200	Super Oil Cal (½g)	31½	31	31
2600	Taggart	3⅜	3¼	3¼
200	Technicolor (¼e)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
400	Texon Oil&L (.10e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Transwest Oil	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Tubize Chat A (1e)	31	30½	30½
100	Unexcelled Mfg (¼g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Unit Airc Pr	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1000	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
900	Unit Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Unit Gas pf	115	113¼	113¾
10	Unit G&E pf (7)	83½	83½	83½
1700	Unit Lt & Pow A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	Unit Milk Prod (½e)	22½	22½	22½
475	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	55	55	55
80	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	41½	41½	41½
125	US & I Sec pf (3¾g)	50¾	50	50¾
100	U S Foil B	2¾	2¾	2¾
150	US Plywd cv pf(1½)	28½	28½	28½
50	Univ Pic	27	27	27
100	Utah-IdahoSug(.15e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
75	Valspar pf (2g)	17½	16½	16½
500	Venezuel Pet	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
100	Vultee Airc	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
600	Wellington Oil	1¾	1½	1½
100	WentwthMfg(¼g)	2	2	2
100	West Va C&C(.20g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	Westmorl'd Inc (1)	12	12	12
600	Wichita R Oil	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
50	Willson Prod (.80a)	11	11	11
700	Wilson-Jones (1½g)	7¼	7¼	7¼

Total stock sales today (estimated) 95,000 shares; year ago 60,575 shares.

Meat-on-the-Hoof Prices Up Sharply

CHICAGO, March 4 (AP)—Prices of meat-on-the-hoof advanced sharply in the livestock market today with both live hogs and cattle rising to peaks which, in some cases, had not been touched since 1926.

With best grade swine bringing $13.50 a hundred pounds, the average cost of all hogs sold rose to about $13.25. Gains ranged from 5 to 15 cents in hog trading.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May Wheat:				
Chicago	1.29⅝	1.28¾	1.29⅛	1.29⅝
Minneapolis	1.24	1.23¼	1.23¼	1.23½
Kansas City	1.22¾	1.22⅛	1.22⅜	1.22½
Winnipeg	.78⅝	.78¼	.79⅜	.78¼
July Wheat:				
Chicago	1.31⅝	1.30⅜	1.30⅞	1.30⅞
Minneapolis	1.25⅜	1.25	1.25⅛	1.25¼
Kansas City	1.24	1.23½	1.23⅝	1.23⅞
Winnipeg	.80½	.79⅜	.80½	.79⅜
Sept. Wheat:				
Chicago	1.33	1.32¼	1.32½	1.32½
Minneapolis	1.26⅞	1.26⅜	1.26½	1.26⅝
Kansas City	1.25¾	1.25¼	1.25½	1.25⅛
May Corn:				
Chicago	.87⅞	.87¼	.87⅝	.87½
Kansas City	.83	.82¾	.82¾	.82⅞
July Corn:				
Chicago	.90	.89⅜	.89⅝	.89¾
Kansas City	.84⅞	.84½	.84⅝	.84¾
May Oats:				
Chicago	.57	.56⅞	.56½	[illegible]
Minneapolis	.53⅜	.53½	.53	[illegible]
Winnipeg	.50⅞	.50¼	.50⅞	.50¼
Rye, Chicago				
May	.83¼	.58	.83⅜	.83
July	.88¼	.88	.88¼	[illegible]
Sept.	.90¾	.89⅞	.90⅜	.90⅝

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May (old)	1.95¾	1.95⅞	1.98¾	1.95¼	1.95⅜
(new)	1.96¾	1.97⅜	1.96⅜	1.96½	1.97
July (old)	1.97	1.97⅜	1.96¼	1.96¾	1.97
(new)	1.99	1.99	1.97⅞	1.98	1.98⅞
October	1.89⅛	1.89¼	1.87⅞	1.88⅛	1.89¼

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	....	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	....	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	....	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	....	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	102.3	102.5	102.3	102.5	102.3
May	102.8	102.9	102.8	102.8b	102.8
July	103.3	103.3	103.3	103.0b	103.2
October	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.1b	103.5
Tops					
March	127.8	129.0	127.5	129.6b	128.6
May	128.5	130.6	128.5	130.6	129.2
July	129.9	131.3	129.9	131.5b	130.3

b—Bid.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	18.47	18.54	18.39	18.39	18.50
May	18.68	18.72	18.55	18.56	18.66
July	18.80	18.83	18.66	18.67	18.78
October	18.89	18.93	18.75	18.76	18.88
December	18.92	18.96	18.78	18.80	18.90

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	....	....	....	13.98b	13.98
July	....	....	....	13.98b	13.98

b—Bid.

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	....	....	....	15.00b	15.00
June	....	....	....	15.00b	15.00

b—Bid.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	8.64	8.64	8.63	8.63	8.64
July	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.67

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	6.39	6.42	6.39	6.41b	6.39

b—Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Butter					
*March	32.90	32.90	32.70	32.70	32.95
Eggs					
†October	31.50	31.60	31.50	31.55	31.45
‡March	29.10	29.20	29.10	29.15	29.10
Potatoes					
November	2.61	2.61	2.60	2.60	2.65

*S.s. †R.s. ‡S.p.f.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Air-Way Electric Unit to Merge

TOLEDO (AP)—At a recessed special meeting of stockholders of Air-Way Electric Corporation it was voted to merge a wholly owned subsidiary, the Toledo Vacuum Cleaner Co. with the corporation and to revise its capital structure under a management-submitted plan.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40
9 Am G & E 2¾s 50	103¼	103	103¼
5 Am P & L 6s 2016	101½	100½	100½
3 Ark P&L 5s 56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3 As Elec 4½s 53	44½	44½	44½
1 As G & E 5½s 77	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 As G & E 5s 68	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
10 Atlan City El 3¼s 64	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Baldw L 6s 50	113	113	113
10 Cen St El 5½s 54	5⅛	5	5
11 Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	[illegible]	47½	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Comm... P&L ...57	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 Cent C... A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 Cuban Tob 5s 44	69	69	69
1 Cudahy P 3¾s 55	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2 East G & F 4s 56 A	84⅛	84	84
25 Elec P&L 5s 2030	86	86	86
2 Elmira Wat L 5s 56	123	123	123
1 Erie Ltg 5s 67	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Fed Water 5½s 54	101¾	101¼	101¾
7 Fla P&L 5s 54	103½	103¼	103½
3 Gen Pub Ut 6½s 56	101½	101⅛	101⅛
1 Gen W Wks 5s 43A	100½	100½	100½
4 Geo P&L 5s 78	82	82	82
44 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	88½	88¼	88½
11 Guar Inv 5s 48A	18½	18⅜	18⅛
3 Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
1 Ill Pow & L 5½s 57	98	98	98
32 Ill Pow & L 6s 53	103½	103¼	103⅛
5 Indnapls Gas 5s 52	99	98¾	99
1 Inters Pow 6s 52	36	36	36
24 Inters Pow 5s 57	70¼	70	70¼
1 Ia P&L 4½s 58A	107½	107½	107½
1 †Jer Cen P&L 3½s65	106½	106½	106½
2 Long Isl Lt 6s 45	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 McCord R 6s 48 st	82½	82½	82½
5 Metro Ed 4s 65 G	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Minn P&L 4½s 78	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
7 Miss P&L Co 5s 57	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Nevada Cal E 5s-'56	90	89¾	90
7 N Eng G&E 5s '50	52½	52¼	52½
5 N Eng G&E 5s '48	53½	53¼	53¼
5 N Eng G&E 5s '47	52½	52¼	52¼
2 N Eng Pow 5½s '54	82½	82½	82½
3 Ohio Pow 3¼s '68	106⅞	106⅞	206⅞
1 Ohio Pub Svc 4s '62	108	108	108
3 Pac P&L 5s 55	98½	98½	98½
11 Pen Cen P&L 4½s 7	103½	102¾	103½
1 Pen CenP&L 5s 79	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Pen El 5s 62H	105⅛	105¼	105⅛
5 Pen Pub S26s 47C	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4 Phila El P 5½s 72	116⅜	116	116
2 Potomac Ed 4½s 61P	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Pub Sv Colo 4s 49	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5 Pug Sd P&L 5½s 49	102¼	102	102
5 Pug Sd P&L 5s 50C	102¼	102	102¼
1 Pug SdP&L4½s50D	99	99	99
4 Scullin Stl 3s 51	83	83	83
1 Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
8 So Ind Ry 4s 51	54½	54½	54½
3 Stand G&E 6s 48 st	67½	67	67
20 Stand G&E 6s48 cv st	67	67	67
5 Stand G&E 6s 51	67⅝	67	67
2 Stand G&E 6s 57	67¾	67	67
2 Stand G&L 6s 66	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
1 Tex El S 5s 60	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Tex P&L 5s 56	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
3 Toledo Ed 3½s 68	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Twin CRT 5½s 52A	75	74¾	74¾
3 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	98¼	98	98
3 West Newsp Un 6s 44	73	73	73
1 West News Un 6s 44 st	65½	65½	65½
3 Cauca Val 7s 48	11	11	11

Total bond sales today, $800,000; year ago, $741,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (g) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared in 1941. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Small Business to Be Utilized in Vast War Production Plan

Oil Men Say 'Gas' Rationing Is Imminent

NEW YORK (AP)—Fuel oil supplies on the Eastern seaboard have been reduced so sharply by tanker shortages and torpedoings, oil men said, that gasoline rationing even on a national scale may be necessary within a few days.

Members of the industry said gasoline rationing might be needed to allow tankers and tank cars to concentrate on building up supplies of fuel oil in the East Coast area from Georgia to Maine.

While gasoline stocks on the Eastern Seaboard were below those of this period last year, their decrease was far less than that in stocks of fuel oil which for weeks have been growing steadily smaller.

Eastern home owners already have been rationed by companies supplying them with fuel oil, with each purchaser allowed no re-fills until his furnace tank is four-fifths empty and none given more than 75 per cent of capacity.

Explaining that one tanker can carry about as much oil as 200 tank cars and that 95 per cent of all oil brought into the Eastern area in ordinary times was moved by ship, one oil man said:

"Many tankers have been diverted to war use and at least 16 others have been torpedoed. I would not be surprised to see rationing go into effect within 48 hours.

"It might be even necessary to make the rationing nationwide so that tank cars could concentrate on bringing fuel oil to the eastern area.

"Such rationing might not be necessary after mid-April when the weather is warmer and home-heating becomes less necessary and new tankers may be put into service."

Reports by the Petroleum Institute of America shows the rate at which the home fuel oil supplies in the eastern area dwindled from Jan. 31 until Feb. 21, the latest date at which P. I. A. figures are available.

In barrels, the report showed the stocks as follows: Jan. 31, 13,400,000; Feb. 7, 12,756,000; Feb. 10, 10,328,000; Feb. 21, 9,053,000.

Private Anti-Trust Prosecutions Seen Menace to Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 3—A warning that "blackmail plots" could spread disorder among manufacturing firms turning out war products unless antitrust prosecutions were removed from the hands of private citizens was on the court record here today, sounded by Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General in charge of antitrust enforcement.

Asking the Third Circuit Court of Appeals to throw out a $315,100 judgment won by a Pittsburgh attorney who acted in the role of informer against 57 electrical firms and individuals in western Pennsylvania, Mr. Arnold, who appeared as a friend of the court yesterday, said, "In these times such prosecutions should rest with a Government agency." Declaring that in such a case the private informer under the Informer's Act would win half the judgment for himself, Mr. Arnold added:

"Never before in the whole history of the nation have such possible sources of fountains of blackmail existed."

In reply, Charles J. Margiotti, formerly Attorney General of Pennsylvania and counsel for the attorney, said the Informer's Act was needed as an aid to the National Treasury in ferreting out "greedy and dishonest men outside and in the Government."

Daily Crude Oil Production Drops

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States declined 62,040 barrels to 4,015,435 for the week ended Feb. 28, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

California production was down 29,000 to 625,750; Illinois, 12,110 to 333,640; Kansas, 17,100 to 230,000; Oklahoma, 3,050 to 393,700; Louisiana, 1,845 to 352,100; the Rocky Mountain States, 1,500 to 111,800, and eastern fields, 250 to 112,500.

Texas increased 1,650 to 1,515,450, and Michigan, 150 to 50,850. East Texas was unchanged at 368,400.

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MARCH 10

Maintaining Morale or Curbing Consumption Is Tax Dilemma

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Behind the intricate, technical, and multitudinous details of the tax program submitted to House Ways and Means yesterday, a number of fundamental principles are involved which will doubtless be fought out in coming months as Congress debates the future Revenue Act of 1942.

Between yesterday's hearing and the day when the President signs the Revenue Act of 1942, a great deal of time is likely to elapse. Last year the Treasury's proposals were submitted on April 24 and the final bill became law on August 5. Congress has the November elections to consider. And wartime Congresses take unusually long with revenue bills; it was nearly six months after war was declared in April, 1917 before the Revenue Act of that year was passed, and a real strong revenue-raiser was not passed until three months after the Armistice.

As if to clear the way for the fundamental problems, the Treasury seems to have made a point of avoiding novelties and innovations. It omitted pressing for an end of the "average-earnings" basis of excess profits taxes. It offers to kick out the excess-profits-and-capital-stock scissors tax, vestigial carry-over from 1919 and the bane of accountants. It made no such confusing and bizarre proposals as last year's reversal of the order of figuring normal and excess profits taxes. It omitted any proposal for extending the excess profits principle to personal incomes — an equitable proposal in theory but full of administrative pitfalls. The fancy plan broached in January for a withholding tax with credit for income invested in defense bonds was not presented.

Taxing Profit Out of Arms

First fundamental question involved in taxes this year is whether war profits should be hit more heavily than non-armament profits, or less heavily. The argument for heavier taxes on arms is that no one should be allowed to make much money out of the war. This carries over in part from the pre-war "merchants of death" hostility to munitions makers. But against heavier taxes on arms profits, is the realistic argument that everything possible should be done to stimulate arms production. Some Englishmen, for instance, suspect that Britain's 100 per cent tax on profits over the pre-war base is at least a slight discouragement to the British arms effort.

This question applies to the choice of whether the increases in corporate taxes is to come chiefly through higher normal tax and surtax, or through higher excess profits tax rate. (In this connection "normal tax and surtax" might as well be lumped. The "surtax" is merely an additional normal tax differently named to catch income from bonds which is subject to surtax but not to normal tax). These taxes made no allowance for the difference between pre-war and wartime earnings. The excess profits tax does; it is figured after (95 per cent of) 1936-1939 earnings.

An even more important question is whether the tax structure shall be based more on the principle of curbing consumption, or on the principle of maintaining morale. For the curbing of consumption, the personal income tax revenues should be most heavily increased on the poorest persons, whose tax dollar would most assuredly be otherwise spent, rather than from the higher brackets whose tax dollars might not be spent anyway but left in the bank or invested in defense bonds. This is the reverse of the principle of pre-war taxing, when it was desired to impose the taxes where they would least disturb consumption and most heavily channel otherwise uninvested funds into actual use.

Curbing of Consumption

In short, the principle of taxing by "ability to pay" does not jibe at all with the principle of taxing in order to curb consumption. In fact, it could fairly reasonably be said that to tax in order to curb consumption effectively, which necessarily means to curb mass consumption, requires taxing according to "inability to pay." In other words, a tax to restrict consumption must fall on people who can't afford to pay it without retrenchment, not on those who are ordinarily able to live well inside their incomes and to bank or invest a considerable part of them.

However, to use the tax program to curb consumption by hitting the masses hardest and leaving the middle and higher brackets to bank their surplus earnings or invest them in bonds—which they would be even more likely to do when rationing began to shut off most of their normal spending outlets—would mean that after the war large surpluses of buying power would be in the hands of the middle and higher income brackets and none in the hands of the poor.

If middle and higher bracket persons not only saved their money but invested it in defense bonds, they would have a growing claim on the government's debt service. The inevitable rationing program would aggravate this development and might, as Peter Drucker has aptly pointed out in the current issue of Harper's, result in such a divergence of financial interest between income classes as was solved in France and Germany only by inflation.

Taxing for Morale

Hence in effect, the heavy taxation proposed for the middle and higher income brackets is not so much for the purpose of financing the war, as it is for (a) maintaining morale during the war by evening up disparities of income, and (b) assuring that after the war is over and rationing is relaxed, the man with the white fence around his house will not be able to suddenly increase his buying while the man in overalls is unable to do so.

Since, however, these purposes prevent effective use of taxation for the curbing of mass consumption, it becomes obvious that other means than taxes will have to be used. Those means are already developing. One is a slow but steady increase in the cost of living. The second, and more effective, will have to be rationing.

As rationing cuts down everybody's consumption of war essentials—and nearly everything is becoming a war essential except high-vitamin food, warm clothing, and the essentials of healthy life—wages and farm income are apparently to be allowed to continue upward. But these increased city and farm wages cannot be allowed to come into the market as effective purchasing power. So they appear likely to be drained off, for the duration, through voluntary or forced savings programs in the form of pay roll deduction plans (already bowdlerized as pay roll "allotment" plans) or other similar means.

Head-on appears to be the impending crash between the long-standing "humanitarian" or "sociological" program of raising workmen's living standards and the war-time necessity of cutting mass consumption. Here is where all the persuasive and semantic arts of the 1942 economists at both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue will have to be most skilfully used in coming months. Compared with this, squeezing taxes out of the middle-income brackets will be a push-over and scattering the concealed wealth of the higher brackets will be child's play.

Cont'l Can Earnings Drop to $2.62 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The Continental Can Company, Inc., reported net income for the year ended Dec. 31, 1941, was $7,469,684, equal to $2.62 a common share compared with $8,953,632 in 1940, which was equal after dividend requirements on preferred stock then outstanding to $2.82 a common share.

J. F. Hartlieb, President, said that 1941 sales at $136,652,016, an increase of $35,612,543 from 1940, were the largest in the company's history.

Pacific Coast Bankers Ready for War Emergency

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Pacific Coast bankers are well prepared for a war emergency.

Some have detailed arrangements for evacuation, should that appear necessary. All have air-raid plans, and most of them have had air raid drills.

All San Francisco banks have copies of essential records tucked away across the Rockies. Records of all transactions are reproduced and forwarded daily to the Midwest.

Any San Francisco bank, if destroyed by bombs at midnight tonight, could set up business within a few days in temporary quarters and go on serving customers where it left off at the close of business today.

The same goes for Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle and other big cities, and the smaller cities have prepared too.

Getting books, records and money out of sight and out of ordinary danger on short notice is easy for most banks where drills have been held for some time. Big banks claim they can do it in 30 seconds.

Head of Conn. Light Sees Dividend Cut

NEW YORK (AP)—C. L. Campbell, President of the Connecticut Light & Power Co., has predicted a reduction in the dividend of $3 a year which has been paid since 1935 on the concern's common stock.

Mr. Campbell pointed out that last year the company was forced to use surplus to some extent to make up an earnings deficiency. The company netted $2.94 a common share.

"It would now appear that unless the conditions which the war has forced upon us shall change substantially, it is doubtful if the present rate of dividend can be maintained much longer," Mr. Campbell said in his annual report.

Mr. Campbell suggested also that an increase in electric rates might become necessary because of higher expenses.

Caterpillar Tractor Sales Mainly for Defense in '41

PEORIA, Ill. (AP)—L. B. Neumiller, President of Caterpillar Tractor Co., told stockholders in the annual report that 1941 sales were almost wholly for defense purposes but were largely made up of the company's regular products.

Several items for which there is normally a comparatively limited demand were suspended to allow concentration on products most urgently needed, he said.

Mr. Neumiller disclosed employment at the end of the year had reached 16,181 persons compared with 12,907 a year ago. Earnings were the same as those contained in the preliminary report—$7,784,482 compared with $7,839,117 in 1940.

Nelson Opposes Small Business WPB Division

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson assured Senators today that small industry would be utilized in the vast war production effort but opposed a proposal to create a "division of small business production."

Mr. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, told a Senate banking and currency subcommittee that the proposal for a small business division might result in an "unfortunate" division of authority and would "interfere with war production."

Substitute Measure

The war production chief promised to introduce a substitute measure for the one offered jointly by Senators Murray (D), of Montana, Maloney (D), of Connecticut, Ellender (D), of Louisiana, Mead (D), of New York, Stewart (D), of Tennessee, Capper (R), of Kansas, and Taft (R), of Ohio, proposing a small business division under the War Production Board.

Mr. Nelson's appearance attracted an unusually large crowd, including scores of tire dealers here from 32 states to try and work out a wartime program for their industry.

Mr. Nelson said he believed that preservation of small business and industry was vital to a "free enterprise" system and that this was a consideration in the war production program although the first job was "to win the war."

"A great deal can be done and must be done to bring small business into the war production effort," Mr. Nelson said, after noting that a lack of rubber and shortage of sugar already had touched most small business and industry.

Two Problems

Mr. Nelson said there were two problems—first, use of all small industry that can contribute to war production, and, second, possible relief or planning for those units not included.

"The first is my problem and the second is not," Mr. Nelson said.

Senator Taft interrupted to suggest that the former small business division of the Office of Production Management had been abolished by Mr. Nelson as new WPB Head.

"You have been completely misinformed," Mr. Nelson answered.

Senator Taft said that the former OPM small business unit had no authority or standing and persons who had contacted it learned this, adding that the "whole place of small business has been talked down."

Mr. Nelson shook his head in disagreement, saying "far be it from me to argue with you or your opinion, Mr. Senator, but I happen to be chairman of that board."

RFC Agencies Now Authorized to Lend To Small Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In order to relieve the bottleneck existing in connection with subcontracting, in the war effort, Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, has now authorized Loan Agencies of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to approve and disburse National Defense Loans up to and including $100,000 to small business enterprises.

The small manufacturer who hitherto has been unable to participate in defense production because of a lack of special equipment or of working capital, and those corporations formerly engaged in production for civilian consumption and now affected by priorities, are assured of quick financing for plant construction, expansion, and equipment, and of working capital, when such are to be used in the manufacture of equipment and supplies necessary to the National Defense.

In addition to the requirement that the funds be used for national defense purposes, the only other statutory restriction is that the applicant be a corporation.

In the event that an applicant is not incorporated, but needs financing for defense contracts or orders, the statute requires that the application be approved by the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at Washington, D. C.

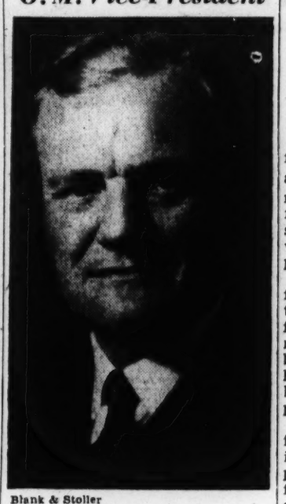
Chemists' Professional Status Upheld by NLRB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The professional status of chemists has been upheld by the National Labor Relations Board in a decision which lays down the principle that professional employees should not be forced into a bargaining unit composed of a miscellaneous group of skilled and unskilled workers as well as professional employees. Only a majority vote of the professional group itself can determine its desires on the issue of union representation, it was held.

Describing the decision as "momentous," Dr. Charles L. Parsons, secretary of the American Chemical Society, says in a report to the Society's 30,000 members: "While the board in earlier decisions had granted professional employees the right to express their choice in the matter of bargaining units, the unanimous decision rendered in the Matter of The Shell Development Company and the International Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technicians, Case No. R-3245, goes further than any prior decision of the board in establishing the right of professionals to self-expression within their group."

G. M. Vice-President



Blank & Stoller

Edward Riley

Elected a Vice-President of General Motors Corp. Mr. Riley is General Manager of the concern's overseas operations. He succeeds Graeme K. Howard, who has resigned to enter Government service.

Canadian Minister Declares Victory Loan Successful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The second victory loan of $600,000,000 would pass over this minimum figure tonight, Finance Minister Ilsley told a radio audience with considerable satisfaction last night. These results were encouraging, Mr. James Ilsley said, but "we really need as much more as we can get." We cannot win the war by simply doing well, the Finance Minister declared emphatically.

"Our enemies the Nazis and the Japanese have not just done well," he said. "They have accomplished things which are astounding, fantastic, they have somehow overcome the most insuperable technical difficulties, baffled the experts and achieved veritable military miracles."

"We have got to do the same and we can if we try," said Mr. Ilsley. He mentioned the rapid development of the air training plan as something which was apparently impossible. "In the field of production we are doing what was said could not be done." The ceiling on prices had been looked on by many as "a hopeless proposal," but "we are doing it and making it work despite the greatest difficulties." Wage rates had been stabilized, a "politically impossible" task, and the working men and women "are seeing how sensible this is, because it makes possible the price ceiling."

Mr. Ilsley asked the people of Canada to compare the demands that have been made in Canada for money and for materials with the "terrible privations being borne by peoples who are our partners in the common struggle." He was not speaking of the British, though they have troubles enough and are bearing them with strength, but of the mute millions in China and Russia, living on the bare margin of subsistence so that the armies might continue the struggle.

"I think, too," said Mr. Ilsley, "of the unhappy men and women of Greece who fought so valiantly that now they starve in the streets of Athens. What do you think of your subscription to the Victory Loan in the light of what our Allies are doing in this war? Let each of us search our conscience, let us act so as to be worthy of our cause."

U. S.-Canadian Taxes Compared

By the Associated Press

Washington

Here is a comparison between the average individual income taxes now paid in the United States, the levies proposed by Secretary Henry Morgenthau, and the comparable taxes paid in Canada:

Single Persons, No Dependents:

Net Income Before Personal Exemption	Present	Proposed	Canada
$800	$3	$8	$48
900	11	24	68
1,000	21	40	88
1,100	31	56	108
1,200	40	72	128
1,500	69	128	218
1,600	79	147	240
2,000	117	230	340
2,500	165	345	473
3,000	221	470	623
4,000	347	735	955
5,000	483	1,023	1,333
6,000	649	1,331	1,740
8,000	1,031	1,990	2,630
10,000	1,493	2,720	3,600
12,500	2,178	3,740	4,928
15,000	2,994	4,888	6,278
20,000	4,939	7,473	9,105
25,000	7,224	10,418	12,083
50,000	20,882	27,715	28,393
75,000	36,487	48,055	45,878
100,000	53,214	69,625	64,348
500,000	345,654	429,610	411,720
1,000,000	733,139	879,610	891,683
5,000,000	3,923,124	4,479,610	4,731,683

Married Person With Two Dependents:

Net Income Before Personal Exemption and Dependent Credit	Present	Proposed	Canada
$2,300	...	...	$75
2,400	$6	$16	95
2,500	12	32	115
2,700	29	64	155
3,000	58	118	215
4,000	154	333	450
5,000	271	587	735
6,000	397	867	1,070
8,000	717	1,472	1,842
10,000	1,117	2,143	2,710
12,500	1,728	3,080	3,909
15,000	2,475	4,167	5,209
20,000	4,287	6,620	7,886
25,000	6,480	9,472	10,721
50,000	19,987	26,537	26,437
75,000	35,479	46,753	43,391
100,000	52,160	68,261	61,209
500,000	344,476	428,215	400,408
1,000,000	731,930	878,215	870,293
5,000,000	3,921,884	4,478,215	4,630,293

Compromise Offered By Farm Bloc

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House farm bloc, in a move to avert an all-out fight over the pending agriculture appropriation bill, offered as a compromise to allow sales of government-held surplus wheat and corn at below-parity prices for feed purposes only.

The bill, debate on which started following the appearance of Secretary of Agriculture Wickard before the House Agriculture Committee, now has a provision forbidding the sales of government-held surpluses of wheat, corn, tobacco, cotton and rice at below parity prices.

Parity is calculated to give a farm product the same purchasing power it had in a specified period, generally 1909-14. The farm bloc made no move to change the language of the bill as it affects tobacco, cotton and rice.

To Consider Proposal

Administration leaders have indicated they would make a stiff fight to remove the parity clause from the bill, but were disposed to consider the compromise proposal as a possible means of averting a bitter fight against the strong farm membership in the House.

Members said the Secretary emphasized at the closed session the necessity of making feed available to farmers at low cost to widen the spread between the prices received for stock and the cost of raising stock for the market. The effect of this, he was reported to have asserted, was to push closer to parity prices of stock.

They said Mr. Wickard insisted the Commodity Credit Corporation had no intention of selling cotton, tobacco or rice at prices under parity, or to dispose of wheat and corn at low prices except for feed purposes.

Farm representatives have complained the selling of surplus commodities below parity prices has had the effect of keeping down farm prices.

FSA Aattacked

During House debate several representatives levelled attacks at the Farm Security Administration, demanding economy in its operation. Representative Dirksen (R) of Illinois accused the agency of having furnished in one district a large number of pressure cookers costing $12.50 each, which were used "for slop jars."

A large part of the $695,165,859 in the departmental bill is earmarked for the FSA, which Mr. Dirksen said, "could be entirely abolished at the present time."

From the American Farm Bureau Federation, each House member received a written request for curtailment of expenditures and support of the ban against sales of surplus commodities below parity. The bureau mentioned the FSA and the rehabilitation loan program as particular places where economies could be effected.

Big Utility Issue On Market Today

NEW YORK (AP)—Security offerings involving more than $50,000,000 of bonds and debentures and $7,000,000 of preferred stocks kept new capital markets humming at an unusual pace.

Mellon Securities Corp. headed a banking group which offered two new issues of the Pennsylvania Electric Co., won in competitive bidding on Monday.

The offering consisted of $32,500,000 of first mortgage 3⅜ per cent bonds, due in 1972, priced at 103½ and interest and 34,000 shares of 5.10 per cent cumulative preferred stock, priced at 103¾ a share, plus dividends.

Proceeds will be used to redeem outstanding securities bearing a higher interest rate.

Melon Securities Corp. also headed a group offering $15,000,000 of Shenley Distillers Corp. 10-year sinking fund 4 per cent debentures at 100 and interest. Proceeds will be used to refund present obligations.

Smith, Barney & Co. offered 35,000 shares of $4 cumulative preferred stock of Monsanto Chemical Co. at 105½ and dividends. Proceeds will be added to working capital.

Shoe Firm Raises Wages; Gen'l Foods Grants Bonus

BINGHAMTON, N. Y. (AP)—Endicott Johnson Corporation, shoe manufacturers, announced a 10 per cent wage increase, estimated at about $3,000,000 annually, for its 20,000 employees, effective March 2.

The concern has increased wages 25 per cent since November, 1940, boosting the annual pay roll to more than $31,000,000. It has plants in Binghamton, Johnson City, Endicott, and Oswego.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich. (AP)—Post Products Division of General Foods Corporation announced that all employees have been granted an extra 1941 compensation payment of 3 per cent on their wages for the year. The 3 per cent, based upon the corporation's yearly profits, is the same as in 1940.

More than 1,700 employees here and in other cities will share the wage bonus.

Maine Central Reports Gain

PORTLAND, Maine (AP)—The Maine Central Railroad reported a January net income of $80,720 over and above fixed charges, as compared with net income of $48,014 in the same month last year.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

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N. Y. C., 340 West 72nd St.—Facing river; cultured woman will share elegant 4-room, 2 baths, maid. MRS. ROBIN, SChuyler 4-2957.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study, near church and beach, from $1.00 daily, $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Avenue—Furnished rooms overlooking Mother Church Christian Science Park. Harriet L. Dwyer. Phone Com. 9594.

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SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
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N. Y. C., 510 W. 112th St. (8 A)—Quiet double room; homelike; business men or couple; near Broadway. UNIVERSITY 4-0229.

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GLENWOOD LODGE—Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE B. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400.

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Connecticut adult camp to handle five saddle horses. Write HAPPY ACRES, Middlefield.

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FRANCES WATERMAN, 218 Thayer St., Providence, R. I., desires saleswoman experienced and resourceful, to sell better-type dresses, and also college clothes, coats, suits, evening gowns. Apply by letter giving full information.

LADY of refinement desires companion, to read to her and accompany her when going out, especially evenings; no household duties; live in. Write Box R-9, Suite 1530, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED MILLINERY SALESWOMAN, experienced, preferably part time. Jeanne Bodine, 108 W. Saratoga St., Baltimore, Maryland. VER. 0920.

NURSE or general maid, responsible, used to caring for young child and cooking for small family in country; good wages for full-time work or week end. Phone collect Dover 263 (Mass.).

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOMMODATING COOK
for luncheons and dinners. Please call ALGonquin 1941 (Boston, Mass.)

COOK—Young, colored woman; competent; good references; no laundry; sleep out. Alice D. Coleman, 1700 W. Diamond St., Philadelphia, Pa.

REFINED, capable, middleaged woman would like housekeeper pos. in adult home; refs. exch. Box A-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN, formerly employed in hotel as hostess, saleswoman in gift shop, also familiar with front desk, desires position. Write Box 1144, Henry Hudson Hotel, 353 West 57th Street, N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER in small adult motherless home. Protestant, capable of full charge, or daily companion; nursing. Box 2, Maplewood, N. J.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7868.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

DODGE 1940 4-door sedan, excellent condition, heater, custom-made seat covers, 4 new retread tires, good spare. $800. Tel. Bea. 0478. MRS. JOHN H. WEER, 82 Fairway Road, Brookline, Mass.

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ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA, 1926 edition $50; Anti-Nicene Fathers, 10 volumes, $20. Call Braintree 2570 (Mass.).

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5073.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FURNISHINGS OF MY HOME offered for immediate sale: electric refrigerator, rugs and many other attractively priced pieces; everything must be sold by Saturday, March 7. MRS. J. H. WEER, 82 Fairway Road, Brookline, Mass. Telephone BEAcon 0478.

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry. Solid Silverware in any condition. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

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FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

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RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK — TUBES TESTED FREE AT STORE
GEORGE'S, 171A MASS. AVE., BOSTON COM. 0630

RUGS

ESTATE LIQUIDATION
Bal. of choice Oriental rugs from the estate of the late Hagop Boyajian of Boston. This collection consists of 87 scatter rugs to be sold for the Armenian General Benevolent Union as beneficiary by order of the executors of the estate. A good opportunity to possess one or more of these scatter rugs. Rugs are at Room 431, Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston. Tel. Liberty 6749.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. P. Hovey. HAN. 9600, Boston.

UNIFORMS

NURSES' AND MAIDS' UNIFORMS
JOSEPHINE FOLEY
50 Temple Place, Boston, 9th Floor LIB 2378

WANTED TO BUY

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

HIGH CASH! LADIES' WORN FUR COATS ALSO MEN'S USED CLOTHING! J. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. WI. 7-7969.

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

Chelsea-Wheeler Coal Co.
"Complete Fuel Service"
4-4157 Fuel Fone 4-4158

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
NEON SIGN IN WINDOW
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

KENTS
RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings
Reasonable Prices
1214 Atlantic Ave 2124 Atlantic Ave.
1700 Pacific Ave

COLLINGSWOOD

Bartlett-Seaman Co.
Jeddo Coal
Genuine Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
Lumber and Building Material
Collingswood 1200 Haddonfield 1910

CRANFORD

REEL-STRONG COAL CO.
J. A. STRONG—J. A. PLUMMER
COAL—OIL—COKE
Corner Union and North Avenue
Cranford, N. J. Tel. CR. 6-0900

Seager's Drug Store
J. WALTER SEAGER, Reg. Pharm.
Agents for
Lucien Lelong Toiletries
103 Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.
Phone CR 6-0700

BELL'S
DRUG STORE
Agency for
Chen Yu Nail Lacquer
in all beautiful shades
17 No. Union Ave. Tel. Cr. 6-0062

EAST ORANGE

Chas. T. Hornecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

GARDNER ELECTRIC CO.
Radios and Radio Service
Wiring and Repairs
Lighting Fixtures and Appliances
18 Washington Place Or. 3-8505

Individual Millinery
Silver
Complete Showing of Spring HATS
11 N. Harrison Street

For the PERFECT PERMANENT WAVE
have the Featheredge Haircut
It is easy to care for.
The Dainty Deb Shoppe
GUILLAUME
Hairdresser
84 No. Walnut St. OR 3-9750

BUD BEAUTY SHOP
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY
SPECIAL
Shampoo, Rinse, Wave Set, Manicure, $1.25
383 MAIN STREET

Lang Company
for Over 40 Years
Plumbing and Heating
for the Oranges
at Low Prices
407 Main St. OR. 3-3100

C. A. LUND
The Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—Old Gold and Silver Bought
617 Central Ave. at Harrison St.
Or. 3-4990

Charlotte Chari Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison St. OR 4-4857

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 5-6773 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

In East Orange on Central Avenue at Harrison Street
Post's
A BOOK . . . TO READ
New . . . or to Borrow
A CARD . . . TO SEND
Now . . . or to-Morrow
We Live to Serve!
"When better laundering is done, Crescent will do it."
LAUNDERING
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
Crescent Laundry
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

JEWELRY CRAFTSMEN
Repairing—Replating—Cleaning
Bead Stringing for your
SILVER—WATCHES—JEWELRY
589 Central Ave., Over Sears Roebuck

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
15 East Palisade Avenue
HABERDASHER
Englewood 3-4152

HADDONFIELD

Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
KOHLER'S
We carry a full line of
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
423 HADDON AVENUE
Phone Haddonfield 1709
Free Delivery Open Evenings

"Outfitters for Gentlemen"
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Arrow Shirts—Interwoven Socks
J. B. Simpson — Custom tailored suits
111 KINGS HIGHWAY HADDONFIELD

WARREN'S RICHFIELD SERVICE STATION
Richfield Gas, Richlube Motor Oil
Washing and Waxing—Ignition and Battery Service—Lubrication—Brakes Relined and Adjusted
WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER CARS
Phone Had 8958—if no answer, call Had 3969-W for Nite Service

HADDON HEIGHTS

Johnson's Beauty Parlor
611 White Horse Pike
PHONE 1143
Open Tuesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone South Orange 2-1584 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY
GRUEN WATCHES
390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE, BER 3-8100

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Laundry work in all its branches. Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St. Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay 3-4600

MILLBURN

Harvey J. Tiger
Hardware and Housewares
PRUNING SUPPLIES
WHEELBARROWS
FERTILIZERS
ROLLER SKATES
Mill. 6-0469 324 Millburn Ave.

MONTCLAIR

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The **Wedgewood Cafeteria**
20 SOUTH PARK STREET MONTCLAIR

Crossword Quiz Answers

A	P	P	L	E		V	E	R	D	I
R		L	E	A	V	E		A		V
S	P	E	A	R		S	A	L	V	O
I		B		S	E	T		P	E	R
S	T	E	M		I		W	H	E	Y
	H		A	N	G	L	E		R	
W	A	S	P		H		B	A	Y	S
H	I	E		A	T	E		S		E
I	S	A	A	C		D	A	T	E	D
T		L		R	U	D	G	E		G
E	L	S	I	E		Y	A	R	K	E

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1280, 10 a. m.-12 m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHARLES E. FLACCUS
representing
Lazarus Printing Company
Printers • Stationers
54 Clinton Street, Newark, N. J.
Telephone Mitchell 2-2838
COMPLETE LINE OF OFFICE AND FILING SUPPLIES—FINE PRINTING

Montclair 3-0622 Parking Space
BETTY VAN ORDEN
Hair Studio
Custom Department Waves
720 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair, N. J.

Est. 1880 61 Years Continuous Service
Henry Becker & Son, Inc.
"EXCLUSIVELY"
GRADE "A" DAIRY PRODUCTS
Tel. Caldwell 6-2000 Farms and Main Office at Roseland, N. J.

Order Fuel Oil From
HARRY F. KNIERING
707 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE MO. 2-2324
Representing
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO.
A 24-hour delivery service is maintained and large storage tanks are always filled with fuel oil in case of emergency.

S. Bahto
DRY CLEANERS
TAILORS—FURRIERS
LARGE NEW QUARTERS
623 Valley Road Mont. 3-1588

Anderson's Flowers Inc.
4 and 6 South Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5980

THE SPINNING WHEEL, Inc.
Service and Civilian Yarns
Free Instructions
27 Church Street Montclair

Gifts *Books*
Greeting Cards
BURNER'S
629 Valley Rd., Upper Montclair, N. J.

MONTCLAIR 2-6870
BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

WM. B. CORBY COAL CO.
281 GLENWOOD AVE., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
"blue coal" Koppers Coke
Atlantic Fuel Oil—We maintain our own fuel oil storage plant.
BL. 2-0603

NEWARK

for **YARNS**
Come to the
HOUSE OF WOOLCRAFT
KNITTING YARNS worthy of your . . . HANDICRAFT
THE FINEST FOR QUALITY
LOWEST PRICES
MAYFAIR OSBORNE COMPANY
12 HILL ST., NEWARK, N. J.

Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery
kuehn
FLOWERS AND POTTERY
821 Central Avenue Newark, New Jersey
HUm 2-6060 ORange 4-7173

A.C.BERTHOLON
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2246

NUTLEY

MORRIS' CONFECTIONERY
561 FRANKLIN AVENUE
Candies and Favors
for all occasions
Also
Ice Cream Cakes in Fancy Rolls
Delivery Phone Nutley 2-1088

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8558. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream. Toilet Requisites. Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

Phone Orange 4-9585
Leon Diamond Company
Attractive Spring
Dresses, Suits, Coats
211 Main Street, Corner Canfield St.

SOUTH ORANGE

ALBERT VOSS
Circulating Library
Stationery, Toys, Games
Waterman Fountain Pens
4 So. Orange Avenue SO. 2-3366

NEW JERSEY

SOUTH ORANGE
(Continued)

S. S. ROSS
Sunshine Chocolate Covered Graham Crackers, cellophane bag.....15c
Crisco, 1 lb. can 24c, 3 lb. can 69c
55 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-4600

PASSAIC

BANK
of
PASSAIC
and
TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of Federal Reserve System

THE SERVICENTER
Courteous ESSO SIGN *Service*
Main Avenue, Corner Autumn Street
Passaic Avenue and Prospect Street
Passaic, N. J. Tel. Pa. 2-9611

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
PATERSON—HACKENSACK

SEARS • PASSAIC
Shop at Sears and Save
214-216 MADISON STREET
Tel. Pas. 2-10100

ABBOTT'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
634 Main Avenue
PASSAIC, N. J.

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic, Clifton, Paterson, Radburn, Nutley, Bloomfield, Garfield, Rutherford, E. Rutherford, Wallington, Carlstadt, Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE. CLIFTON, N. J.

SOLAR
Fuel Oil Company
Clean Burning Tydol Fuel Oil
Distributors of Kleen Heet—
A. B. C.—Chrysler—Delco
309 RIVER DRIVE PASSAIC, N. J.
PHONE PA. 3-0800 PATERSON W. X. 2000

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-6597, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

KINGS
SUPER MARKETS
10
FOOD STORES OF DISTINCTION
All Over North Jersey
FEATURING
Nationally Advertised Products

Professional Beauty Service
for Discriminating Women
Appointment Only
Olive A. Brownell
812 W. Front near Grant Ave.
Tel. Plfd. 6-0618

Taylor's Speciality Shop
Lingerie—Hosiery—Gloves
Newest Shades in Hosiery
Always on Hand
201 Watchung Ave., opp. Post Office
Tel. Plfd. 6-3658

SAVON CLOTHES SHOP
Featuring
ANGLO-CRAFT $29.50
Hand Tailored Clothes
182 E. Front St. Plainfield, N. J.

ROBERT LIPTON, Inc.
Jewelers
206 West Front Street
Est. 1892 Tel. Pl. 6-5269

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Plenty of electricity—more home enjoyment
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0878

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD 6-1707

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Complete Department Store
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

RIDGEWOOD

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Tetwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

SKIBIN, Inc.
CLEANERS, TAILORS
DYERS, FURRIERS
One Quality—The Best
Branch Store 1 W. Ridgewood Ave. Phone RD. 6-5006—07
Plant Store 418 So. Broad St. Ridgewood, N. J.

JEAN'S MILLINERY
Full Line of Early Spring Hats
Now Located at
38 E. Ridgewood Ave. RD. 6-0923

WONDER
GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

RUTHERFORD

Werners
Complete Outfitters to Men
Now showing large range of
NEW SPRING MERCHANDISE
5-7 Sylvan Street Ru. 2-1178

SUMMIT

JOSEPH O. CHRYSTAL, Inc.
24-Hour Metered Deliveries
Special Service Rates
With Yearly Oil Contracts
FUEL OIL
Nights, Sundays and Holidays Sum. 6-2808
387 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-0271

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
AT SUMMIT, N. J.
Raymond W. Stafford, *Developer* Office: 100 Ashland Rd.

STEPHENS-MILLER CO.
'blue coal'
FUEL OIL
Building Materials
Summit 6-0029 38 Russell Place

TEANECK

Individual Flat Silver Service Settings
Holmes & Edwards Silver
For Hope Chest Collections Are Being Featured at
NAPOLI'S
Jeweler
454 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-1656

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-4947, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If You Can't Find It Elsewhere, Try
The Economy
Dry Goods Store
The Store for Everybody
147 Broad St. Tel. Westfield 2-2615

Wesley R. Braunsdorf Associates
—Insurance Counselors
Life—Annuity—Fire and all forms of Casualty Protection for clients who appreciate conscientious and impartial analysis and counsel.
53 Elm St., Westfield, N. J. 2-3115

O'CONNOR'S MARKET
Now located at 760 PROSPECT ST.
Carrying a full line of Meat, Groceries, Vegetables and Birds Eye Foods
FREE PROMPT DELIVERY AT ALL TIMES
3 Phones—We. 2-3737, We. 2-3050, We. 2-3051
WESTFIELD, N. J.

EDITH HATS
$2.95 to $7.50 Headsizes 21 to 24
DRESSES
$3.95 to $8.95 Sizes 12 to 44
WRAIGHTS DRESS SHOP
58 Elm St. Phone Westfield 2-3418

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD
(Continued)

Westfield Flower Growers
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL
Day: WEstfield 2-3650
Night: WEstfield 2-5555
Springfield Ave., Westfield, N. J.

PAUL MEISEL
STATIONER
Circulating Library — School and Office Supplies — Blank Books — Greeting Cards — Gifts
35 ELM STREET WESTFIELD 2-0583

Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Walk-Over Shoes
for Men
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
171 E. Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6151
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

HEINEHOLD & METZGER
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS

GOODENOUGH'S
923 HAMILTON STREET

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906 Hamilton St., Phone 9687
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Appel JEWELER
Allentown, Pa.

BETHLEHEM

HESS
Auto Supply Company
Esso Gasoline and Oils
Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries
Greasing, Tire, Battery, etc. Service
715 Main Street Phone 7-9589

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main Street Phone 6-3500

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-3
Coupon

PENNSYLVANIA

BETHLEHEM
(Continued)

HAMILTON • GRUEN
and ELGIN WATCHES
EARL H. GIER
Jeweler
129 West Fourth St. Tel. 6-5421

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Penn.
Women's Air-Step Footwear in Spring Styles. Exclusive in Erie at Trask's.

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN

HARRISBURG

Harolds
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 8232

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration
"A Little Finer, a Little More Careful"

Menger's
FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone 4-3128

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
INCORPORATED
Know Where Your Laundry Goes
DRY CLEANING
We own and operate our own plant
PHONE TODAY ARDMORE 4400

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 0196 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

At last—A PERMANENT
that will take on over-bleached, dyed or problem hair. Try this "COLD" permanent that uses neither electric nor chemical heat and makes beautiful waves and curls.
Original Vincent
VINCENT PILEGGI
Entrance thru' Solos 1320 Chestnut St.
Kin. 6955

THE PERFECT GIFT
for Any Occasion
A FINE WATCH
Liberal allowance on trade-in
Hamilton, Longines, Elgin and Gruen
RITTENHOUSE 7440
GUERRY & RIESTER
44 SOUTH 16TH STREET

New Way Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor 3¢ per sq. ft.
4809 ASPEN ST. BARING 6164

'The Ripping Rippers'
Dressmaking
Expert Alterations
Remodeling
THE NATTY SHOP
2005 Sansom Street Spruce 1856

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
Three Samples From Our Anniversary Sale:
Pr. Sheffield serving spoons—$16.50 now $12.00
Man's 15-jewel wrist watch—$33.00 now $27.50
Aquamarine and 18 Kt. white gold ring—$24.25 now $15.00
109 SOUTH 13TH STREET

Servel Gas Refrigerators Gas Ranges
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
13th and Windrim Ave., Philadelphia
MIC. 3124

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Mayflower 5339. Hours 10 to 2 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Oriental Rugs
Antique and Modern
BROADLOOM CARPETS
9-12-15-18 ft. wide
JOHN H. BECK CO.
Granite Bldg., Wood and Sixth Sts.

CHURCH and COMMERCIAL
PRINTING
The H. & P. Printing Company
2440 Brownsville Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa.
CArrick 0415

Orr's Flower Shop
OF SHADYSIDE
Member F. T. D.
735 South Aiken Avenue
Phone Mayflower 3114-5

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

There is no substitute for Quality!
Call Linden 6100
For Fine Foods and Meats
Free Delivery
BELLEVUE MARKET
LINCOLN AT SPRAGUE

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue
(Continued)

J. A. GESLER
563 Lincoln Ave., Bellevue, Pa.
Dry Goods — Notions
Men's Wear
LI 0137 Hemstitching

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
123 Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

During the cold and snowy weather why not phone your order to Saylor's?
Orders for $3.00 or more delivered free. 10c charge for orders less than $3.00.
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6253

SAM HECKMAN
Rugs for Every Need
614 Penn Ave., W. Reading DIAL 2-2031
Open Eve Until 8 P. M.

Friday and Saturday
MARCH 6 and 7 ONLY
POMEROY DAY
The Greatest Sale of the Season!
SAVE NOW!

SCRANTON

The Sweetest Way to Remember. Send Lovely
Flowers
from
BESANÇON, FLORIST
320 Jefferson Ave. Phone 2-8921

RALPH'S MARKET
Groceries—Meats
Fresh Vegetables
Delivered anywhere in Scranton
701 Prescott Avenue
SANKA COFFEE

SEWICKLEY

NU-BLUE SUNOCO
The new miracle of gasoline lubrication
HOVIS & HUTCHINSON
Kramer Place at the BRIDGE

Frank Menz
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
Washing Machines Repaired Bell Work
413 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1096

Anderson Automobile Co.
Authorized **BUICK** *Dealers*
"Better Buy Buick"
Esso—Quaker State Oils
Broad Street Tel. Sewickley 461

PERL & REICHBAUM
Harry F. Campney, Mgr.
KNOX GELATINE Phone 1404 Free Delivery
425 BEAVER STREET

SWARTHMORE

HARTLEY'S ENGLISH **Marmalade**
MARTEL BROS.

SNOWDEN'S
18th Century Furniture
LARGE GIFT DEPT.
Media

RUMSEY'S
CHEVROLET
TALE AND RUTGERS AVENUES
ESSO
Baltimore, Pike and Sproul Road

UPPER DARBY

Preview Showing
New Line of
Suits and Spring Coats
JORDEN'S
78 South 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Boulevard 5200 Open Eves.

HELEN'S BEAUTY SHOP
"Michael"—Hair Stylist
69th St. Theatre Bldg.
Garrett Road Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 114 *Phone for Appointment*

Arthur Kalbach Boul. 9645
ART'S TEXACO SERVICE
Service—Repairing—Tires
Official AAA Station
Gatzert and Kingston Roads

Railroad Rejects Arbitration Order

PEORIA, Ill., March 4 (AP)—George P. McNear, Jr., president of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, announced today he had "respectfully declined" to comply with the War Labor Board's order for arbitration of a strike involving 104 employees.

Mr. McNear said in part: "As to arbitration we do not believe that under present conditions it would help the situation, and therefore we must respectfully decline. There is not one bit of evidence offered to show that the T. P. & W. was not adequately and promptly handling all war and defense traffic offered. As a matter of fact . . . we now are handling an increasing volume of such traffic."

Members of the Brotherhoods of the Railroad Trainmen and Locomotive Engineers and Firemen quit work last Dec. 28 in protest over wages and working conditions, but the road continued to operate.

Tacoma's Whistle Proves Adequate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Tacoma was concerned about an adequate warning in case the enemy should approach the air lanes along this coast. Was there a whistle of sufficient power and penetration?

Harry J. McLain, Superintendent of the Northern Pacific Shops in South Tacoma, announced that he had built a whistle he was sure would be adequate.

Mayor Harry C. Cain, who journeyed to South Tacoma to investigate, declares that McLain's whistle defies description. He called in several defense leaders and then exclaimed, "Wonderful, we never heard anything so noisy." Officials declare that Tacoma's air raid signal problem is solved. Best of all, McLain will accept no pay. "Just want to help out, that's all," he declares.

German Cannon Trophies Of 1918 as Metal Supply

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—The War Department said Feb. 28 that World War I German cannons, brought to this country as trophies, and mounted in front of many courthouses or in public squares, would help in the war if converted into scrap metal.

Responding to inquiries, the Army's Ordnance Department suggested that if civic groups so desired the trophies be sold to junk dealers and the proceeds used to buy defense bonds, as Red Cross contributions, or to buy locally needed defense equipment.

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Private Enterprise Shows What It Can Do in Topping Defense Housing Quota

Large Estate In Virginia Transferred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Virginia, March 4—"Tallwood," estate in the Green Mountain neighborhood of southern Albemarle County, known for its English yews, has been sold by Louis Chauvenet to R. A. Van Clief of Buffalo, N. Y., owner of "Nydrie," an adjoining estate.

The 923-acre tract originally was a part of "Enniscorthy," an estate of about 3,000 acres founded about 1769 by John Coles, 2d, of Hanover County, and named for the Coles family seat in Leinster, Ireland. It was to Enniscorthy that the Jeffersons fled during Tarleton's raid.

The broad, rambling mansion, with its wide pine board floors, has, within its walls, 15 rooms and baths, and around it are three tenant houses and numerous smaller buildings.

The yew trees on the place were brought from Williamsburg at approximately the same time that the construction of the main building was in progress. Two of them are more than 200 years of age and, with their interlocking branches have formed an outdoor room of 800 by 130 feet.

In 1883 Tucker Coles inherited the plantation from his father, who served as colonel of militia, and was made a commander of Continental troops during their imprisonment at the Barracks. The house was enlarged to its present shape and, except for additions made from 1810 to 1812, is little different in appearance today. Much of the woodwork installed under his direction was taken from the old house in nearby Scottsville.

Mr. Cole's wife, Helen, laid out the garden and the yews in 1803. Here still grow crepe myrtle, mock orange and other shrubs, which were started more than 125 years ago.

Another interesting sale was that of Winter Haven, 236-acre farm near Cobham, containing a 100-year-old house with one-time slave quarters. It was bought by A. H. Kulikowski of Chicago, editor of Opportunities Magazine.

Col. G. T. Mackenzie, who recently was called to active Army service from his post as head of the Davidson College Reserve Officers Training Corps, has bought an eight-room white brick Dutch Colonial home for his family on the Lewis Mountain Road, just southwest of the University of Virginia here.

By a Staff Photographer

By a Staff Photographer

A Striking Contrast Between the Old and New

At the left is what $10,000 or so will buy today in Westwood, Mass., compared (at right) with what $50,000 or more brought in the Victorian era in Weymouth, Mass. In the eight-room Cape Cod home just finished there is all the modern compact living that the Victorian house of 20 rooms didn't have. Heating costs differed by $300 between the old and the new. And the Cape Cod, with its modern, efficient kitchen, has taken the drudgery out of the housewife's work, as represented in high-ceilinged, iron-stoved kitchens found in such bulky pieces of building artistry as the Victorian house. Nevertheless, the lover of art likes to visualize what the giant house looked like in the heyday of bustles and walrus mustaches.

Indianapolis Hails New Industries With Houses

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 4—This representative city of 200 home-building contractors, backed by the co-operative efforts of the whole community, has exceeded by 1,000 units the 1941 building quota set by the Defense Housing Coordinator for this area, a striking example of what private enterprise can do to meet the housing emergency.

When four huge new industries made plans to locate in the city, the Indianapolis Real Estate Board organized a Citizens Commitee on Defense Housing to survey local housing needs and make plans for meeting all additional needs by private enterprise. Members of the committee, appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, represent building and loan companies, trust companies, mortgage bankers, insurance companies, and FHA, local apartment owners and managers, home builders, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Real Estate Board.

The dramatic story of how the committee operated to focus the effort of all the citizens of Indianapolis, determined to ensure sound provision of needed housing without cost to the city's future, is told in the March issue of Freehold, magazine of real estate.

Careful Study of Needs

The Committee asked each incoming industry for employment figures, found 20,000 workers would be needed. Careful analysis showed what proportion of these workers would probably commute from near-by towns, approximately how many could be recruited locally from curtailed industries, how many would need only a single room. Rental units already available and city-wide percentage of vacancy were also allowed for in estimating demand for additional new family units.

Querying residential building firms, the Committee got an estimate of how many units were currently being built, how many could be promised, found the number more than adequate to meet estimated need.

On the recommendation of the City Plan Commission and the Real Estate Board, the City Council passed a rezoning ordinance making suitable needed areas available for the construction of double houses to rent.

A Successful Job

Earl B. Teckemeyer, President of the Indianapolis Real Estate Board, and Urban K. Wilde, Executive Secretary, both instrumental in forming the Citizens Committee, surveyed the construction record. They found that 3,400 family units were provided by private builders during the first 10 months of 1941, an average of 340 new units a month.

Average permit value was $4,385 per unit. A large part was available for rent at from $30 to $40 a month. But many prospective renters preferred to buy when they found they could purchase on terms equal to or less than rent.

When personnel officers of the new industries unanimously stated that no lack of desirable housing stood in the way of recruiting skilled labor to Indianapolis, the Citizens Committe called their job a success.

New Home Off Line Every Half Hour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 25

A prefabricated house will come off the production lines every half hour under a program adopted here by the E. L. Bruce Company, largest producer of hardwood flooring in the world, which has turned to the manufacturing of demountable housing units for the first time.

The company has an order for 1,200 prefabricated homes from the Federal Works Agency to be used for war workers in various defense areas. Assembling of the units will be done in the company's seven scattered plants, one of which is in Memphis.

Chicago Drills Loopholes In Outmoded Building Code

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 4—This city is drilling large legal loopholes in its outmoded building code through which is being squeezed the modern materials and modern methods of construction necessary for low-cost home building.

Adoption of Federal Housing Administration minimum requirements for sound construction are being hailed here as forestalling to some extent the warning by W. Neal Gallagher, Secretary Treasurer of the American Washer and Ironer Manufacturing Association that "the way houses are being built now, American living standards will be lowered to the minimum for the next 15 years."

"The amenities of life," stated Mr. Gallagher, "mean the difference between existence and living and they are being made impossible by the skimped, inadequate planning resorted to in many of today's home building ventures," he declared.

"Builders and prospective homeowners both should adopt a 'must' list designating minimum standards below which no residential construction should be permitted to fall. Since cost and cubage go hand in hand, there must be the most efficient possible use of the interior space.

"Dual-purpose rooms have their greatest usefulness in such small houses as will constitute most of the 1942 construction. Combination living-dining rooms, adequate sleeping space with cross-ventilation a requirement and utility rooms with space for the heater, set-tubs and household washer should be thought of as necessities. They will guarantee the occupants at least some of the fundamentals on which correct living always should be based.

"Most of the small houses which will be erected this year will be occupied, of course, by families with small incomes. They will require the facilities for the economical operation and maintenance of their households. These obviously are not possible in houses lacking the arrangements for decent, healthful living."

Flaws in Price-Control Bill Involve Inflation, Realtor Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 4—The price control bill was called a "crazy, political hodge-podge that can lead only to labor unrest, suffering and the vicious circle of inflation" by Philip W. Kniskern, of Philadelphia, President of the First Mortgage Corporation and Past President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. Mr. Kniskern asserted that politics and unjust demands of minority pressure groups must be forgotten for the duration if the United States is to win the war

"In times like these," he declared, "no group or individual can, if he thinks of the welfare of the nation, make demands of any kind. This is not a time to ask for favors. Rather, it is a time for sacrifice—for sacrifice by all of us from the very lowest to the very highest. For it is only by sacrifice, by pulling our belts tighter, and by a strong unity that we will be able to overcome the forces that now threaten our very liberty."

He asserted that price control was essential today if the country is to avoid inflation. But, he pointed out, if prices were to be kept under control, it was essential that food and wages be also controlled. If living costs go up, he remarked, it is natural for wages to rise, and if wages are increased, "prices will have to be increased."

He emphasized that both farmers and the rank and file of union labor, in recent polls, had expressed their disapproval of the measure. That union workers long ago had indicated a willingness for a ceiling on wages while farmers opposed the 120 parity provision mainly because they feared the country would blame them for higher living costs and for possible inflation.

He warned both the farmer and the worker that the history of Nazi aggression had shown that they would be first to suffer.

"In the conquered countries," Mr. Kniskern said, "it has been the farmer who has had his crops seized and the union man, forced to virtual slave labor, who have been the most severe sufferers of the Nazis."

He related what the National Association of Real Estate Boards was doing to help the all-out war effort, particularly in relation to keeping rents at a fair level. He remarked that the trend to centralized government had been accelerated by the war and that major factors affecting real estate today were coming out of Washington.

New Home Loans At $437,065,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 4—Half a billion dollars worth of new homes and small flat buildings were put up in 1941 with the funds of savings and building and loan associations. This became evident today from reports of the United Savings and Loan League, which showed that $437,065,000, out of the association's $1,378,684,000 1941 loan volume was for building new homes. The new building loans topped the previous year by about $40,000,000, and were approximately twice the volume of three years ago.

The last month of 1941, despite the war and its rapid effect upon the outlook of millions of Americans, actually saw a slight increase in money loaned for new home building over November. Savings and loan institutions placed mortgage loans totaling $30,290,000 for new homes in December. This was $2,000,000 or so more than in the same month of the previous year.

A. D. Theobald, Chicago, Assistant Vice-President of the League, said that even more spectacular in the 1941 loan record was the new high volume reached in loans to buy existing homes, $580,503,000, or 42.11 per cent of the year's loan volume.

Dublin Gas Use Cut To Ease Coal Shortage

DUBLIN, March 3 (AP)—Due to a coal shortage, gas will be made available to consumers only between 7 and 8:30 a. m., 11:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m., and 5:30 and 10:30 p. m., starting today.

Further reductions will be made if the situation does not improve.

House Built 100 Years Ago Had 'Modern Conveniences'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERTOWN, Wis., March 4—The famous "Octagon House" in this town furnishes clear proof that the so-called modern idea of air-conditioning for homes is at least 100 years old.

Built like the old "one-hoss shay" 100 years ago to the day by a lawyer from Massachusetts, the four-story, 57 room house is equipped with ducts in both exterior and interior walls to suck in the fresh air and eject the used air.

But unlike the "one-hoss shay" this eight-sided house seems to have been constructed to last forever. It's in as good condition today as when the owner and designer, John Richards, graduate of Williams College and native of West Barrington, Mass., came here with his bride in the early 1800's and put into practical use some unusual visions of a place to live in.

Three Years to Build

It took two years to get the plans in shape and three years to build the house, which has foundation walls 17 inches thick, walls 13 inches through, eight-inch interior partitions and solid oak floor beams 10 inches in diameter.

The immensity of the task at a time when implements were crude and transportation slow and precarious—hostile Indians still roamed this territory—can well be imagined. But Richards, who served Watertown as mayor in 1869 and '70, built substantially and in many respects modernly.

The interior of the house was plastered throughout on handsplit laths. The solid oak beams have joists mortised into them—a form of construction which has guarded against settling all these years. The doors—there are 63—and interior trims are of black walnut.

Other features attest to the sturdy construction of this building. The outside walls contain three tiers of brick, while the inside partition walls are of two solid tiers of brick. Stair well walls are of three courses of brick, filled solid, except for the chimney flues and air ducts.

Wood Cut on Farm

Of necessity, much of the material for the building was constructed on the farm. The white pine used for the floor, cornices and porches, for example, was cut at Mr. Richards' mill and the brick for the partitions were made on the premises. The exterior brick, however, a pressed cream-colored block, was hauled from Milwaukee, a distance of some 45 miles, by ox-cart over a corduroy road—a laborious, four-day journey.

The marvel to the early settlers residing in this area was the modern conveniences incorporated in the Richards' home—refinements such as air conditioning and water systems. Both the outside and inside walls had air ducts so that cool air circulated in the walls in summer and in winter they were heated by a vapor furnace long enough for four-foot logs.

The building's water system was fed from the roof, which formed a sort of funnel and which was without gutters or drains. The water was gathered into a large oak cement-lined reservoir on the third floor from where it flowed through pipes to a tank heated by a coil in the kitchen range, thence to water faucets on the stairway at the second and third floors and to a lavatory and bath on the second floor. An overflow from the reservoir discharged into a cistern with walls 24 inches thick.

An outstanding feature of the house is its spiral stairway in the center. One of the few stairways of its kind in this country, and copied by modernistic planners, it is unsupported on one side, but so solidly attached to the wall on the other that it does not yield even to the heaviest step. Its plastered soffits are still without a crack. This masterpiece of the stairmakers' art has 54 white pine treads on the main circular stairway and 14 treads from basement to the first floor.

The Floor Plan

Each of the four floors of the Richards' house has the same general plan, four large rooms and four smaller triangular ones. The latter, however, are often divided into several small closet-like rooms which served as children's bedrooms.

Located on the ground floor are the kitchen, the furnace, a Dutch oven with a capacity of 24 loaves of bread, cellar, fuel room, cistern, cider room and pantry.

The first floor accommodates the parlor, music room, living room, dining room, conservatory and pantry—all 10 feet 10 inches high. The bedrooms and bathroom are on the second floor, while the third floor bedrooms were occupied by the mill workers employed by Richards. These rooms are only a few inches lower than the 9 foot 6 inches height of the rooms on the second floor.

A number of rooms have been restored to their original finery. There is, for example, a Franklin stove, a wedding gift from Massachusetts, in the bedroom used by Mr. and Mrs. Richards, while over the fireplace in the music room hangs a mantel brought from the same state.

On July, 16, 1939, the 10-year-old great grandchild of the John Richards family, at dedication ceremonies, removed the flag covering the bronze marker on which is inscribed:

"This home built in 1842, presented to the Watertown Historical Society, January, 1939, by Estelle Bennett Richards, in memory of Charles Daniel Richards, youngest son of the original builders, John and Eliza Richards."

Still to be seen in the house is the cradle, made by Richahds himself, which held his first child, the late Mrs. Ann Richards Thomas, who spent her entire span of 95 years in the house up to 1936.

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Absorbed—*Ab-sorbd'* (*a* clipped-short as in *account*, *o* as in orb).

Carries the idea of its Latin origin, "swallowed up." Found in fifteenth-century writing. Begins in the eighteenth century to assume the figurative slant of "to be engrossed with" or "completely occupied with," which it wears today.

Aeon—*E'-on* (*e* long, *o* clipped-short as in connect).

Any long period of time associated with a particular state of things. Back in the seventeenth century it meant the same as "forever" or "eternity," as it can mean in Greek, its home speech. An applied meaning makes it "an emanation of deity"; but context must often determine its precise force.

Auxiliaries—*Og-zil'-ya-riz* (*o* as in orb, both *i*'s short, *a* obscured as in *sofa*).

Both adjective and noun from Latin originals of like use and signification. Favorite classical military terms were *auxiliares* and *auxilia*, plurals referring to second-line troops of support. In the seventeenth century, anything auxiliary is "helpful," "assisting." In nineteenth-century terminology, the word comes in for many technical and literary applications, always the idea of "help" being implied.

Delusive — *De-lu'-siv* (*e* quick-long as in debate, *u* long, *i* short).

Latin has *deludere*, "to mock." That is delusive which is "deceptive." Often the notion of "make-believe" seems understood.

Eden—*E'-d'n* (long *e*).

The Septuagint translators of the Book of Genesis, taking over the Hebrew name into Greek, write it *Edem*, though *Eden* was the more correct spelling, as we find it in the early English version of Wycliffe. Now as to pronunciation, it matters not what the readers of Wycliffe's Bible back in fourteenth-century England may have done, or what readers later than they may have done; the name, by today's little disputed authority, is sounded with an obscured *e*—not half, but completely obscured—in the second syllable.

Entity—*En'-ti-ti* (*e* short, first *i* clipped-short as in charity, second *i* short).

A word in fairly old use, signifying something that has positive existence.

Evil — *E'-v'l* (long *e*); or *e'-vil* (long *e*, short *i*).

The word is of Teutonic source. Some speakers are inclined to pronounce it as it looks—not always a safe procedure — and accordingly give vowel value to the *i* of the second syllable. Webster's, indeed, indulges them by permitting their way as a second choice; but other authorities stand for complete obscuration.

Generic — *Je-ner'-ik* (first *e* quick-long as in debate, second short, *i* short).

The word finds its way into the language in the seventeenth century, when classification becomes a practice with philosophers and with scholars in fields of natural science. "Generic" and "specific" are much employed to express the contrast of a family and one of its individual members.

Isolated—*I'-so-lat'-ed* (*i* long, *o* quick-long as in obey, *a* long, *e* short or sounded as short *i*). By Webster's second choice, *is'-o-lat'-ed* (short *i*, other vowels as above).

Worked into an English form out of the French past participle *isolé*, signifying something set apart and cut off from communication with neighbors; "solitary." Late Latin has *insulatus*.

Merchandise (John 2:16)—*Mur'-chan-diz* (*u* as in *urn*, *a* clipped-short as in *account*, *i* long).

The phrase in the Greek text of John should mean something like "shop in a market-place." The Latin Bible uses an expression equivalent to "house of trade." Wycliffe (1380) adopts the Latin idea, with "merchandise" (equivalent to "trade") and the other old English translators follow him. An American Translation makes the passage read: "Do not turn my Father's house into a market."

Sacrifice — *Sak'-ri-fis* (*a* short, first *i* clipped-short as in charity, second *i* long); or *sak'-ri-fiz* (vowels as above).

Dispute persists over the pronunciation of the last syllable, and no rule of right and wrong can be invoked in settlement. If Webster's first choices are accepted, *c* has the sound of *s* for the noun and of *z* for the verb (with second choices exactly reversed). The *i*, by Webster's, is long for both noun and verb, with no alternative. However, in the case of the noun, a short *i* with *s* sound for the following consonant is sometimes heard.

Substance (Heb. 11:1) — *Sub'-stans* (*u* short, *a* clipped-short as in *account*).

Late Latin has *substantia*, "that of which a thing consists," "essence." The Greek word in the original text is defined as "the real nature of a thing"; and by accepted exegesis it refers to the "essence" underlying the divine self-revelation. General meanings given in lexicons for the Greek word used by the author of the Epistle are "stay," "support," "foundation," "substructure." For the English word "substance," the Oxford Dictionary lists 23 meanings, or rather shadings of the main meaning.

For Heb. 11:1, Tyndale has "a certainty of things which are not seen." An American Translation has "our conviction about things that we cannot see."

Vacuity—*Va-ku'-i-ti* (*a* clipped-short as in *account*, *u* long, first *i* clipped-short as in charity, second short).

A Latin derivative (from *vacuitas*, with early meaning of "exemption" and late meaning of "emptiness") found in English discourse from the sixteenth century down. Much employed by physical scientists, and by general writers as well, in both literal and figurative ways.

It's the Law!

There is an unwritten law in the United States that shipbuilders shall place pennies, nickels and dimes under the foremast and mainmast before a vessel is christened. No one seems to know when the custom was established or what it means.

A Kansas law reads: "When two trains approach each other at a crossing they shall both come to a full stop, and neither shall start up again until the other has gone."

Word Scrambles

The idea is to combine each group of six letters into one word.

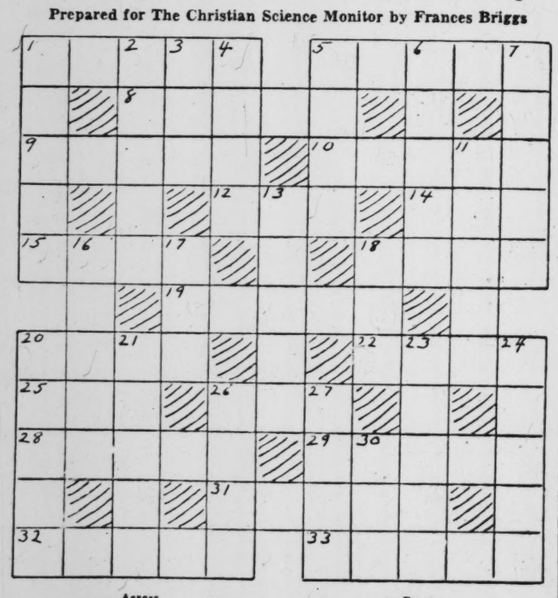
1. tar sit
2. dig due
3. sod tap
4. set sat
5. kin bag
6. tax sec

Answers

1. artist
2. guided
3. adopts
4. tastes
5. baking
6. exact

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—If someone gave you a York Imperial, it would be what?
5—Who composed opera "La Forza del Destino"?
8—Permission to be gone is what?
9—A harpoon is a kind of what?
10—What do you call a burst of shouts or cheers from a crowd?
12—What is a piece of scenery on stage built up or supported by framework?
14—Through.
15—What is main axis of a plant?
15—What is thin serum of milk remaining after curd has been removed?
19—Sharp corner is what?
20—What insect is very voracious?
22—What are horses of a reddish-brown color?
25—To hasten.
26—Who was Greek goddess of mischief?
28—Who is Rebecca's father in "Ivanhoe"?
29—Marked with the special features of a given period.
31—Who is Mr. Haredale's steward in "Barnaby Rudge"?
32—Who is heroine of Longfellow's "Golden Legend"?
33—What is another name for a saki?

Down

1—In music, what is opposed to "thesis"?
2—What is member of lowest class in military academy at West Point called?
3—Grassy meadow.
4—A fennec is remarkable for large size of what?
5—What is a garment fashioned after a man's waistcoat?
6—What is first name of hero of earliest known English comedy?
7—Celluloid is used as substitute for what?
11—Wilson's thrush is what?
13—An octave is a group of how many?
16—What operatic heroine is converted by a monk?
17—Chart.
18—What is woven by a spider?
20—What is color of an albino rat?
21—What are sea lions?
23—What is birth flower for September?
24—What grasslike herb grows in damp places?
26—What measure of land contains 160 square rods?
27—Small whirlpool is what?
30—What is a Turkish title of respect?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Just for Fun—

Gene Carr

"I don't care if it DOES get lonesome out here, Kramer!"

Daily Anecdote

His Model

King Edward VIII once visited the Isle of Man and was escorted over the island by its most distinguished citizen, Hall Caine, the author. When His Majesty was about to depart it was suggested that a photograph be taken of the royal party and its island hosts.

The family of Hall Caine, of course, was included, but when the islanders examined the prints they were in for a shock. For the author's young son had committed the indiscretion of keeping his hat on in the presence of the King!

Mrs. Caine tried to reprove the youngster, but he received her words like one who felt himself above all censure.

"Mamma," he explained very patiently and calmly, "I watched the King, and as he kept his hat on I kept mine on, too."

Australia Moves Cattle

Largest cross-country movement of cattle in Australian history was planned as a result of the fall of Singapore; they are being driven inland from vulnerable coastal zones.

A Verse for Today . . .

For he put on righteousness as a breastplate, and an helmet of salvation upon his head; and he put on the garments of vengeance for clothing, and was clad with zeal as a cloke.

—ISA. 59:17

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Beirut, capital of Lebanon.
2. Site of a United States naval base on the Pacific coast of Nicaragua.
3. A walking stick to which a flashlight has been attached, used in Britain during blackouts.
4. Tasmania, south of Australia.
5. A Free French squadron fighting with the British Air Force against the Axis in Africa.
6. Near Florence, Italy; famous for its beautiful woods.
7. Yap, in the Pacific; disks of stone used for money are sometimes 10 feet in diameter.
8. Greece.
9. The Adirondacks, in the eastern part.
10. A herb of the United States with a single greenish-white flower.

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Difference Is Between Records and Transcriptions?

You may have heard your radio announcer state that "the music heard on the following program consists of records and transcriptions," or you may have heard him describe selections as "transcribed" or "electrically transcribed." In making such announcements, the man in the studio is following a rule set up by the Federal Communications Commission, which requires him to describe the type of mechanical recording used.

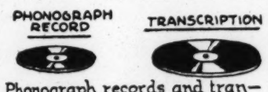
In general, it may be said that records and transcriptions differ in the speed at which they turn; in the purpose for which they are made; and in the material from which they were made.

Records are made to revolve at 78.26 revolutions per minute on a phonograph or record-player in the home. They are primarily for non-commercial or family use. The phonograph record is made from shellac material having a relatively hard, durable face, and involving considerable scratching noise as the needle travels in the tone groove.

Transcriptions, on the other hand, are made to revolve at 33⅓ revolutions per minute and are usually intended for high-fidelity sound reproduction for broadcast or motion picture work. The tone groove is usually cut in a vinylite compound. There is much less surface scratch and a wider range of tone vibrations are reproduced accurately. The transcription disc is more flexible (less brittle) than a phonograph record. It is, however, of softer surface and less able to stand up under repeated playings, requiring a special, extra-light pick-up, such as is used in broadcast studios.

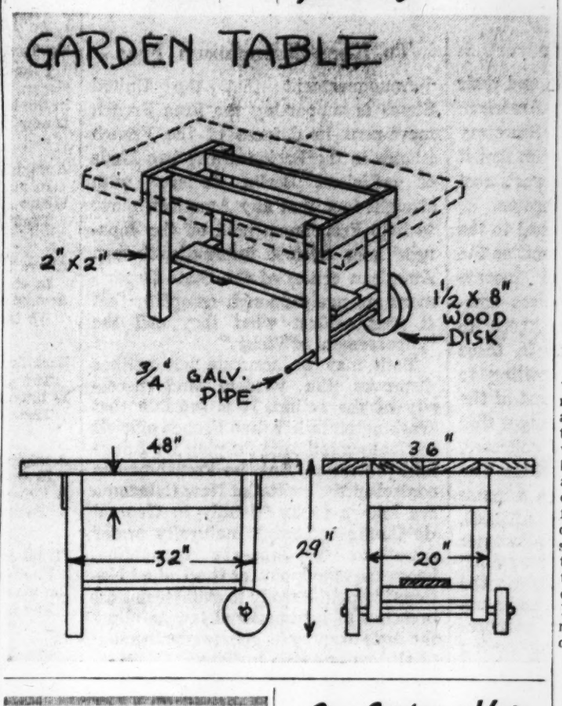
Many "instantaneous" discs for direct play-back (as in transcriptions of programs for delayed broadcast) are cut on a cellulose acetate coating on an aluminum or glass base.

Instead of the 10- or 12-inch sizes common in phonograph records, transcriptions usually are cut on 16-inch discs. The large disc, together with the reduced speed at which the disc revolves, makes possible the recording of 15 minutes of continuous music or drama on each side of a transcription "platter."—**W. P. Keasbey.**



Phonograph records and transcriptions usually differ in size, in material, in fidelity, in revolutions per minute, and in the purpose for which each of them is made.

Make It Yourself



Daily Quotation

IT IS not flesh and blood but the heart which makes us fathers and sons.—JOHANN SCHILLER.

Where Would You Find—

1. The city known as the "Paris of the Orient"?
2. The Bay of Fonseca?
3. A blackout cane?
4. A large Pacific island formerly called Van Dieman's Land?
5. The Lorraine Escadrille?
6. The Vallombrosa Valley?
7. The Island of Stone Money?
8. The Kingdom of Hellas?
9. The principal mountain group in New York State?
10. Goldenseal?

(Answers appear on this page)

In Lighter Vein

One Proof

"My wife is a very capable woman."

"There's no doubt of it."

"Yes, she can get home 15 minutes ahead of me and look as if she had been there all day."

Frank Customer

Affable Butcher: "I trust, madam, that yo uliked the sausages?"

"Well, I must admit," replied the customer acidly, "they were not quite so bad as they were tainted."—Peterborough Daily Telegraph.

Humanitarian

"Now, what are you worried about, Mrs. Waggs?"

"Well, Mrs. Taggs, I'm wondering about all those finance company collectors. What will they do now that no automobiles are being sold and not paid for?"

Time-Saver

"And what would you like for your birthday present, Tommy?" asked the fond mother.

"Oh, a telephone!" replied the youngster promptly.

"Whatever for?"

"Then I can ring up and answer teacher's questions without having to go to school."—Exchange.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Exception

Kansas City, Mo.

A local restaurant which has always advertised "We Never Close" now makes an exception, one hour a week. Each Monday afternoon the doors are locked and the window shades are drawn for an hour, while the workers conduct a religious service. The proprietor originated the plan because he felt that since his employees were deprived of the privilege of worship at the usual hours on Sunday the least he could do in return was to give them an hour's time at his expense, on another day. So popular has the service become that members of the night crew come on duty early, in order to participate.

Branding Tires

To discourage tire theft one rubber company has offered to brand owners' initials on tires without charge through its dealers and stores.

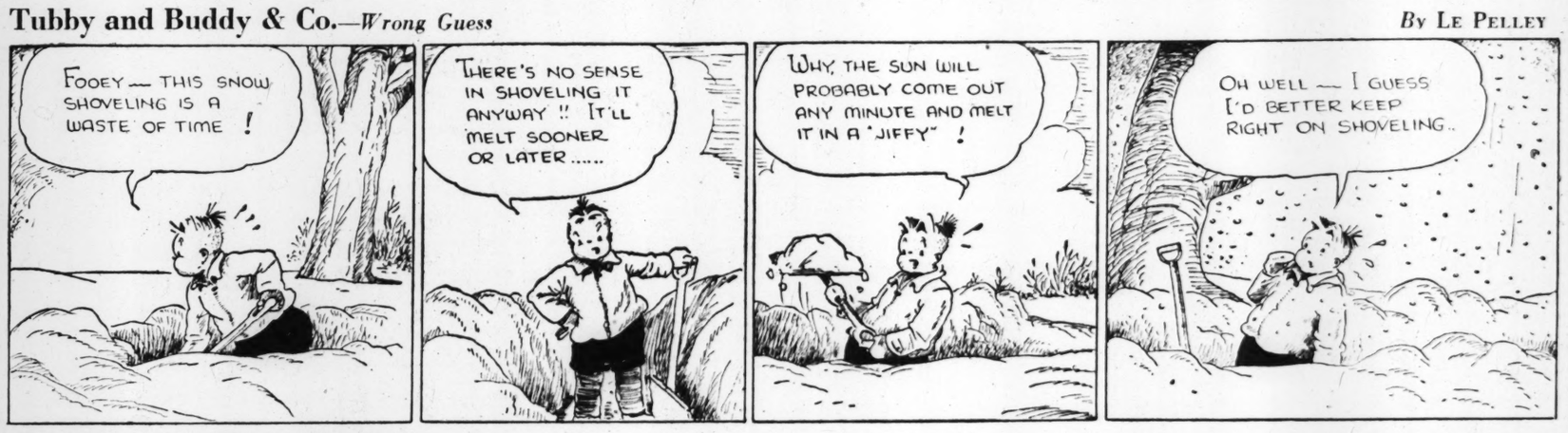
Wide World

Feminine Sub

Susan Scott displays the latest in underwater goggles, the periscope goggle, which permits the wearer to breathe below the surface.

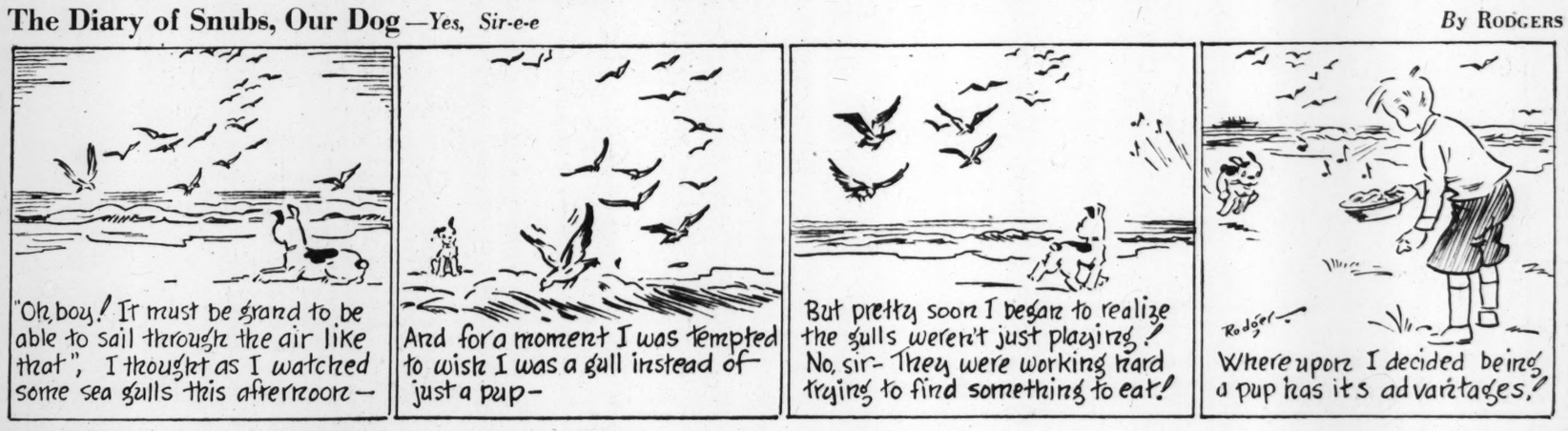
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Wrong Guess*

By LE PELLEY



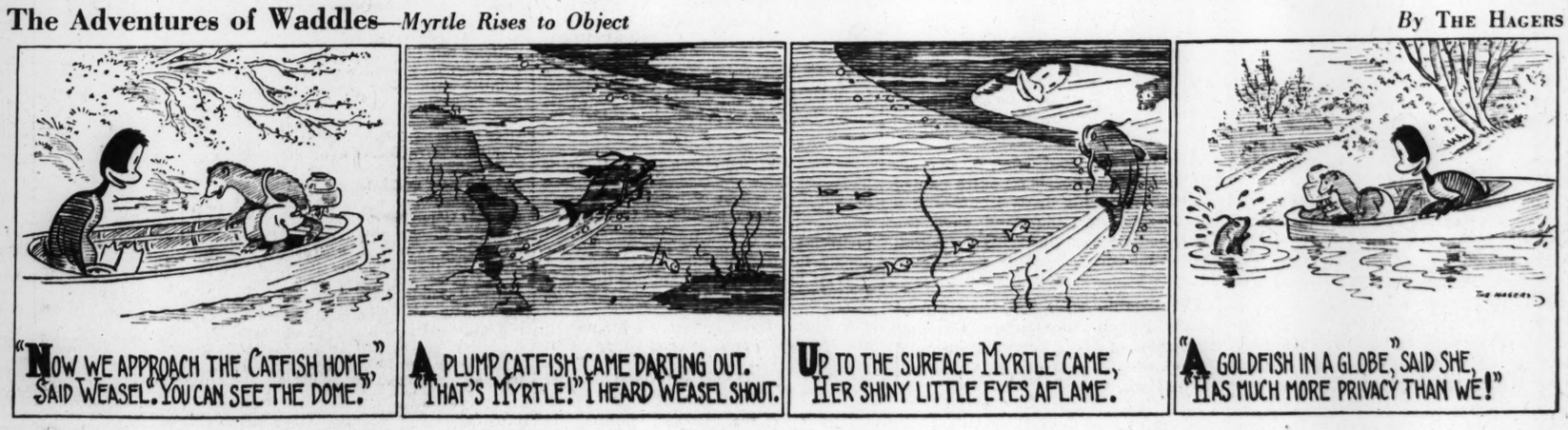
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Yes, Sir-e-e*

By RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—*Myrtle Rises to Object*

By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Taxing for War

"The new taxes are severe and their impact will be felt in every American home." Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, spoke the grim fact if any reasonable part of the war's cost is to be met out of current income.

Among the increases proposed to the House Ways and Means Committee the heaviest affecting personal income taxes would fall on middle-class earnings, such as those from $3,000 to $10,000 a year. The people in these brackets undoubtedly are willing to bear their full share of the cost of the war, and it is within these ranges that the largest revenues are to be collected.

Rates in the highest brackets also would be steeply increased to a maximum of 86 per cent above $100,000, although the number of such incomes is not such as to yield a large revenue in terms of present needs. During the last war there was an excess profits tax on individuals as well as on corporations. This would be worth considering in order to reach any persons whose wartime rate of income had sharply increased as compared to peacetime.

Probably the greatest problem of war finance is to prevent inflation and, as Mr. Morgenthau expressed it, "to prevent people from engaging in the futile effort to buy more goods than can be produced." He reasoned that, "We should therefore tax so as to withdraw the greatest possible volume of purchasing power at this time."

But by far the major volume of purchasing power at this time is going out not to persons of wealth or of medium means but is flowing out through defense employment to millions of persons in the lower wage-earning levels. To impound some of this purchasing power and prevent it from bidding for civilian goods in competition with the war effort is an object of major importance, but it does not appear to figure very largely yet in the Treasury plans.

Mr. Morgenthau does recommend increases that would result in collection of an additional $2,000,000,000 in social security taxes. These presumably would lay the basis for increased old-age annuities and more generous postwar unemployment compensation, and to that extent are wholesome. But something more is needed. And the Administration disapproves a general sales tax which would tend to withdraw more purchasing power from the lower earning levels.

Under these conditions the Treasury would do extremely well to put forward some kind of compulsory savings plan in connection with the increases for the lowest brackets of personal income taxes. In Great Britain exemptions have been lowered to £160 or approximately $640 a year for married men without children. Such a man earning £200 or about $800 would pay the equivalent of $52 in income tax but is promised the entire amount back after the war. If he earned £400 or about $1,600, his tax would be roughly $325, of which he would stand to receive $112 back.

This provision for a heavier collection but with a refund at the end of the war could well be applied in the United States. A backlog of savings or income at that time would both buy more goods for the worker than if spent now and would help start the wheels turning for his peacetime re-employment.

Pay Raises for Boston

Mayor Tobin has acted wisely in specifying that his proposed pay increases for city and county employees are for "the limited period of the war emergency." This point should be kept clearly in the forefront in City Council discussion of the measure.

For political reasons a city often finds it extremely difficult to scale public salaries down in time of depressed living costs, if they have been fixed at high levels on a permanent or indefinite basis. Boston learned this during the depression, when city employees—with the exception of one temporary, much-resisted pay cut—actually enjoyed greatly increased buying power because of deflated prices, while the taxpayers, by contrast, were in desperate straits.

The Mayor's salary boosts are intended to meet the rise in living costs, and are legitimate. But by the same token the city might well provide for automatic cuts when living costs go down. This point is especially important in Boston, where the proposed raises will add substantially to a tax rate which has already approached the point of diminishing returns.

To Keep Frenchmen Free

Announcement that the United States is supporting the Free French movement in defense of the French islands in the Pacific draws two kinds of criticism. Berlin declares with straight face that any American move to help Frenchmen hold off the Japanese goes against international law. American critics of the State Department strangely enough complain that it goes against what they call the "appeasement of Vichy."

Both may be accurate but neither disproves the wisdom and necessity of the action. It is possible that Washington rather than French officials in Noumea initiated the plan for American protection. But the Frenchmen in control in the capital of New Caledonia are known to be friendly to General de Gaulle and might naturally prefer American to Japanese occupation. From the standpoint of the United Nations it would be folly to avoid technical breaches of international law to allow the Axis to carry its general destruction of all law one step further.

Nor would it have been reasonable to allow American relations with Vichy to stand in the way of this recognition of effective Free French rule in the Pacific. Indeed this seemingly inconsistent recognition may help Vichy to see that American support is contingent on some resistance to the Nazis. That is the plain warning in the statement that the United States, in its relations with local French authorities, will be governed "by the manifest effectiveness with which those authorities protect their territories from domination by the common enemy."

That test can be applied in Madagascar, Dakar, North Africa—and in Vichy.

The new move is a military "must." But as a diplomatic lever it also has value at a moment when Washington is pressing Vichy for more evidence that Frenchmen in Unoccupied France are free enough and strong enough to say "no" to Hitler.

Streamlining the Army

America's new three-pronged army system, with its land, air, and supply forces autonomous at the bottom but co-ordinated at the top, shows that President Roosevelt is aware that more than men, guns, and dollars are needed to win this war. Formidable Japanese successes and the probability of new German offensives in the Spring make it imperative that the United States use its already sizeable military machine in the quickest, most efficient manner. The new set-up will help it do so.

Co-ordination of such ground arms as infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers under one command will permit the forging of an integrated fighting machine similar to that of Germany. If the change operates as hoped by those who have been demanding changes in America's outmoded military system, rivalry among branches will be eliminated, teamwork between air and ground forces fostered, and well-rounded fighting forces created which will be capable of sustained and successful counter-offensives against the Axis.

Particularly welcome is word that the United States will now have a "small, alert, air-ground general staff," which, it is believed, will be able to give more thought to strategy and less to routine details. Greater participation by air officers in general staff work indicates that the War Department is giving belated recognition to the importance of military aviation in today's war.

Great as is the improvement over the old War Department system, the new army alignment does not satisfy all demands being voiced in Washington. It does not, for example, provide for a high command similar to the German *Oberkommando der Wehrmacht*, which controls the German navy as well as air force and army. It does not, apparently, free the army air force from dependence upon other branches for its supplies and procurement. In the light of these facts, it is possible that the present change will be followed by others of a more drastic nature.

A plutocratic gentleman of our acquaintance who boasts an extra pair of suspenders on his dress trousers is a bit worried, we understand, since the Government is threatening action against hoarding.

The trouble with the Government ban on hairpin manufacturing is that the burden of fixing everything around the house that gets out of order will fall on Dad.

Our Readers Say—

"It All Depends on Me"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have heard over the radio that the slogan, "It all depends on me," has been used in the industries and factories in Britain and is now being used in the United States:

"IT ALL DEPENDS ON ME!"
A mighty struggle rocks the world,
In air, on land and sea;
Where free men toil and sweat and bleed,
Their battle-cry must be:
"It all depends on me!"

Above the din of tools and wheels
In shop and factory,
Around the clock in seven-day week
We hear one chorus, free:
"It all depends on me!"

Each fireside is a battle-front;
The price of Liberty
Is bravely shared by those at home:
Their song shall also be:
"It all depends on me!"

A mighty power girds the world;
In unity we see
A living "love for God and man"—
'Twill save Democracy!
"It all depends on me!"

"It all depends on me!" Dear God,
Thou art my strength. On Thee
Let me depend—my fortress strong!
The measure of my trust makes free;
That all depends on me!

Concord, N. H. ANITA GRAY LITTLE

Pensions for Public Servants

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial policy on practically every subject I have found interesting and admirable. However, I wonder if you will explain your stand as to why you are so strongly in favor of pensions for public servants.

I believe there is rarely any great sacrifice on their part to serve their country. In very many cases, rather, some political group or private interests believe their own personal interests can be served by getting a certain man elected, and so furnish the necessary funds and publicity.

Many are undoubtedly conscientiously doing their best to serve the country, and I do not wish to imply otherwise. However, I believe they are working where they are because they prefer to, and are receiving adequate salaries and other remuneration.

My contention is that anyone who has received a large salary, and has had a big income working as a "public servant" is not entitled to a large pension upon retirement. I am strongly for pensions for everyone who needs them, but not to those who have sufficient income without it. E. S.

Burbank, Calif.

[Editor's Note: In order that a greater proportion of conscientious leaders, rather than men with axes to grind, may consider it possible to devote their careers to public service, it seems to us appropriate that they should have retirement benefits on a contributory basis similar to those provided under the Social Security Act or under the pension systems of many corporations. The major fault in the congressional pension proposal was that it would have permitted some pensions to be obtained in the initial years on the basis of a negligible contribution.]

"Mental Preparedness"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I take the opportunity to express my appreciation and thanks for your splendid editorial, "Mental Preparedness." You came out boldly to tell the shortcomings and mistakes, and also pointed out the right way.

Your sentence, "If the Allies are not ready to take the offensive, they still may profit by putting more reliance on spiritual and mental factors," stands out as a beacon and will light the path. MARTIN LAWSON

Boise, Idaho

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statement or opinions in letters from its readers.

To Get There We've Got to Move

Travel in the Philippines

The various modes of travel in the Philippines rival Coney Island.

Take, for example, the trip from Manila to Bataan, the province which General MacArthur's troops are now immortalizing. When we went to Bataan, we started out on a very trim little bay steamer. But our smart craft didn't call at Bataan; so we were forced to transfer to a clumsy flat-bottomed boat that looked as if it should have been condemned years before. In spite of our fears, it plowed us through the waters of the bay until we were within sight of shore. But even this ugly old thing didn't go to the shores of Bataan. So we crawled over its sides into a *banca*, a Filipino rowboat. For a distance the flat-bottomed monstrosity towed us along. We made such sharp turns in its wake that we dipped water. . . . I had to keep my eyes shut for my own internal peace. But the *banca* couldn't take us to the dry shores of Bataan, for the tide was in. So *carromatas*, small two-wheeled carts drawn by ponies, were there to meet us, in water up to their floors. We were carried to these by the drivers or *cocheros*.

But I didn't make a dry landing. As are most American women, I am taller than most Filipino men. The result was that part of my anatomy trailed in the water as the *cochero* struggled to his *carromata* with me in his arms. Thereafter, under similar circumstances, I rode piggy-back.

* * *

Another trip packed with variety was one from Bangued, Abra, to Manila. From Bangued to the Abra River we sprawled on the bamboo slat floor of an ox cart with solid wood wheels. We were shaken, bounced, and jolted at a speed slower than a man's walk. To tell you the truth, we soon did walk.

At the river we boarded a raft. This was a simple raft nineteen bamboo poles wide—I counted them. These were lashed to cross pieces with rattan thongs. In the center, about eight inches above the raft, was a covered platform upon which the passengers and baggage rested. The raft was propelled by hand with long poles or by sail if the wind was favorable. Shooting the many rocky rapids was breath-taking. Again and again we were drenched, but the hot sun soon took care of that.

After about eight hours of rapid riding down stream, we boarded a truck with seats along either side and a backless seat built in the aisle. Thanks to the courtesy of the Filipino passengers, we were spared the torture of riding on this middle seat.

Whenever we came to a river, we forded it if it was shallow or were ferried across on broad bamboo rafts. Typhoons make it almost impossible to keep bridges over these rivers. These rafts must usually stop short of dry land, so that the truck passengers must either wade or be carried.

* * *

There used to be a hotel where we often stopped to eat or to spend the night. It was owned and operated by an American Negro. I might digress here to state that there is no racial feeling against the Negro in the Philippines.

We finally reached Manila aboard a very comfortable train of English style coaches and with first class and second class coaches. It was from the windows of this train that we often smiled at a certain sign at one of the railway stations: "Back and forth tickets to Manila ——."

While telling of the fun to be had going places in the Philippines, I mustn't neglect that everyday mode of travel—"taking a walk on a horse or a carabao." The horses are all diminutive like the people.

A friend and I once went out in search of two to take us up the mountain near by to the dedication of an *Anitos* or spirit house. We were able to find one horse and one boy's bicycle. Two women in "pants," without a male companion, one on a pony and the other on a boy's bike—there was no mistaking that we appeared as funny to the Filipinos as we did to ourselves.

When we came to the mountain, we took turns riding the horse and pushing the wheel. And coming down that same mountain that night I learned what it is like to fly. The bicycle had no brakes; nor was there a light. I held a flashlight in one hand and guided the bike with the other. And my friend was left to pick her lonely way down the mountain side in the darkness, pagan ceremonies still fresh in her mind. ROSA BELL

The Wide Horizon

Have Faith in Argentina

By Sydney A. Clark

It takes twenty-one countries to bring to maturity the long-cherished ideal embodied in the words Pan America. Nineteen of these countries have acted promptly. The twentieth virtually promises to act before April. It seems to me as fixed and certain as the law of gravity, which drags a river to the sea, that the twenty-first nation, Argentina, will also act in her own good time. If Americans are now prone to be irritated at Argentina's dragging tempo, let them stop short and review their own tempo in the years 1940 and 1941. Whatever anyone said or thought, it was as certain all through those two years that the United States would ultimately join with England as it is certain in 1942 that Argentina will ultimately join with us by breaking with the Axis.

* * *

When I was in Mexico City last November the dean of American newspaper men in that metropolis said to me: "Watch Padilla. That man is a statesman. He sees a long way beyond his nose." I have watched Dr. Ezequiel Padilla, the dynamic foreign minister of our nearest Latin neighbor, and was recently very proud of him at the Rio conference of foreign ministers. He saw so straight and far, he punched so hard and fair, that his international stature rose overnight like a magician's tree. The crowds applauded him wildly and his final impromptu oration in behalf of unity brought virtually the whole American world to its feet cheering.

An intimate Brazilian friend visited me shortly after President Vargas, in 1940, made that famous and disturbing speech in which he lashed out at "improvident liberalism" and "useless individualism," stating that "vigorous peoples fit for life must follow the route of their aspirations." It seemed to me that by intoning a bit of copy from the Berlin propaganda office he had revealed himself as a dangerous pro-Nazi. "Don't you believe it," said my Brazilian friend. "Vargas will play ball with the United States." And at the Rio conference Vargas did play ball with brilliant effect. It took courage to do so, considering the exposed position of his country's long coast line.

* * *

I was in Chile—the twentieth country—late in 1940, before "Don Tinto's" passing, and saw such widespread evidence of friendliness to the United States that I did not dream that Chile would ever be a stumbling block to unity.

Chileans, generally speaking, are more like us than are any other people of all our Latin neighbors. They have quite rid themselves of old-school Spanish formalism. Their girls and women are emancipated to a degree that utterly shocks Argentine society. They hunt for jobs exactly as North American girls and women and taking a job does not hurt their social standing. I confess to having been astounded at Señor Rosetti's obstructive work at the Rio conference, but the shadow of elections makes strange convolutions in political thought—as we in the United States should know. The new President Rios pledges and eagerly desires co-operation with the democratic Allies.

* * *

I was in Argentina a few months before Roberto W. Ortiz retired from executive activity in favor of Ramón S. Castillo and again a few months after that event. Ortiz, as most Americans realize, is still the legal President of the country, Castillo the acting and effective President. The situation remains anomalous and strained. And the country of Argentina, whoever its President, is anomalous and strained. It attempts the impossible, as the U. S. A. did. No nation in the weird world of the present can make its permanent residence on a fence rail. The United States tried it and managed to balance precariously for twenty-seven months. Let the North American nation not be too impatient if Argentina, now attempting the feat, remains there for as many weeks.

Harry Scherman in his remarkable essay, "The Last Best Hope of Earth," says Nazi ambition "is bucking, like a feeble animal, a long glacier-like evolution still moving inexorably on its way. We are on the side of that evolution." Argentina will recognize what she already knows in her heart. She will join the Allies. She will enable Pan America to come of age.

The Bookshelf

Admiral of the Ocean Sea

In fourteen hundred and ninety-two, Columbus sailed the ocean blue. He sailed it again in 1493, 1498, and 1502. On his first voyage he discovered the Bahamas, Cuba, and Haiti; on the second, the Lesser Antilles, Puerto Rico, and Jamaica; on the third, Trinidad and the coast of Venezuela; on the fourth, the coast of Central America.

Between 1938 and 1940, Prof. Samuel Eliot Morison of the history faculty at Harvard retraced with his Harvard Columbus Expedition the Columbian courses, paralleling as closely as possible the conditions under which the discoverer sailed. The principal voyage was a crossing of the Atlantic in two small sailing vessels, returning over Columbus' third Western route. At other times Mr. Morison explored the Caribbean coasts in various small ships. He has now published the results of his explorations in ADMIRAL OF THE OCEAN SEA (Boston: Little Brown. 2 vols. $10; single volume, condensed, $3.50).

Mr. Morison's purpose has been to bring Columbus and his times to life for us, as Parkman did with the North American continent; and to follow in detail and to evaluate Columbus' seamanship. The first of these objects he has accomplished with notable skill and imagination. You feel the sun on your back, hear the wind in the rigging, smell the salt of the breeze and, less pleasantly, the stench of the caravels' holds.

* * *

As for the second object, the landsman, if he cannot follow the evidence, is persuaded by the mere weight of testimony to agree with Mr. Morison's estimate of Columbus as a great navigator. After examining and experiencing the explorer's problems on the ground, this modern sailor is convinced that with the limited equipment of that time only a great navigator could have triumphed over them.

As cosmographer, Columbus was a man of his period. He was looking for the East Indies, and he was certain, weighing the opinions of Marco Polo and Toscanelli, that they were only a few days' sail from Spain. It took him longer than he expected to reach land, but when he reached it he believed he had found the Orient, and he always clung to that belief.

As colonizer, Columbus was a failure. It was because of his weakness in this field that he was so easily discredited by his enemies, and sent home in chains at the end of his third voyage, regardless of the services that he had rendered Spain. Ferdinand and Isabella wanted two things from Columbus's newly discovered lands: the extension of Christianity, and the acquisition of wealth for the Crown. There is no doubt that Their Majesties and Columbus himself sincerely desired the conversion of the Indians to the Christian faith. There is no doubt, either, that the religious purpose was swamped under the greed for gold.

* * *

The enslavement and decimation of the Indian population are hard to reconcile in modern thought with the missionary zeal. Indeed, they were irreconcilable even in that time for a humanitarian like Las Casas, who never ceased to strive in defense of the natives; but there was little that he could do. Columbus himself was certainly no more ruthless than most of the Conquistadors, and probably much less so. Mr. Morison gives in considerable detail the appalling story of the mistreatment of the Indians, and also depicts frankly the primitive sanitary conditions and the low moral standard in the Spanish fleet and colonies.

Mr. Morison dismisses the Madariaga theory that Columbus was a Jew, and likewise the other theories that he was a Portuguese, a Castilian, a Greek, or what not. The author is satisfied that Columbus was what he purported to be, a Genoese. As a professional historian, he will win much credence for his opinion. More remarkable than his accomplishment as a historian, and even than his expert seamanship, is the clarity of his style. There are lots of historians, but not many as readable as Mr. Morison.

L. A. S.

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